VHB Engineering, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, P.C. | Affiliated with Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Planning
Transportation
Land Development
Environmental

August 1, 2014

Mr. Brian Yates
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
HP Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
Waterford, NY 12188-0189
Phone 518.237.8643 x 3291

SUBJECT: 06PR02019 (formerly 03PR01764), Silo Ridge, Submission of Phase I/II Report and Unanticipated Discovery Plan

Dear Mr. Yates:

Enclosed please find a disk and a transmission form. I am submitting the contents of the disk in support a State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) action brought by the Silo Ridge Resort Community which is before the Town of Amenia, New York. The disk contains the following items:

1) Schneiderman, Faline and Christine Flaherty. 2014. Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey Silo Ridge Project Parcels 1, 2, and 3 and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site A02701.000082 Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York NYSOPHRP No. 06PR02019 (formerly No. 03PR01764)
2) Weed, Carol S. 2014. Avoidance Monitoring and Unanticipated Discovery Plan Silo Ridge Resort Community Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York

If you have any questions about the contents, please do not hesitate to contact me at cweed@vhb.com or 212.857.7327. Please note that I have a research appointment scheduled for August 13, 2014, and will be at your office that day if you have any initial questions or comments.

In advance, thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol S. Weed

Carol S. Weed, MA (RPA)

Cc: David R. Everett, Esq.
Mary Ann Johnson, AICP
Julie Mangarillo, P.E.
Michael Dignacco
Peter J. Wise, Esq.
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HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.

PHASE IA/IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SILO RIDGE PROJECT, PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3 AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WEST LAKE AMENIA ROAD HISTORIC SITE A02701.000082

TOWN OF AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019 (FORMERLY NO. 03PR01764)

PHASE IA/IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SILO RIDGE PROJECT
PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3
AND
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
WEST LAKE AMENIA ROAD HISTORIC SITE A02701.000082

TOWN OF AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019
(FORMERLY NO. 03PR01764)

Prepared For:

VHB, Inc.
50 Main Street
White Plains, NY

Prepared By:

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
P.O. Box 529
Westport, CT 06881

Authors:
Faline Schneiderman, MA RPA
Christine Flaherty, MA MPhil

July 2014

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): **06PR02019**

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **NYS DEC, NYS DOT, NYS DOH, USACE**
Phase of Survey: **Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation**

Location Information
Location: **West side of Route 22, Town of Amenia.**
Minor Civil Division: **02701, Amenia**
County: **Dutchess**

Survey Area
Length: **varies, irregularly shaped parcel**
Width: **varies, irregularly shaped parcel**
Number of Acres Surveyed: **179**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Amenia, NY**

Archaeological Survey Overview
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **Phase IB, 142 on Parcels 1 & 2; Phase II, 59 at Site A02701.000082**
Number & Size of Units: **Phase II, 1 at Site A02701.000082**
Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**
Surface Survey Transect Interval: **N/A**

Results of Archaeological Survey
Number & name of precontact sites identified: **None**
Number & name of historic sites identified: **West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site A02701.000082**
Number & name of sites recommended for Phase III/Avoidance: **West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site A02701.000082**

Report Authors(s): **Faline Schneiderman, MA RPA, Christine Flaherty, MA MPhil, Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **July 2014**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VHB Engineering, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, PC (VHB), White Plains, New York, is completing permitting and support tasks for the Silo Ridge Development in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The current project is divided into two parts. The Northern Part, roughly 668 acres, was subject to development plans by others in 1992 and subsequently underwent various environmental permitting reviews between 2006 and 2009. The completed development in the Northern Part includes an 18-hole golf course (inactive), ancillary buildings, and infrastructure. The development plans also called for on-site housing and recreational amenities but these were not fully realized.

Since 2009, new plans for the Northern Part have been developed which change the design of both the golf course and the associated residential and recreational loci. In addition, three additional land parcels have been acquired by the current developers (Figure 1). These three parcels are located south of the Northern Part and west of State Route 22. These three parcels are collectively referred to as the Southern Part, and are subdivided into Parcels 1, 2, and 3. Parcel 1 is 98.1 acres, Parcel 2 is 49.7 acres, and Parcel 3 is 31.2 acres for a combined total of about 179 acres. Of this acreage, approximately 110 acres was thought to be relatively undisturbed by prior earthmoving; approximately half of that undisturbed acreage, however, is very sloped (greater than 12 percent). Much of the remaining acreage has been disturbed by the now-capped Harlem Valley landfill, logging, and land stripping. As currently proposed the entirety of Parcel 3, 31.2 acres, is to be designated as unimproved Open Space and will not experience any project related changes.

In order to complete the environmental review of the Silo Ridge parcels under the new 2013 design plan, which includes residential dwellings and a hotel, the developer requires federal and state permits, many of which mandate consideration of cultural resources. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has been consulted regarding research and field investigations that were previously completed. The Northern Part of the 2013 project was surveyed in 2006 by Louis Berger Group, Inc., (LBG) and reported the same year. Two historic archaeological sites were identified and were assigned OPRHP Unique Site Numbers (USN) A02701.000081 and A02701.000082 (herein Site-81 and Site-82). Site-81 was named the Silo Ridge Charcoal Hearths by LBG. They named Site-82 the West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site.

Site-81 consisted of 11 charcoal hearths identified along a ridge that constitutes the western portion of the Northern Part. The charcoal produced in these hearths was used by local iron ore processing companies including the Peekskill Iron Company, which once owned the Northern Part of the site. The Northern Part of the project site also contains possible iron ore pits, at least one of which is now a wetland pond within the landscaped golf course. It was the opinion of the original OPRHP reviewer, Cynthia Blakemore, that these iron-ore-processing elements might form the basis for an Archaeological District, referred to as "the Peekskill Archaeological District" in project correspondence. A district description, however, was never finalized. The basis for defining such a district and appropriate and current research questions were detailed in the Phase IA/IB part of the Work Plan submitted to VHB and Brian Yates, OPRHP, on August 18, 2013 (Work Plan HPI 2013). The plan was reviewed and OPRHP accepted the approach (Brian Yates to Carol S. Weed, September 18, 2013).

Site-82 was characterized as an historic artifact scatter dating to the late 18th and 19th centuries, identified immediately south of West Lake Amenia Road. This site was scheduled for Phase II investigations in 1996. These investigations began at Site-82 but quickly were halted because a change in the developer's plan resulted in avoidance of the West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site. This site, under the 2013 plan, could not be avoided and Phase II investigations began in September 2013. The testing strategy was detailed in the August 2013 Work Plan.

To satisfy the Work Plan specifications, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) undertook four tasks:

- A walkover survey of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 to identify potential features that may exist on the landscape, particularly those that may be related to the iron ore industry in order to assess the overall site's potential for a historic district;

- A Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for only Parcels 1 and 2 in order to: 1) identify any potential archaeological resources that might have been present on the Parcels, and 2) examine the construction

history of the Parcels in order to estimate the probability that any such potential resources might have survived and remain on the Parcels undisturbed;

- Phase IB subsurface testing on those portions of Parcels 1 and 2 that were not considered too sloped or disturbed to contain potential archaeological deposits, but for only those locations within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), defined as those locations that may be disturbed by the proposed development; and,

- Phase II testing at Site-82 to determine its age, integrity, and potential to yield data that could make the site eligible for inclusion on the State and National Register of Historic Places (NR).

Walkover Survey: The walkover survey was completed between August 13 and 14, 2013 by a team of four archaeologists. The survey confirmed extensive prior disturbance on the eastern portions of Parcels 1 and 2. One potential farm-related feature was identified on Parcel 1 in an undisturbed location near its northeastern corner (Feature 1). The feature is a natural rock outcrop with additional rocks piled on top of it, with an old milk pail nearby. In addition, four charcoal hearths were identified on the western upland portions of Parcels 1 and 2. Some of the bedrock outcrops on Parcels 1 and 2 also looked like they may have been slightly modified with experimental extraction to see if they could bear minerals. Parcel 3 contained only stone farm walls and a drainage channel and pit built into a steep slope, but no evidence of the charcoaling industry.

After the Walkover Survey and Phase IA and Phase II documentary review was completed, a Phase IA/IB and Phase II Work Plan was developed and submitted to OPRHP for approval (Work Plan 2013). The plan was reviewed and OPRHP accepted the approach (Brian Yates to Carol S. Weed, September 18, 2013). The plan called for Phase IB field testing in select locations that have not been previously disturbed and/or in locations near identified charcoal hearths, and Phase II excavations at Site-82.

Phase IA Results: Archival research indicated that Parcels 1 and 2 in the Southern Part are in an area of known prehistoric use and thus are potentially sensitive for precontact resources. Both parcels remained undeveloped but were used for agricultural and charcoaling during the historic period. In the post-agricultural and charcoaling period, a portion of Parcel 1 was used as a landfill. None of the historic maps or atlases showed any structures on the property, and local informants confirm there were no historic structures on the project site. Furthermore, the field walkover did not identify any former structures or other historic use areas on the property other than charcoaling, although the heavy vegetation in many portions of the project site precluded complete assessment of the ground surface. Based on these factors, HPI concluded that the project site should not be sensitive for historical period archaeological resources other than those related to the charcoal industry. Based on the documentary research and walkover survey, HPI recommended Phase IB field testing for precontact period archaeological resources within undisturbed portions of the Parcel 1 and 2 APE, and for resources related to charcoal hearths outside of the footprint of the hearths themselves.

Phase IB Results: A systematic shovel testing (ST) program was completed in areas of the APE with less than 12 percent slopes and that were not obviously disturbed by prior grading and landfilling. Field testing was completed according to all applicable archaeological standards (New York Archaeological Council 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005). In total, 142 STs were excavated. Field testing of seemingly undisturbed locations on Parcel 1 and 2 did not recover any precontact archaeological deposits. The walkover survey and Phase IB testing did identify several features on Parcel 1, including a rock outcrop with stones piled on it (Feature 1), and ultimately four charcoal hearths (Features 2, 5, 6, and 6a). Testing around each of these features found no artifacts or cultural material. At Feature 1, only a metal milk can and cow bone were found, rendering this location lacking in potentially significant resources. At the charcoal hearths identified on the ridge of Parcel 1, STs did not yield any cultural material related to the area use by colliers who were tending the hearths. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are warranted for these locations either.

Field testing on the lowland portion of Parcel 2 only resulted in one positive ST with historical material, a cut nail in the A horizon, out of 120 excavated STs. The lack of typical field scatter (e.g., small broken household-related artifacts observed when nightsoil from cleaning out a privy pit is dumped in a field for fertilizer) observed across this area, the presence of relatively modern material in several of the STs, and the observed soil stratigraphy in

the two test trenches all indicate that Parcel 2 has had some degree of disturbance, and that no potential archaeological deposits exist within the tested area. Therefore, no further testing is recommended for this area.

The walkover survey of Parcel 3 found that it only contained stone farm walls and a drainage channel and pit built into a steep slope, but no evidence of the charcoaling industry.

Phase IB Conclusions and Recommendations: Field testing and the walkover survey of seemingly undisturbed locations on Parcel 1 and 2 failed to identify any precontact archaeological deposits. However, they did identify several features on Parcel 1 including a rock outcrop with stones piled on it (Feature 1), and four charcoal hearths (Features 2, 5, 6, and 6a). Testing around each of these features failed to identify any artifacts or cultural material. Archaeological testing on the lowland portions of Parcels 1 and 2 found no artifact deposits. Therefore, no further testing is recommend for Parcels 1 and 2, but the NYS Site Inventory Form completed by LBG in 2007 was updated with the additional charcoal hearths.

When considering the State and National Register eligibility for a collection of related features, such as the charcoal hearths, roads, and the landscaped ponds that are remnants of open pit mines, to form a cohesive archaeological district, one must consider the integrity of the features, their interrelationship, and their ability to address potential research issues. From an archaeological perspective, the collection of iron industry related resources remaining on the landscape in the project site does not retain its integrity and lacks research potential. Iron ore pits have been landscaped and incorporated into an extant golf course, and now look like natural ponds. Furthermore, charcoal hearths and dirt roads in the mountains lack the potential to add to the understanding and knowledge of the industry. Phase IB testing of the hearths to establish charcoal composition was previously completed by LBG, and subsequent testing around hearths for this study failed to identify any archaeological deposits beyond charcoal. While the network of dirt roads established across the rocky and steep ridges is indicative of the efforts taken to capitalize on the productivity of the forests, they do not represent a unique phenomenon and are typical of dirt roads established to harvest timber for any number of reasons.

The complex of resources related to the iron industry is indeed important to the history of the area, and particularly to the history of Amenia, but would be more meaningful if combined with the archeological remnants of a furnace, or other structures that together would be illustrative of the entire process surrounding the mining and processing of iron ore. No such features have been identified on the project site, and none are expected to be found. While there are two kilns related to the Gridley Furnace located about 0.25 miles south of the project site, these are reconstructed features on the landscape, the originals having been lost to time. The lack of feature integrity and research potential does not render the charcoal hearths, dirt roads, and mining pits-turned-ponds on the project site eligible for nomination as an archaeological district.

Phase II Results: The documentary research completed found that no historical maps or atlases definitively place any historical structures in the immediate location of Site-82, but several structures related to a mill complex once stood downhill to the east, and adjacent to an extant unnamed stream. A secondary source reports that the house of Louis De La Vergne (aka Delavergne), and later his son Henry, stood somewhere on Delavergne hill, possible at or near Site-82, and that it burned down in 1805. Reportedly a second house was built on the site, but it burned down ten years later in 1815. The 1797 map of the Delavergne House and Mills places their house on the north side of West Lake Amenia Road, but it is possible that they had a second dwelling elsewhere on the property in or near the location of Site-82 that could have been occupied by relatives or tenant farmers.

Phase II archaeological field investigations were conducted at Site-82 between September 9 and September 14, 2014 by a team of four to five archaeologists. A 0/0 datum was established at the Phase IB ST designated as D2, and a grid of STs was set up at a five-meter (16.5 foot) interval out from this location, avoiding a sand trap and steep slopes to the east and west. Although more STs were laid out on the grid, a total of 59 STs and one excavation unit (EU) were completed. Many of the initial STs placed nearest the datum point and immediately to the south were positive for historical cultural material, so testing was increased to a ten-meter (33-foot) interval in an effort to demarcate the outermost horizontal boundaries of the artifact deposit. Of the 59 STs, 51 contained historical artifacts, although some of these only contained a single artifact such as a ceramic sherd or a nail. Site boundary definition was not completed on the site, as the Project proponents proposed to avoid the site by

redesign. To that end, VHB developed an Avoidance and Unanticipated Discovery Plan which is submitted under separate cover with this report.

The completed testing found no clear evidence of an undisturbed historic structure or feature within the project site, but did encounter bricks and other architectural debris (e.g., window glass and nails) that could represent the remains of a historic structure. Excavations identified a former living surface that contained a significant amount of historical material, including a variety of domestic refuse that dates from the late 18th through mid-19th century. The domestic nature of the artifacts and architectural remains suggest a residence at or near the site.

Phase II Conclusions and Recommendations: The Phase II investigations at Site-82 are incomplete because the work was halted by the proponent. The horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site have not been definitively established. No features have been identified. However, the artifact assemblage is dominated by late 18th- and earlier 19th-century materials that are indicative of a residential occupation. The documentary research and results of archaeological field investigations to date indicate that the site could meet the criteria necessary for NR eligibility, but this was not conclusively established. The site was likely occupied when the prominent Delavergne family farmed the property and ran a mill to the east. While the only house mapped on the property in 1797 was shown north of West Lake Amenia Road, it is possible that there was a second dwelling on the project site either for a relative or tenant farmers. Census records indicate that the Delavergne families did not own slaves during this period of occupation. The lack of late 19th- or 20th-century material suggests a relatively undisturbed deposit. There is still the potential for shaft features to be found at the site.

Because the site boundaries have not been established, and because no prior testing has been undertaken west of the site, there are two recommendations for Site-82. Firstly, it is recommended that Phase IB testing is undertaken immediately west of the westernmost positive STs excavated for the Phase II investigation if any disturbance or use (e.g., driving over, landscaping, installing utilities) will occur in this area with the proposed development. As per state standards, STs should be placed at a 15 m (49.2 ft) interval until two negative STs in a row are encountered, in order to establish whether or not there are archaeological deposits in this location. If additional historical archaeological deposits are encountered, then Phase II excavations are recommended to firmly establish the horizontal and vertical site limits, and address potential NR eligibility of the site. Secondly, if the Phase II study is not taken through completion at Site-82, then Site Avoidance for the area of positive STs is recommended.

Site Avoidance would entail taking specific steps to ensure that the location of the site, plus a buffer area, remains undisturbed during and after construction. To accomplish this, a Site Avoidance Plan will be prepared in consultation with SHPO. The Site Avoidance Plan would lay out an approved course of action for the site and should include a mechanism to prohibit construction or future impacts from the proposed project. The Plan will be submitted under separate cover.

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6. Facing south to Parcel 3 with wetlands in foreground and ridge to the west in background. Route 22 is to the extreme left.
7. Facing west toward Feature 1 identified in northeastern corner of Parcel 1 in a wooded area that was not subjected to soil scouring.
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14. Facing east to stone farm wall sloping downhill on western portion of Parcel 3. Liquor and soda bottles dating to the mid-1950s were found at the western terminus of the wall.
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27. Facing north to north wall profile of Site-82 Excavation Unit N0W4 at 145cmbs.

I. INTRODUCTION

VHB Engineering, Surveying and Landscape Architecture, PC (VHB), White Plains, New York, is completing permitting and support tasks for the Silo Ridge Development in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The current project is divided into two parts. The Northern Part, roughly 668 acres, was subject to development plans by others in 1992 and subsequently subjected to various environmental review efforts between 2006 and 2009. The Northern Part completed development includes an 18-hole golf course (inactive), ancillary buildings, and infrastructure. The development plans also called for on-site housing and recreational amenities but these were not fully realized.

Since 2009, new plans for the Northern Part have been developed which change the design of both the golf course and the associated residential and recreational loci. In addition, three new land parcels have been acquired by the new developers. These three parcels are located south of the Northern Part and west of State Route 22. These three parcels are collectively referred to as the Southern Part, and are subdivided into Parcels 1, 2, and 3. Parcel 1 is 98.1 acres, Parcel 2 is 49.7 acres, and Parcel 3 is 31.2 acres for a combined total of about 179 acres. Of this acreage, approximately 110 acres is thought to be relatively undisturbed by prior earthmoving; approximately half of that undisturbed acreage, however, is very sloped (greater than 12 percent). Much of the remaining acreage has been disturbed by the now-capped Harlem Valley landfill, logging, and land stripping. As currently proposed the entirety of Parcel 3, 31.2 acres, is to be designated as unimproved Open Space and will not experience any project related changes.

In order to complete the environmental review of the Silo Ridge parcels under the new 2013 design plan, that includes residential development and a hotel, the developer requires federal and state permits many of which mandate consideration of cultural resources. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) has been consulted regarding research and field investigations that were previously completed. The Northern Part of the 2013 project was surveyed in 2006 by Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG), and reported the same year. Two historic archaeological sites were identified and were assigned OPRHP Unique Site Numbers (USN) A02701.000081 and A02701.000082 (herein Site-81 and Site-82). Site-81 was named the Silo Ridge Charcoal Hearths. They named Site-82 the West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site.

Site-81 consisted of 11 charcoal hearths identified along a ridge that constitutes the western portion of the Northern Part. The charcoal produced in these hearths was used by local iron ore processing companies including the Peekskill Iron Company, which once owned the Northern Part of the site. The Northern Part of the project site also contains possible iron ore pits, at least one of which is now a wetland pond within the landscaped golf course. It was the opinion of the original OPRHP reviewer, Cynthia Blakemore that these iron-ore-processing elements might form the basis for an Archaeological District, referred to as "the Peekskill Archaeological District" in project correspondence. A district description, however, was never finalized. The basis for defining such a district and appropriate and current research questions were detailed in the Phase IA/IB part of the Work Plan submitted to VHB and Brian Yates, OPRHP, on August 18, 2013 (Work Plan, HPI 2013). The plan was reviewed and OPRHP approved the approach (Brian Yates to Carol S. Weed, September 18, 2013).

Site-82 was characterized as an historic artifact scatter identified immediately south of West Lake Amenia Road which might also contain features. This site was scheduled for Phase II investigations in 2006. These investigations began at Site-82 in 2008, but quickly were halted because a change in the developer's plan resulted in avoidance of the West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site. The location of the site, under the 2013 plan, could not be avoided and Phase II investigations began in September 2013. The testing strategy was detailed in the August 2013 Work Plan.

This combined Phase IA study of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part, Phase IB testing of Parcels 1 and 2 in the Southern Part, and Phase II testing of Site-82 in the Northern Part of the project site was prepared to satisfy the requirements of New York State's environmental review process and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and complies with the standards of the OPRHP (New York Archaeological Council 1994; NYSOPRHP 2005). The HPI project team consisted of Faline Schneiderman, M.A., R.P.A., who conducted the research and the site walkover and wrote the report, Christine Flaherty, M.A., M.Phil., who assisted with the site

walkover, research, and graphics, Bill Sandy, M.A., R.P.A. who assisted with the walkover survey and research, and Cece Saunders, M.A., R.P.A. who managed the project and provided editorial and interpretive assistance.

II. METHODOLOGY

To satisfy the Work Plan specifications, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) undertook four tasks:

- A walkover survey of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 to identify potential features that may exist on the landscape, particularly those that may be related to the iron ore industry in order to assess the overall site's potential for a historic district;
- A Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for only Parcels 1 and 2 in order to: 1) identify any potential archaeological resources that might have been present on the Parcels, and 2) examine the construction history of the Parcels in order to estimate the probability that any such potential resources might have survived and remain on the Parcels undisturbed;
- Phase IB subsurface testing on those portions of Parcels 1 and 2 that were not considered too sloped or disturbed to contain potential archaeological deposits, but for only those locations within the Area of Potential Effect (APE), defined as those locations that may be disturbed by the proposed development; and,
- Phase II testing at Site-82 to determine its age, integrity, and potential to yield data that would make the site eligible for inclusion on the State and National Register of Historic Places (NR).

Walkover Survey Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part: A pedestrian review of the entirety of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part was undertaken to visually confirm locations of prior disturbance, and to identify locations of features related to the Parcels' historical use as farm land and for the charcoaling industry. A photo record of the current conditions of the property was completed, documenting current conditions of surface integrity and obvious signs of prior subsurface disturbance. Bedrock outcrops were reviewed for their potential use as precontact period rockshelters.

The pedestrian review was completed, in part, to assess the overall site's potential for a historic district related to the iron ore industry (Southern Part and Northern Part combined). The survey was conducted over the course of two days by a team of two to four archaeologists in August, 2013. Identified features were flagged in the field and GPS coordinates were recorded by surveyor Kirk Horton, Amenia, New York. The resultant field plan of testable locations and identified features allowed archaeologists to focus subsequent field investigations on undisturbed locations and near locations of identified features.

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part: This documentary review was designed to address two major questions: what is the potential for the Southern Part of the project site to have hosted precontact and historic era archaeological resources of significance and, what is the likelihood that such resources have survived the subsurface disturbances concomitant with subsequent use of the site, including past farm-related activities.

In order to evaluate the potential of recovering precontact cultural remains at the project site, it was essential to:

- establish the predevelopment conditions of the project site to determine if it may have been hospitable for use by Native Americans;
- understand regional Precontact settlement strategies in each of the Cultural Periods to determine how the project site may have been utilized by Native Americans;
- establish the historical use of the property and any residential episodes; and,
- document prior disturbance episodes that may have eliminated potential archaeological site integrity.

A series of research tasks were undertaken to collect, synthesize, and review pertinent data in order to establish if and where Phase IB field testing was warranted. Sufficient information was gathered to compare, both horizontally and vertically, the precontact past, the historical past, and the subsurface disturbance record. In particular, research focused on establishing the extent of prior subsurface disturbance caused by 20th-century landfilling and land scouring to cap the landfill on Parcel 1.

A Phase IA study had previously been completed for the Northern Part of the project site, which found that there were active ore mines on that portion of the project area from the late 18th through mid-19th centuries (LBG 2006 and 2007). The current study entailed a review of various resources in order to establish the land-use history of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part of the project site and how they related to the use of the Northern Part of the project site, and to further establish the historical land use in the vicinity of Site-82. The following sources were reviewed:

- historic maps and atlases were acquired from the Dutchess County Historical Society in Poughkeepsie, the Amenia Historical Society, and using various online websites. These maps provided an overview of topography and a chronology of land usage for the study Parcels;
- a site file search was conducted at the OPRHP;
- local long-term residents and operators at the landfill on Parcel 1 in the Southern Part were interviewed; extensive documentary research focused on the iron ore industry and complimentary charcoaling industry in order to establish a framework in which to assess potential resources, to assess the entire property's potential for the creation of an archaeological district, and to establish residential episodes at or near Site-82;
- census records were reviewed for occupation data; and,
- project maps and slope data provided by VHB, Inc. were reviewed.

Phase IB Archaeological Investigation, Parcels 1 and 2 in the Southern Part: Phase IB excavations entailed completing a series of systematically and judgmentally placed Shovel Tests (STs) on those portions of Parcels 1 and 2 that were not considered too sloped or disturbed to contain potential archaeological deposits, but for only those locations within the APE, defined as those locations that may be disturbed by the proposed development. Testing in the vicinity of identified charcoal hearths was also undertaken to determine if there were any archaeological deposits associated with the colliers that tended the hearths. This was completed in order to further assess the overall project site's potential for an archaeological district related to the iron ore industry.

Phase II Intensive Investigation, Site-82 in the Northern Part: Phase II testing was completed at Site-82 in the Northern Part of the project site in order to determine the site's age, integrity, and potential to yield data that would indicate that the site meets the eligibility requirements for inclusion on the NR. Testing entailed the excavation of a series of STs and larger Excavation Units (EUs).

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

The project site is located on the west side of Route 22 north of the hamlet of Wassaic, and opposite the Wassaic Metro North train station in Amenia, New York (Figure 1). The Southern Part of the project site, the subject of this study, is subdivided into Parcels 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 2). However, the APE for the proposed development only includes Parcels 1 and 2; Parcel 3 will be retained as open space and will not be developed (Figure 2).

The walkover survey of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 was completed on August 13 and 14, 2013 by a team of two to four archaeologists. The survey confirmed extensive prior disturbance on the eastern portion of Parcel 1, and on a portion of Parcel 2. Parcel 1 was the site of a late 20th-century landfill that has since been capped (Figures 2 and 3; Photographs 1-3). An interview with local resident Gerald Wilcox, former general manager at Amenia Sand and Gravel when they owned this parcel, provided details of the use and capping of the Harlem Valley Landfill located in the center of Parcel 1, at the base of a wooded ridge to the west (personal communication, August 13, 2013 to Christine Flaherty and Faline Schneiderman, HPI). According to Mr. Wilcox, the landfill began as a small endeavor along Route 22, and was later relocated further west to its current location. After it ceased being used as a repository for clean construction and building demolition material, it was capped with earth using all available soil to the east and northeast, rendering these portions of Parcel 1 completely disturbed (Figure 3). Berms were created to the south and east to direct water flow off the landfill to specific locations (Photograph 4). The scoured and heavily manipulated landscape that remains in Parcel 1 is readily evident (Photographs 1-3). Mr. Wilcox confirmed that there was no filling or scouring where Parcel 1 is now heavily wooded, west of the landfill

and at the very north eastern corner of the parcel on a knoll where there is a stone wall that serves as a lot boundary.

According to Mr. Wilcox, Parcel 2 has also been disturbed with gravel and soil removal, but not to the same extent as Parcel 1. The area fronting immediately onto Route 22 was disturbed when Route 22 itself was created in the early 20th century. Immediately to the west of this, the parcel has not experienced much disturbance beyond farming. To the west and north of open fields the parcel was graveled and/or modified to allow access to the gravel pits and to create a water diversion berm at the southern end of the landfill on Parcel 1 (Photographs 4-5). Parcel 3 has had little evident disturbance, and currently has a small wetland located west of Route 22 at the base of a wooded ridge to the west (Photograph 6).

The walkover survey identified one potential agricultural-related feature on Parcel 1 in a seemingly undisturbed wooded location near its northeastern corner (Feature 1; Photograph 7; Figure 12). The feature is a natural rock outcrop with additional rocks piled on it, with an old partially buried milk pail nearby (Photograph 8). Likely, the rocky outcrop served as the base for a stone discard pile when adjacent fields were cleared by farmers. To the west, three charcoal hearths were initially identified on the upland portions of Parcel 1 (Features 2, 5, and 6), and a fourth was identified upon further review of Feature 6 (Feature 6a) (see Photographs 9-11). Three of these were distinctly mounded (Features 2, 6, and 6a), while the fourth was only distinguished by darkened soils and charcoal on the surface (Feature 5). In addition, some of the bedrock outcrops on the steeply sloped western ridge of Parcels 1 and 2 also looked like they may have been slightly modified with experimental extraction to see if they could bear ore (Feature 3, Photograph 12 and Figure 12), but most outcrops looked unmodified and unsuitable for Native American use as rock shelters. Parcel 1 also contained a man-made pit (Feature 4), the nature of which is unclear, but it could have resulted from experimental ore extraction or it could have served as a borrow pit (Photograph 13). Parcel 3 contained only stone farm walls and a drainage channel and pit (Feature 7) built into a steep slope, but no evidence of the charcoaling industry (Photographs 13 and 14; Figure 12).

Modern use of the property observed during the site walkover included expansive rock stockpiles relocated by the developer and stored in the woods on Parcel 1, and a hunting stand in the woods on the western section of Parcel 3. A 2007 environmental study of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 by The Chazen Companies identified a tunnel that was once used to transport cattle across Route 22 along the frontage of Parcel 1. However, the walkover survey could not confirm its presence due to extensive overgrowth (Chazen Companies 2007).

B. TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project site ranges in elevation from ca. 470 feet above mean sea level at its eastern border along Route 22, to ca. 1100 feet above sea level (ASL) at its highest point near its western border on Parcel 1. The topography consists of areas of artificially leveled land to rolling gentle hills in the east, with steep slope and rock ridges dominating the west. No natural water courses were observed on historical maps or atlases or during the walkover survey of Parcels 1, 2, or 3, and only one small wetland area was observed on the landscape in the northeastern corner of Parcel 3 (Photograph 6). It appears to have been created as a result of the building of Route 22 along the eastern perimeter of the project site.

C. GEOLOGY

Dutchess County falls within the Hudson Highlands geological region which is "narrow, elevated, and composed of metamorphic rocks" (Isachsen et al 2000). The Hudson Highlands are part of the larger geological province known as the Reading Prong, which runs from Pennsylvania to Connecticut. Metamorphic rocks in the Reading Prong were formed during the Proterozoic and later deformed during the Grenville Orogeny (Ibid.). These metamorphic rocks in this region are generally highly resistant to erosion. Although they started out as sandstones, shales, and shaley limestones, during the Grenville Orogeny they were metamorphosed into gneiss (Ibid.).

There are hematite iron ore beds east of the Hudson River that are confined to a strip of country ten to fifteen miles wide commencing on the south near Fishkill running northeast through Dutchess County, extending into the southeast corner of Columbia County and Litchfield County, Connecticut, where they are known as the Salisbury mines. In Amenia, numerous hematite ore beds and resultant dot the landscape.

D. SOILS

According to the Chazen Companies 2007 Memorandum about the property (Chazen 2007), the project area contains soils classified as Farmland of Statewide Importance; however, it does not include soils classified as Prime Farmland. Table 1 summarizes the soil categories found within Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part of the project site (USDA 1992):

Table 1: Summary of Soil Categories in Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in the Southern Part of the Project Site.

Name	**Soil Horizon Depth**	**Color**	**Texture, Inclusions**	**Slope %**	**Drainage**	**Landform**
Ud: Udorthents, smoothed.	Varies	Varies	Fill varies	0-25%	Somewhat excessively drained to moderately well drained soils	Altered by cutting and filling
SmC, SmD: Stockbridge-Farmington complex, rolling, rocky	Surface: 0-6 in Subsurface: 6-11 in 11-23 in 23-80 in	VyDkGryBr DkBr YelBr Br	SiLo SiLo SiLo SiLo	5-16% 15-30%	Well drained	Hilltops and side slopes
NxE, NxF: Nassau-Rock outcrop complex, steep/very steep	Surface: 0-5 in Subsoil: 5-16 in Bedrock: 16 in	DkGryBrn YelBrn	ChaSiLo VChaSiLo	25-45, 45% +	Somewhat excessively drained	Hills and side slopes
CuC: Copake gravelly silt loam, rolling	Surface: 0-6 in Subsurface: 6-8 in 8-24 in 24-36 in	DkBr DkYlBr OlBrYlBr LtOlBrYlBr	GrSiLo GrLo GrLo GrLo	5-16%	Somewhat poorly drained	Valley sides and small hills, prime farm land
FeE: Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, very steep	Surface: 0-7 in Subsurface: 7-15 in Bedrock: 15 in	DkBr LiOlBr Gry	Lo FnSaLo Limestone	25-65%	Well drained and somewhat excessively drained	Hills and side slopes

Key: Shade: Dk-Dark, V-Very
Color: Brn-Brown, Gry-Gray, Ol-Olive, Yel-Yellow
Soils: Fn-Fine, Gr-Gravelly, Lo-Loam, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt
Other: Cha-Channery, Grl-Gravel, Mot-Mottled

Steep upland areas are comprised of talus slopes, small rocky benches, and large bedrock outcrops.

E. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN A ONE MILE RADIUS

A site file search conducted at the OPRHP indicated that there are numerous precontact and historical archaeological sites within three miles of the project site. These are summarized in Table 2:

Table 2: Precontact Archaeological Sites Within Three Miles of the Project Site.

NYSOPRHP/ NYSM Site #	Site Name	Distance from APE (in miles)	Time Period	Site Type
A027.01.0005	Wassaic Charcoal Kilns	.25 m south	Historic-19th century	Charcoal kilns
A027.01.000052	The Nook Site B	1 m southeast	Precontact – Archaic	Campsite
A027.01.000053	The Nook Site C	1.1 m southeast	Precontact – Archaic/Woodland	Campsite
A027.01.000055	The Nook Site E	1.3 m southeast	Precontact – Archaic/Woodland	Campsite
A02701.000072	ATB Locus 1	2 m east	Precontact – Unknown	Unknown
A02701.000073	ATB Locus 2	2.1 m east	Precontact – Unknown	Unknown
A02701.000074	ATB Brick Scatter	2.2 m east	Historic – Unknown	Unknown
A02701.000075	ATB Historic Dump	2.3 m east	Historic – Unknown	Unknown
A02701.000081	Silo Ridge Charcoal Hearths	In Northern Part of project site	Historic - Late 18th – mid-19th c.	Charcoal pits
A02701.000082	West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site	In Northern Part of project site	Historic - Late 18th – mid-19th c.	Historic scatter
A02701.000085	Kent Hollow Precontact Site	1.5 m east	Precontact – Late Archaic ca. 4110 +/- 40 B.P	Campsite
A02701.000086	Depot Hill Locus 1	1.5 m northeast	Precontact – Late Archaic, Lamoka and Brewerton	Campsite
A02701.000087	Depot Hill Locus 2	1.5 m northeast	Precontact – Unknown	Unknown
A02701.000088	Depot Hill Locus 3	1.5 m northeast	Precontact – Unknown	Unknown
NYSM #3135		Unknown	Precontact - Burial Site	Unknown
NYSM #3137		Unknown	Precontact – Village	Unknown
NYSM #3138	Council Grove	Unknown	Historic - Meetinghouse	Unknown
NYSM #6835		Unknown	Precontact – Traces	Unknown
NYSM #8206		Unknown	Precontact – Burial Site	Unknown
NYSM #9226	Jobes Site	2 m east	Precontact – Late Archaic/Late Woodland	Campsite
NYSM #9228	Troutbeck	3 m northeast	Precontact – Unknown	Unknown

Additionally, several precontact loci were documented during a Phase IB survey of a large subdivision project north and south of Beekman Road. Despite subsequent Phase II evaluation of these loci, none of them appear to have been given archaeological site designations and none were determined eligible for the NR (Greenhouse Consultants 2002).

The OPRHP's sensitivity model indicates that the property is adjacent to an area of archaeological sensitivity (based on proximity to previously documented archaeological sites) but is not itself within an area mapped as archaeologically sensitive.

IV. HISTORY OF THE PROJECT SITE, SOUTHERN PART PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3

A comprehensive background of the Northern Part of the project site area was presented in the Phase IA prepared for that parcel (LBG 2006). Pertinent contextual research undertaken for that project was reviewed for this report. In keeping with 2005 OPRHP guidelines, a full precontact history is not included.

Precontact Period: Archaeologists active in Dutchess County have established regional models of precontact subsistence and settlement patterns, based on known archaeological data. These models, while tentative, provide archaeologists with a baseline for understanding potential resources within the region.

Archaeologists and historians gain their knowledge and understanding of Native Americans in the region from three sources: ethnographic reports, Native American artifact collections, and archaeological investigations. Based on data from these sources, a precontact cultural chronology has been devised for the Dutchess County area. Scholars generally divide the precontact era into three main Cultural Periods, the PaleoIndian (c. 14,000-9,500 years ago), the Archaic (c. 9,500-3,000 years ago), and the Woodland (c. 3,000-500 years ago). The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late subphases. These were followed by the Contact Period (c. 500-300 years ago). Artifacts, settlement, subsistence, and cultural systems changed through time with each of these Phases. Precontact sites dating to every established Cultural Period have been found throughout Dutchess County. Furthermore, at the time of European Contact, the Amenia area was occupied by the Wappingers. It was reported that the last of the Wappingers were a man and his wife who lived in a hut near Freedom Plains, about 25 miles southwest of the project site, in the 1880s (Smith 1882).

Early Historical Period: The project site historically fell within the Nine Partners' Patent. Governor Benjamin Fletcher awarded this land grant to Colonel Caleb Heathcote, Major Augustus Graham, James Emott, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Filkins, David Jamison, Hendryck Ten Eyck, John Aaretson, William Creed, and Jarvis Marshall in May of 1697 (Smith 1882: 51). This grant encompassed a tract of land that measured 13 miles from north to south and 16 miles from east to west, with four and a half square miles along the Hudson River (McDermott 1987: 3). Amenia also contained a section of "Oblong" (Lots 43-72) until its transfer to New York from Connecticut in 1731. Up until 1788, the present-day towns of Dutchess County were identified as precincts. In 1737 the Crum Elbow precinct was formed to include Amenia, Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park, Stanford, Washington, and Northeast. It was later divided into the Amenia and Charlotte Precincts in 1762, and the Town of Amenia was officially formed in 1788.

Development of the Nine Partners' Patent was quite slow throughout the 18th century. There is no direct evidence that the project site was inhabited during this time. In fact, a 1797 map indicates that the only development near the project area was a house and grist mill to the north on what is now West Lake Amenia Road (Smith 1797). At that time, what is now Route 22 did not exist; the main north-south road in the area that became Route 22, now Old Route 22, was situated farther east of the project site.

Maps and atlases reviewed for this study do not portray any historical development on Parcels 1, 2, or 3 through the 19th and 20th centuries (Sidney 1850, Bachman and Corey 1858, Beers 1867, Gray and Davis 1876, U.S.G.S. 1899, 1958, Aerial Photographs 1955, 1980, Figures 4-10). Historical accounts do indicate that activities related to the iron mining industry punctuated the landscape in the area, but do not place any active mining operations on Parcels 1, 2, or 3. However, ancillary industries related to mining were indeed once located on the Southern Part of the project site. Because of the geographically expansive components related to iron mining, a more comprehensive overview of the iron industry and supporting industries in and around the project site is presented herein.

18th- and 19th- Century Iron Industry: The Louis Berger Group summarized the history of the area, and presented information about the significance of the iron industry to the surrounding region, including Amenia and the project site (LBG 2006, 2007). Through documentary research and field reconnaissance, LBG identified 11 charcoal hearths and logging roads that allowed charcoal to be brought down out of the mountains to supply local furnaces. These features were found along the western ridge of the Northern Part of the project site. They also identified several of the extant ponds in the golf course as remnants of open pit mines, now landscaped. Given the importance of the iron industry to the development of nearby Wassaic and the region, additional information about this critical industry is presented.

Iron ore was identified in the region by the mid-18th century. Spurred by the aversion to British goods and the pending American Revolution, Captain James Reed and Benjamin Ellis began manufacturing steel locally, using iron obtained from Livingston's Furnace at Ancram, now the hamlet of Wassaic, within a mile southeast of the project site (Reed 1875). By as early as 1770, Samuel Dunham had established a furnace in Amenia, west of the hamlet of Leedsville and northeast of the project site. Ore from the Amenia Mines, located about a mile north of the project site, supplied both of these furnaces. By 1797 the Steel Works had ceased operation, and was in ruins (Smith 1797). In 1825 the N. Gridley and Son iron works – also referred to as the Deep Hollow Iron Factory or Wassaic Furnace – was established at the hamlet of Wassaic immediately south of the project site (Williams 1834; Nielson 1867). Nathanial and Noah Gridley, Joseiah Reed, and Leman Bradley built their works covering several acres, purchased the Amenia mine, and began iron production.

When Gridley and Son built their furnace in 1826, it was 32 feet high and nine feet across. It was driven by an overshot wheel powered by the Wassaic Creek, measuring about 22 feet in diameter, and six feet at face. Two blowing cylinders provided for warm blast (Nielson 1967). Brown hematite ore from Amenia was used alone or mixed with other ore to produce iron. The process required about two tons of ore, limestone, and roughly 150 bushels of charcoal to produce one gross ton of iron. In 1844 the iron works and mine was purchased by Noah Gridley and his son, William, who continued the venture.

Over the 40 years that Gridley's furnace was in operation, the hills surrounding Deep Hollow, including those in the western part of the project site, were completely laid bare in the harvest of timber for charcoal (Amenia Historical Society 2007). Noah Gridley's wealth allowed him to essentially grow the community of Wassaic by building a chapel, luring Gail Borden's Condensed Milk Factory to the town, and convincing Commodore Vanderbilt and Jay Gould to continue the train north. The village of Wassaic essentially became a company town, with Borden and Gridley bolstering the local economy.

Documentary research by LBG identified the Peekskill Iron Ore Company on the Northern Part of the project site in the 1860s. Furthermore, research on that portion of the project site suggested that one of the extant lakes is the remnant of the Johnny Cake mine (LBG 2007). The following is a brief discussion of iron mines in operation during the late 18th and 19th centuries in the Amenia area, particularly those in proximity to the Northern and Southern Parts of the project site.

Amenia Mine situated at Amenia north of the project site and northwest of the intersection of Route 343 and Route 22; the mine opened in about 1760. Ore was used at the time of the Revolutionary War for guns being produced in a forge at what is now known as the Old Steel Works, formerly owned by Abiah Palmer. Proprietors in 1877: Amenia Mining Company, W. H. Barnum President, Lime Rock, CT. Operations in 1877: One fifteen horse power engine, one twelve horse power engine one tubular boiler 42" x 12", one locomotive boiler 48" x 12", one Worthington duplex pump 10" x 14", one No. 6 Worthington pump. Bradford washer, three sections. Ore was drawn up from the mine with carts were, and was then transported in wagons one mile to the railroad. Used at the company's furnaces in Connecticut. Capacity in 1877 was 12,000 tons per year. (Transactions 1877: 220-221)

Gridley Mine situated at Amenia adjacent to the old Amenia mine and opened in 1825. Proprietors in 1877: Owners N. Gridley and Son, Wassaic, NY. Operations in 1877: One fifteen horse power engine, one tubular boiler 30" x 12", one No. 5 Knowles pump, 4" suction. Ore drawn up from the mine in carts was washed in a Newbould washer; transported in wagons two and one half miles to the furnace at Wassaic where it was smelted into charcoal pig iron. Capacity in 1877 was 8000 tons per year (Transactions 1877: 220-221).

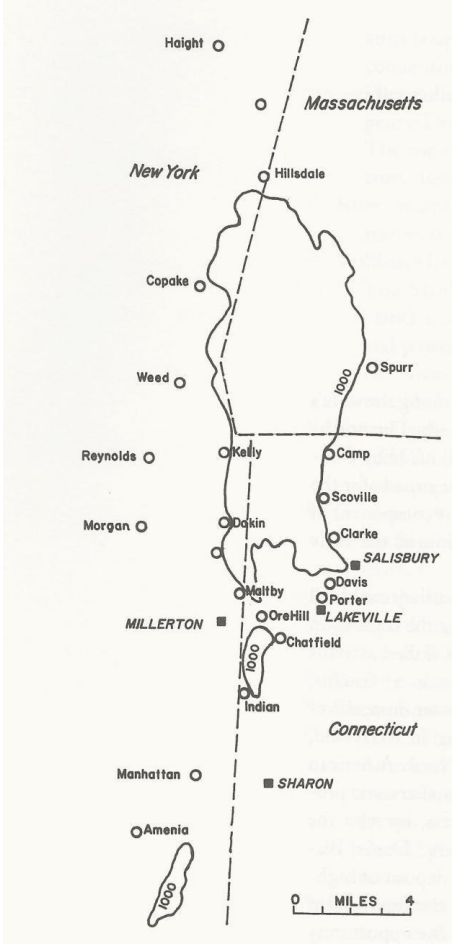
Johnny Cake Mine situated in Amenia. The Gridley Iron Works were supplied by two mines: the Johnny Cake Mine and the Gridley Mine. The Johnny Cake Mine was reportedly located in the Northern Part of the project site (Kirby 1998:25, 110). The open pit mine may have been transformed into one of the ponds that are now landscaped and part of the existing golf course (Kirby 1998).

Squabble Hole Mine situated at Amenia, and opened in 1865 in the Northern Part of the project site. Proprietors in 1877: Owners Peekskill Iron Co., Peekskill, NY, T.F. Wright, President, Hugh W Adams, Treasurer. Operations in 1877: One Bacon hoisting engine, twenty horse power, one Hughes & Phillips stationary engine,

thirty horse power, two 22 tubular boilers, one Worthington duplex pump 10" x 14". Ores raised from the mine in cars on an inclined plane were then drawn by horse power 300 feet from head of the incline to Bradford's patent washer. The ore is used by the company in its furnaces at Peekskill. Capacity in 1877 was 8000 tons per year. This mine is one and a half miles south west of Amenia and half a mile west of the Harlem railroad and near what was then known as Chestnut Ridge. By 1879 the mine had stopped producing and was closed. The locality is noteworthy for the occurrence of a carbonate of iron ore associated with the brown hematite. The Manhattan Iron Works of New York once owned the mine (Transactions 1877:220).

The 1850 Sidney map (Figure 4) and the 1858 Bachman map (Figure 5) show no active mines in either the Northern or Southern Part of the project site. However, the 1867 Beers atlas shows an Iron Ore Bed of the Peekskill Iron Company and an Engine House on the Northern Part of the project site, and the Wheeler Ore Bed immediately north of Parcel 1 where the Amenia Landfill is now located (not to be confused with the Harlem Valley Landfill on Parcel 1) (Figure 6). The Gray and Davis map made in 1876 shows the Squabble Hole mine and the Peekskill Iron Company on the Northern Part of the project site, and the unnamed ore mine immediately north of Parcel 1 still in use (Figure 7). No iron ore mines were mapped in what are now Parcels 1, 2, or 3.

The following graphic shows the relationship of Amenia to surrounding iron mines, principal towns, and critical topographic markers, namely the relationship of iron mines to the 1000 foot elevation contour interval.



Map of Salisbury Region Iron Mines (Gordon and Raber, 2000:60)

The iron mines in the Salisbury district are shown as open circles, and the principal towns by the squares. The 1,000-foot contour lines surround the high ground composed of erosion-resistant, metamorphic rock. More-easily eroded, impure marble is found below the 1,000-foot contours.

To supply all the furnaces in the region, in the late 18th through early 20th centuries, colliers (charcoal makers) were prevalent throughout the surrounding mountains. A collier would cut trees into four-foot lengths and pile them into a mound that could be as large as 10.5 m (35 ft) in diameter and 4.5 m (15 ft) in height. A crew of four men could build a log mound in two days to produce charcoal. The mounds were covered in wet leaves or ferns, and then layer of sod and twigs. The wood inside was set on fire to burn slowly – never getting above a smolder. The mounds had to be monitored around the clock to ensure they did not get too much oxygen and completely burn up. Colliers were fined the value of the charcoal if they lost

their wood to conflagration. Reports indicate that for optimal production mounds could smolder for a day, a week or up to a month depending on the wood (McVarish 2008:262; Rolando 1992:151; cornwallhistoricalsociety.org). Active venting and stirring of the charcoal was required to maintain the ideal temperature.

Because colliers were required to tend the hearths around the clock, they would often live in adjacent temporary huts that they might occupy for the entirety of the charcoal season, from late winter until early winter. Often they would establish small vegetable gardens and hunt small game to supplement their diet (Rolando 1992:152). Left on the landscape were not only the remnants of hearth circles with charcoal scattered on the surface, but also remains of the colliers huts – although difficult, by comparison, to discern. In the Barkhamsted Peoples State Forest in Connecticut, the remains of a collier's hut are evident near a former hearth, as are traces of the old roads (Ibid.). However, in many locations, only the mounds can be identified; the remnants of transient colliers leaving a much less obvious footprint on the landscape.

Iron industry-related features were identified by LBG on the Northern Part of the project site, as previously discussed, and include ponds that remain from open pit mines, 11 charcoal hearths, and a network of logging roads. No remnants of colliers' huts were observed. The charcoaling industry resulted in the deforestation of much of the area, including the upland and rocky portions of Parcels 1, 2, and 3. The extant network of dirt roads that crisscross through the mountains here served the charcoaling industry, allowing colliers to transport hundreds of acres worth of wood to their hearths, and then bring their charcoal down the mountains to awaiting furnaces.

20th Century: After the slow demise of the iron ore industry in the early 20th century, the project site was predominantly used agriculturally where it was not excessively sloped or rocky. Sometime prior to 1836, Route 22 was built immediately east of the project site, replacing the main older and narrower north-south route through Amenia. Although no maps or aerial photographs show any structures on Parcels 1, 2, or 3 (Figures 8-10), the walkover survey identified several stone walls that are remnants of the site's agricultural use. Aerial photographs spanning the 20th century show the project site plowed and bisected by these farm fields in the early years (Dutchess County 1936, 1955; Figure 9), with increased land manipulation in later years (Dutchess County 1980; Figure 10). By the 1980s and 1990s, as per aerial photographs and informant interviews, a section of Parcel 1 had been established as a landfill, and a portion of Parcel 2 had been mined for gravel (Gerald Wilcox, personal communication, August 13, 2013 to Christine Flaherty and Faline Schneiderman, HPI; Figure 10). The landfill was eventually capped, and the bulk of Parcel 1 near Route 22 was scraped down to bedrock with all soil being relocated uphill to cover the landfill.

V. CONCLUSIONS OF PHASE IA DOCUMENTARY STUDY

A. PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY

From what is known of precontact period settlement patterns in Amenia, most habitation and processing sites are found in sheltered, elevated sites close to wetland features, major waterways, and with nearby sources of fresh water. Level landforms and well drained soils are other characteristics in determining locations of potential precontact sites. As noted above, the project site contains a wetland adjacent to Route 22 on Parcel 3 and soils throughout sections of Parcel 1 and 2 are well drained, both conditions that signify precontact sensitivity. However, much of the APE contains areas that have greater than 12 percent slopes, are far from water sources, or have extensive bedrock outcrops that would have precluded precontact habitation. None of the observed outcrops on the western ridges of Parcels 1 and 2 would have been suitable for use as rockshelters due to their steeply sloped surfaces.

Areas of the APE with precontact sensitivity are, therefore, defined as locations that contain less than 12 percent slopes and that have remained undisturbed. Only a few discrete areas on the property fit this description and are located on the extreme northeastern corner of Parcel 1, and on the eastern section of Parcel 2 (Figure 11). Most of Parcel 1 is either steeply sloped or has been disturbed by landfilling and soil scouring to cap the landfill. While part of the eastern section of Parcel 2 has been graveled, the horizontal extent of disturbance is unclear so much of it is considered potentially sensitive for precontact resources.

B. HISTORICAL PERIOD SENSITIVITY

Archival research indicated that the Southern Part of the project site remained undeveloped but was used for agriculture and charcoaling during the historic period. None of the historic maps or atlases depicted any structures in the APE from at least the late 18th century onward. The walkover survey did not identify any former structures, but did identify one potential historical feature (Feature 1), and three charcoal hearths (Features 2, 5, and 6). A fourth charcoal hearth was later identified. It should be noted that heavy vegetation in some portions of the project site precluded complete assessment of the ground surface – particularly on Parcel 2 – so it may be that there are additional features present in the upland wooded areas.

The entire project site was historically used in one way or another by or for the iron industry that defined the region. Therefore, the project site is sensitive for archaeological resources related to the mining and/or processing of ore.

As noted in Gordon and Raber's *Industrial Heritage in Northwest Connecticut*, the effort to wrest a successful ore product from the Salisbury region entailed numerous resources. This is true of the abutting Harlem Valley region as well. These resource types, which would have each left a different footprint on the landscape, have been identified in similar areas, as presented in the literature review consulted for this assessment (see Bibliography for a full list of documentary sources reviewed). They include:

- charcoal hearths, as identified by LBG on the Northern Part;
- charcoal kilns, such as the Wassaic Kilns to the south of the Southern Part; collier camps for tending the hearths;
- miner housing/company stores; draft animal pens;
- railroad berms and spurs;
- logging roads, as identified by LBG on Northern Part; early smelting sites;
- furnaces; slag piles; ore mines;
- ore exploration pits; mining waste pits;
- water power control systems; and,
- drainage ditches.

In the Southern Part, it is anticipated that historical period archaeological resources could exist in proximity to Feature 1 and the identified charcoal hearths, Features 2, 5, 6, and 6a. Resources may include remnants of colliers' huts, gardens, privies, and water storage features along the western ridges of Parcels 1 and 2. A map of Feature locations shows these areas of sensitivity (Figure 12).

C. PHASE IA RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the conclusions described above, HPI recommended Phase IB field testing for both precontact and historical period archaeological resources on Parcels 1 and 2. Testing was recommended for areas of the APE with less than 12 percent slopes and not obviously disturbed, and that would be impacted by the planned development. Figure 11 illustrates areas in Parcels 1 and 2 of the Southern Part of the project site that were determined to contain potential archaeological sensitivity for precontact resources that would be affected by the proposed development. Furthermore, testing around historical period Features 1, 2, 5, 6, and 6a on these two Parcels (Figure 12) was recommended to further assess their archaeological potential.

VI. PHASE IB FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

A. FIELD TESTING GOALS AND METHODS

Subsequent Phase IB fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a series of shovel tests (STs) to investigate portions of the project site for artifacts and/or features that may exist beneath the surface. Phase IA research identified the potential for precontact and historical cultural resources to exist on select parts of the property. Fieldwork was designed to ascertain the presence or absence of cultural resources in these locations. Establishing the extent, integrity, and NR eligibility of any existing archaeological resources was beyond the scope of this phase of research. Portions of the APE with bedrock outcrops, standing water, extensive disturbance, or slopes of 12% or greater were not subjected to field investigations.

Each soil stratum encountered during field testing was explored and documented and the cultural materials in each level were noted in order to determine their context and integrity as well as to further ascertain whether or not any potential *in situ* cultural resources or features were extant. During testing, all of the STs were hand excavated and soil was sifted through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Recovered modern material was noted on the field forms, but not collected. Appropriate field notations, drawings, and photographs were made during field testing and the results of each ST was documented (see Photograph 11; Appendix A).

B. FIELD TESTING RESULTS

Field testing was completed by a team of four to five archaeologists under the direction of Faline Schneiderman, RPA, and Christine Flaherty, between August 22 and 29, 2013 as weather permitted. A total of 142 STs were excavated on Parcels 1 and 2 in the APE, most on a 15-meter (50-foot) grid with an established datum. Judgmental STs were placed in proximity to features, where conditions permitted, and in locations that could not be accurately placed on the established grid. Testing was broken down by Parcel for management purposes.

Parcel 1: A total of 22 STs were excavated on Parcel 1. Only one topographically confined area at the top of a small rise on the eastern portion of the Parcel was identified as not having been disturbed in conjunction with the capping of the landfill on the Parcel (Figure 11). To test this area, six STs were excavated on a grid with the datum point established at an unmortared fieldstone farm wall that demarcates the northern boundary of the Parcel (see Appendix A, Area 1 STs with grid coordinates, and Figure 13). None of the six STs contained precontact or historical archaeological material, but all did contain copious amounts of degrading limestone (Appendix A). Immediately north of the knoll, and north of Parcel 1 out of the APE, is the site of a former quarry pit, most recently used as a dump. It is entirely possible that during the years of open pit quarrying that excess rocks and soil was deposited on this knoll, hence the large quantities of limestone observed in the STs. However, the presence of what appeared to be natural soil stratigraphy suggests that instead, the limestone may just be prolific here. Regardless, the area was completely devoid of artifacts.

Nearby, Feature 1 was identified to the south of the stone wall and west of the knoll (Figure 12). The feature is little more than a rock outcrop with fieldstones piled on top of it, and an adjacent rusted metal milk can embedded in the soil (Photographs 7 and 8). Two STs, F1-1 and F1-2, were excavated here to further investigate the nature of the feature (Figure 13). ST F1-1, placed immediately north of the feature, had two seemingly natural soil levels, an A and a B horizon, above rock. ST F1-2, placed adjacent to the milk pail, produced three distinct levels of fill and degrading limestone (Appendix B). No cultural material was found in either of the STs, but when the milk pail was removed to review it more closely a cow bone was found in the soil inside. The feature, milk pail, and cow bone are a scant recollection of this area's former use as a dairy pasture, but do not represent a significant deposit.

Although most of the remaining portion of Parcel 1 was disturbed or excessively sloped, four charcoal hearths (Features 2, 5, 6, and 6a) were identified on the upland western portion of the site (Photographs 9-11, Figure 12). The field investigation of each of these features consisted of an additional systematic walkover survey in search of evidence of collier occupancy, coupled with the excavation of a series of judgmentally placed STs. ST placement was largely dictated by field conditions as the entirety of the upland is predominantly comprised of bedrock outcrops and talus slopes. These conditions resulted in very restricted testing locations.

Feature 2, located at the western edge of Parcel 1 at the top of a ridge (Figure 12), is a circular charcoal hearth measuring roughly 13.5 m (44.25 ft) across. An old dirt road is evident only 2 m (6.5 ft) to the south, climbing up the mountain from the east, and curving around the hearth before heading north and continuing uphill out of Parcel 1. A second hearth was observed to the west and downhill of Feature 2, out of the project site. To the north of the hearth is a large up-sloped rock outcrop and to the east is a steep down-slope. No evidence of a hut, foundation, or living space was observed nearby, but a large trench was noted tangential to the south side of the hearth, measuring roughly 9.5 x 1.4 m (31 x 5 ft) in size (Photograph 16). Five STs, F2-1 through F2-5, were excavated around Feature 2 where conditions allowed. ST F2-1 was placed 10.5 m (34.3 ft) to the north of the hearth between the uphill rock outcrop and the downhill slope (Figure 14). No cultural material was recovered in this relatively level area, and bedrock was encountered at 56 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (22 inches below surface [inbs]). To the south, a transect of three STs at a 10 m (32.8 ft) interval was completed on a relatively

level area at the base of another uphill slope (Figure 14). Finally, a fifth ST, ST2-5, was placed at the base of a rock outcrop that was east of the hearth to see if refuse had been discarded over the cliff (Figure 14). None of the STs completed in proximity to Feature 2 contained any artifacts, and all STs displayed an undisturbed stratigraphy (Appendix A).

Feature 3 was identified during the walkover survey as rock outcrop with possible evidence of a failed quarry attempt (Figure 12 and Photograph 12). No subsurface testing was completed around the potential feature since the outcrop dominated the landform. Furthermore, a steep talus slope surrounds the outcrop, hence there were no testable locations.

Feature 4 was identified in the field as a location of another potential quarry attempt, although it was more likely a borrow pit where soil was extracted for the purpose of creating passable dirt roads where slopes were steep (Figure 12 and Photograph 13). No subsurface testing was completed around the feature because the area was either too disturbed, steep, or predominantly rock.

Feature 5 was another charcoal hearth identified on a relatively-level small bench on the south slope of the ridge on Parcel 1 (Figure 12 and Photograph 10). The hearth measured roughly 8 m (26 ft) across and was identified immediately west of and above the edge of a steep drop (Figure 14). A cross-shaped trench was observed on the north side of the hearth, measuring 9 x 5 m (30 x 16.5 ft) at its longest and widest points (Figure 14 and Photograph 17). At the westernmost edge of the trench cross were flat fieldstones that appear to have been placed along its edge, possibly to direct water into the trench or to prevent erosion.

Five STs were excavated in proximity to Feature 5; one of which was excavated inside the adjacent trench (ST F5- 5). ST F5-1 was placed about 30 m (98.5 ft) north of the hearth on a level area immediately above the edge of a the ridge. STs F5-2 through F5-4 were excavated on a 10 m (32.8 ft) transect beginning at the northern edge of the trench and continuing north along the bench (Figure 14). None of the STs excavated in proximity to Feature 5, including ST F5-5 in the trench, contained cultural material (Appendix A). Four of the STs contained two natural soil levels, an A and B horizon, and all terminated at relatively shallow depths due to rock obstructions. ST F5-5, excavated in the trench adjacent to the hearth, differed from the other four STs in that the upper level was a typical A horizon, but beneath this was a level of clayey soils not observed in other STs completed on the ridge and not described in the soil study completed for the project site (see Appendix A).

Feature 6, another charcoal hearth, was identified downhill and southeast of Feature 5, also on a relatively level bench (Figure 12). Feature 6 measured roughly 11.5 m (38 ft) in diameter, and like the other observed hearths, had an associated trench located tangential to its southwestern edge. The trench, measuring 5.3 m (17.3 ft) in length, and ranging between 1 m to 2.7 m (3.2 to 8.9 ft) in width, with its narrowest end farthest from the hearth (Figure 14 and Photograph 18). While reviewing the immediate vicinity around Feature 6 for signs of occupation, an additional charcoal hearth, Feature 6a, was identified (Figure 14 and Photograph 19). Feature 6a measured roughly 10.5 m (34.4 ft) in diameter, and only had a small trench cut into the hillside on its western edge.

A total of four STs were completed in proximity to Features 6 and 6a; two between the features, one immediately north of Feature 6a, and one northwest of Feature 6 (Figure 14). Again, testing locations were confined by topographic and geologic conditions. The immediate around surrounding both features is extremely rocky and has numerous rock outcrops that constricted testing. STs F6-1 and F6-2 were completed between the two features. Each had three sterile levels of natural soil (Appendix A). ST F6-3 was placed immediately north of Feature 6a and also contained two natural soil levels, but was much shallower due to bedrock. Finally, ST F6-4 was placed northwest of Feature 6 and its associated trench (Figure 14). None of the STs contained any cultural material, and no evidence of colliers' huts or other associated features were identified on the landscape.

Parcel 2: A total of 120 STs were completed on Parcel 2. Testing at Parcel 2 was confined to its eastern half where slopes were less than 12% and in locations where there were no wetlands or known prior disturbance (Figure 11). Most of this area was historically used as pasturage, as depicted on a series of 20th-century aerial photographs and evident by surrounding fieldstone farm walls (Dutchess County 1936 and 1955; see Figure 9). According to a local informant, sections of Parcel 2 immediately near the base of the ridge that dominates the western part of the Parcel were graveled in the 20th century (Gerald Wilcox, personal communication, August 13, 2013 to Christine Flaherty and Faline Schneiderman, HPI). The only other noted disturbance was observed

immediately along Route 22 where there were obvious signs of berming for the highway's construction in the early 20th century, and for the creation of an access drive onto the property.

A datum point was established in the middle of the open field on Parcel 2 and a grid of STs was completed on a 15 m (49.2 ft) interval. In addition, four STs were placed judgmentally where maintaining grid coordinates was not feasible due to topography (Figure 15). Testing across this area produced no precontact artifacts, and only one historic artifact; a cut nail from the upper A horizon of ST S90W30 (Appendix A and Figure 15). Other cultural material encountered included a wrench, a screw, bottle glass, melted glass, a bolt, Styrofoam, and a ketchup packet – all dating to the latter half of the 20th century and all from the upper A horizon (see Appendices A and B). No evidence of an intact historical deposit or any features was found.

STs excavated along the base of the ridge toward the western part of the grid displayed a deep A horizon, ranging in depths from roughly 30 to 95 cmbs (12 to 37.4 inbs). Because of the extreme depth of the A horizon in many of the STs, a C horizon subsoil was not able to be reached. In order to determine the stratigraphy in Parcel 2, two 3 x 1 m (10 x 3.2 ft) test trenches were excavated by backhoe and stratigraphy was recorded from above.

Trench 1 was placed toward the eastern portion of Parcel 2 below a steep slope and immediately east of an area that was historically graveled according to local informants. The southwest corner of the trench was located at grid coordinate S90E0 (Figure 15). The A horizon was visible from 0-84 cmbs (0-33 inbs), consisting of dark brown 10YR 3/3 loam with some gravel (Photograph 20). The B horizon, consisting of dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 gravelly loamy sand, was visible from 84-110 cmbs (33-43 inbs). The C horizon, an olive brown 2.5Y 4/3 gravelly silty sand, was visible from 110-200 cmbs (33-79 inbs), at which point the trench was terminated (Photograph 20).

The western uphill area that comprises about one-third of the tested area, including the location of Trench 1, reportedly has Stockbridge-Farmington complex soils that are on rolling rocky hills. These soils are described as follows:

Stockbridge-Farmington complex, rolling, rocky (SmC):

Stockbridge:	Farmington:
0 to 6 inches: Silt loam, very dark grayish brown	*0 to 7 inches:* Loam, dark brown
6 to 11 inches: Silt loam, dark brown	*7 to 15 inches:* Very fine sandy loam, light olive brown
11 to 23 inches: Silt loam, yellowish brown	*15 inches:* Bedrock, hard gray limestone
23 to 80 inches: Silt loam, brown	

In contrast to what was expected, what was observed in the trench and many of the STs along the western portion of this area were deep A horizon soils, and very gravelly loam throughout. It may be that the gross scale of soil survey did not provide for pockets of other soil types such as those observed along the western portion of the tested area. Alternatively, it may be that when the upland immediately to the west was being graveled, gravelly soils were brought downhill by heavy machinery in order to create a stable base for trucks and cranes. Regardless, few if any artifacts were found in this area, and those that were recovered dated to the 20th century and include a tool and hardware. The deeper A horizon along the central and western portion of the tested area is probably due to a combination of removal of upper soil strata to expose gravel on the hillside and soil buildup due to the colluvial processes. The gravel operations may have substantially altered the hillside.

Trench 2, placed downhill and further to the east at one of the lowest points on Parcel 2, had its southwest corner at grid coordinate S95.5E86 (Figure 15). Here the A horizon was a dark brown 10YR 3/3 loam, visible from 0-30 cmbs (0-12 inbs). The B horizon, consisting of dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 clayey silt, was visible from 30-98 cmbs (12-39 inbs). The C horizon, from 98-183 cmbs (39-72 inbs), was an olive brown 2.5Y 4/3 gravelly silty sand with some larger stones. Unlike Trench 1, the upper two levels contained little to no gravel. The trench was terminated at 183 cmbs (72 inbs) (Photograph 21).

Soil in this lowland area was characterized as Copake gravelly silt loam, rolling, described as follows:

Copake gravelly silt loam, rolling (CuC):
0 to 6 inches: Gravelly silt loam, dark brown
6 to 8 inches: Gravelly loam, dark yellowish brown
8 to 24 inches: Gravelly loam, olive brown and yellowish brown
24 to 36 inches: Gravelly loam, light olive brown and yellowish brown
36 to 80 inches: Stratified very gravelly coarse sand to gravelly loamy fine sand, light olive brown

Again, the anticipated soil matrix was not observed in the trench; none of the soil levels contained gravel, and clay was present. As previously discussed, this could be due to the gross mapping scale of the county-wide soil survey, or it could be the result of changes to the landscape resulting from the graveling of the Parcel. ST N0E15 was placed in a low lying area and produced a modern plastic ketchup package from 40 cmbs (15.8 inbs). This further speaks to the degree of disturbance at the site, at least to the uppermost levels, that resulted from the active gravelling of the Parcel in the 20th century.

Feature 7, which appeared to be a water control feature, was identified on Parcel 3 and hence was not subjected to field testing since the Parcel will remain undeveloped as part of the proposed project.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PHASE IB FIELD INVESTIGATION

Field testing and the walkover survey of seemingly undisturbed locations on Parcel 1 and 2 failed to identify any precontact archaeological deposits. The walkover survey and Phase IB testing did identify several features on Parcel 1 including a rock outcrop with stones piled on it (Feature 1), and four charcoal hearths (Features 2, 5, 6, and 6a). Testing around each of these features failed to identify any artifacts or cultural material. At Feature 1, a metal milk can and a cow bone were found, rendering this location lacking in potentially significant resources. At the charcoal hearths identified on the ridge of Parcel 1, STs failed to produce any cultural material related to the areas use by colliers who were tending the hearths. Therefore, no further archaeological investigations are warranted for these locations either.

Field testing on the lowland portion of Parcel 2 only resulted in one positive ST with historical material, a cut nail in the A horizon, out of 120 excavated STs. The lack of typical field scatter (e.g., small broken household-related artifacts observed when nightsoil from cleaning out a privy pit is dumped in a field for fertilizer) observed across this area, the presence of relatively modern material in several of the STs, and the observed soil stratigraphy in the two test trenches all indicate that Parcel 2 has had some degree of disturbance, and that no potential archaeological deposits exist within the tested area. Therefore, no further testing is recommended for this area.

The charcoal hearths and the system of dirt roads through the mountains on both the Northern and Southern Parts of the project site represent an important component of the iron ore industry in Amenia and Wassaic. Indeed, the founding of Wassaic as a community was spurred on by Noah Gridley of the Gridley Iron Works – once located south of the project site – who sought to develop the area. He was responsible for bringing the train to Wassaic and luring other industries to the area.

When considering the NR eligibility for a collection of related features, such as the charcoal hearths, roads, and the landscaped ponds that are remnants of open pit mines, to form a cohesive archaeological district, one must consider the integrity of the features, their interrelationship, and their ability to address potential research issues. From an archaeological perspective, the collection of iron industry related resources remaining on the landscape in the project site does not retain its integrity and lacks research potential. Iron ore pits have been landscaped and incorporated into an extant golf course, and now look like relatively natural ponds. Furthermore, charcoal hearths and dirt roads in the mountains lack the potential to add to the understanding and knowledge of the industry. Phase IB testing of the hearths to establish charcoal composition was previously completed by LBG, and subsequent testing around hearths for this study failed to identify any archaeological deposits beyond charcoal. While the network of dirt roads established across the rocky and steep ridges is indicative of the efforts taken to capitalize on the productivity of the forests, they do not represent a unique phenomenon and are typical of dirt roads established to harvest timber for any number of reasons.

The complex of resources related to the iron industry is indeed important to the history of the area, and particularly to the history of Amenia, but would be more meaningful if combined with the archeological remnants of a furnace, or other structures that together would be illustrative of the entire process surrounding the mining and processing of iron ore. No such features have been identified on the project site, and none are expected to be found. While there are two kilns related to the Gridley Furnace located about 0.25 miles south of the project site, these are reconstructed features on the landscape, the originals having been lost to time. The lack of feature integrity and research potential does not render the charcoal hearths, dirt roads, and mining pits-turned-ponds on the project site eligible for nomination as an archaeological district. Regardless, the New York State Site Inventory form previously prepared for Site-81 was updated to reflect the addition of the hearths identified on Parcel 1 (Appendix C).

VIII. PHASE II INVESTIGATION SITE NO. A02701.000082 (SITE-82)

Site-82 was identified immediately south of West Lake Amenia Road during prior Phase IB investigations (LBG 2006). Phase II investigations were recommended at the historic artifact scatter to further investigate the nature of the site, and to establish its NR eligibility. This site was scheduled for Phase II investigations, which began at the site, but they were halted due to a change in the developer's plan that would result in site avoidance (LBG 2007). When a Work Plan was developed for this location in 2013 in consultation with OPRHP, development plans were such that the site could not be avoided. Therefore, HPI began Phase II investigations. The first task undertaken for this intensive level of study was site specific background research in order to provide a framework in which to interpret recovered artifacts. Documentary research included reviewing relevant written records and undertaking limited deed and census research.

A. SITE SPECIFIC BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The Northern Part of the project site where Site-82 is located is immediately south of West Lake Amenia Road, on the very northern end of the golf course (Figures 1 and 16). To the east and downhill is an unnamed creek that was once dammed to form Lake Amenia, north of the road. The dam broke in 1955 as a result of Hurricane Diane, and was never rebuilt (Millbrook Independent 2011). To the west and uphill are two silos, remnants of the property's former use as a dairy farm. A summary of land ownership through 1850 is provided below:

DATE	TRANSACTION	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
1697	Caleb Heathcote	Lott 31, Second Division Lotts of the Nine Partners Patent, 3400 acres
1745	Jacob Haff and Theodorus Van Wyck to Joel Gilit (Gillit/Gillett)	Lott 31, northern part, 1106 acres
1763	Joel and Mary Gilit deeded to Clear Evertt	Lott 31, northern part, 1106 acres plus animals, goods, Negro slave Prime
1765	Joel Gilit's estate, Mary Gillett and Nicolas De La Vergne mortgaged to Richard, Cornelius, and Theodorus Van Wyck	Lott 31, northern part, 1106 acres
1768	Theodorus and Richard Van Wyck, exec of Cornelius Van Wyck's estate to Nicolas Delavergne	Lott 31 , northern part, 1106 acres
1770	Nicolas Delavergne to Louis Delavergne	680 acres in Amenia Precinct
1774	Samuel Dunham to Louis Delavergne	6 acres in Amenia Precinct
1780	Louis Delavergne to George Foliot	Lott 31, northern part, 1106 acres
1788	Louis and Henry Delavergne mortgaged to Benjamin Delavergne	45 acres
1805	Louis Delavergne to Henry Delavergne	House and Farm
1840-1850	Henry Delavergne to Edgar Husted and W. Parsons	

Historically, the project site was originally part of Lott 31, one of the Second Division Lotts of the Nine Partners Patent and later became the Delavergne Farm (Buck and McDermott 1979). In 1697, Caleb Heathcote was

granted Lott 31, which contained just over 3400 acres. It is not clear when Heathcote divided and sold his land, but on March 26, 1745 Jacob Haff and Theodorus Van Wyck of Carmel sold the northeast part of Lott 31, totaling 1106 acres, to Joel Gilit (aka Gillett) (Liber 3, p. 193). The parcel was bounded by the lands of John DeGraaf, deceased, Jacob Haff, Cornelius Van Wyck, and Lott 32 to the north. Joel Gillett is noted as coming to what was later referred to as "the Delavergne Farm" in 1742 and, according to local historians, may have established a mill to the east and downhill of Site-82 at that time (Reed 1875; Betsy Strauss, Amenia Historical Society, personal communication to Christine Flaherty, August 19, 2013).

In 1759, a mortgage of 300 pounds at seven percent interest is recorded for Joel Gillett to Helena McPheadres, widow of John McPheadres of New York City, for 250 acres, part of Lott 31. The following year Joel Gillett mortgaged a 500- acre parcel to Clear Everett – then the sheriff of Dutchess County (Buck and McDermott 1979). On April 18, 1763, Joel Gillit [sic] and Mary, of Nine Partners, deeded to Clear Everett of Poughkeepsie, the northeast part of Lott 31, a parcel of 1106 acres for a price of 3000 pounds. It likely included the Northern Part of the project site, and was described as bordering the "…Oblong, heirs of Jan De Graaf, Jacob Haff, Cornelius Van Wyck. Includes negro slave Prime and 40 head horned cattle, 100 sheep, 16 hogs, 8 horses, 5 feather beds, 5 pewter basons [sic], 5 pewter dishers, 2 dox [sic] plates, 3 brass kettles, 3 small D..., 2 looking glasses, 1 doz. chairs, 1 desk, 1 chest drawers, 4 small chests, growing wheat" (Liber 4, p. 192). Everett was known for buying and selling large parcels in the county.

The property was in Gillett's estate when he died in May, 1763. In a deed of January 5, 1765, the executors of Joel Gillett's estate, Mary Gillett and Nicolas De La Vergne (aka Delavergne)[1], mortgaged via a New York City sheriff to Richard, Cornelius, and Theodorus Van Wyck an 1106-acre parcel of Lott 31, northeast part (Liber 4, p. 370). Mary Gillett and Nicolas Delavergne were in debt to the estate of Cornelius Van Wyck (father of Richard, Cornelius, and Theodorus) and Francis Brett (son-in-law of Cornelius Van Wyck), for the sum of 611 pounds and eight shillings. Nicolas Delavergne's son Joseph later married Sarah Gillett, Joel and Mary Gillett's daughter. On July 22, 1768, Nicolas Delavergne Esq., of Charlotte purchased two parcels of land back from Theodorus and Richard Van Wyck, executors of Cornelius Van Wyck's estate. The second parcel contained 1106 acres in Lott 31 (Liber 2, p. 173).

Louis Delavergne was born in 1738. His father, Nicolas Delavergne, was born in France in 1703. Louis was Nicolas' eldest son by his first wife, Frances Warner. Nicolas had two more children by Warner and then 11 children with his second wife, Mary Husted. On October 9th 1770, Nicolas deeded to Louis 620 acres in Amenia Precinct, which was added to by Louis, and became known as the Delavergne farm of 1000 acres, lying on the eastern slope of Delavergne Hill. Louis married Rachel Greene and settled on the farm in Amenia, building a house above the mill pond near the foot of the hill, where they had 12 children (Garven 1997). One of the land additions by Louis was a six-acre parcel acquired in 1774 from Samuel Dunham (Deed 22, p. 214). The 1106-acre parcel must have been mortgaged because by 1781 it had fallen into the hands of George Folliott, a resident of Long Island and a land speculator who was a Loyalist. That year, the court of forfeiture sold 350 acres of Folliot's land in Lott 31 to Lewis [sic] Delavergne, bounded by land of Ephraim Paine, Rufus Herrick, Shepherd, Samuel Dunum [sic], Lewis [sic] Delavergne, Jehosophat Holmes, and the south line of Lott 31 (Liber 8, p. 5). Folliott had been found guilty of treason against the state and was forced to forfeit his land holdings, of which he had many in Dutchess County.

Louis owned the land that included the house and mill through 1788 when he and his brother, Henry Delavergne, both "merchants of Amenia," mortgaged to their brother Benjamin Delavergne, a "physician of Amenia," 45 acres that are described as follows:

Beginning at a five and a half acre piece belonging to Parrock [sic] Sherwood called the Island piece on north side of the great mill in the Division line between Lotts 31 & 32. Adjoins Jonathan Dunham, Parrick Sherwood and the road. (Liber 5, p. 198).

[1] There are multiple spellings of De La Vergne found in the historical documents. For consistency, the spelling in this report will follow the more modern Delavergne.

According to local historians, Benjamin Delavergne, Louis's son, was a physician who may have built what was locally called the "French Doctor's Dam" and the associated mill at Lake Amenia. Alternatively, it may have been built by Nicholas himself, also a doctor who was colloquially known as the "little French doctor" (Garven 1977). The earliest extant map of the project site, dating to 1797, shows two symbols representing the house and mills (plural) belonging to Lewis Delavergne, located along the creek that now passes under West Lake Amenia Road and continues to the south, east of the project site (Figure 17). While the Delavergne structures appear to be immediately outside the project site to the north and east, associated outbuildings or other unmapped structures within the complex may have been located nearby. Furthermore, the gross scale of the map does not allow for accuracy in placement of the structures so it is possible that they did stand on or very near Site-82, although the mills were undoubtedly situated right along the stream downhill and to the east.

The 1790 census reports Lewis, Henry (married to Salome Dunam, daughter of Samuel Dunam) and Giles Delavergne living in Amenia near Jonathan Dunham (son of Samuel Dunam), and Timothy Greene (a cousin), presumably on or near the mill and house complex mapped in 1797. Their neighbor to the northwest, Ephraim Paine, had one slave, but few other residents in the immediate area reported enslaved persons in their household (U.S. Census 1790). In 1800 the three Delavergne men were still living near each other as per the U.S. Census, and their neighbors were David Horton, Joseph Loggin, James Palmer, John Rhodes, and Isaac Merton. No one in the neighborhood reportedly owned any enslaved people; however Henry Delavergne had one person in the category of "All Other Free Persons" living in his household.

Louis Delavergne died in 1805, leaving his farm and structures thereon to his eldest son Henry (Liber B, p. 573). Shortly after his death it is reported that the Delavergne homestead burned to the ground and that valuable heirlooms were lost in the fire, although there were no primary sources found to corroborate this information (Garven 1997). The same source states that a second house was built on the site, but it burned down in 1815.

By 1820, the U.S. Census reported Henry Delavergne in Amenia living in a household of ten. Nearby were many more families, some related, including Thankful Sherwood, Levi Mayhew (another Delavergne married Mary Mayhew), Cyrus Prindle, Augusta Bird (Moor Bird, his father, had married a daughter of Louis Delavergne), Timothy Cronk, and Henry's brother Benjamin Delavergne (U.S. Census 1820). Also nearby were Theodorus, Egbert, Lewis, and Giles Delavergne, and more members of the Bird family, who were related by marriage. In 1824 there were 3114 residents in Amenia including 639 farmers, 184 mechanics, seven traders, six foreigners, 65 free blacks, and 32 slaves. Industries included five grist mills, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, two carding machines, one cotton and woolen factory, and three distilleries (Spafford 1824).

By the time the 1830 U.S. Census was completed, Giles, Lewis, Henry, and Henry Delavergne Jr. were reportedly living near each other and neighbors Samuel Bird, Isaac Smith, and Salmon Hunt (U.S. Census 1830). Ten years later, only Sarah, Louis, Henry and Nelson Delavergne lived in proximity to each other in Amenia, still in the neighborhood with the Smith and Bird families (U.S. Census 1840). A free African American woman between the ages of 24 and 36 lived in the Nelson Delavergne house, the location of which is unknown.

In 1836 Amenia had four grist mills, eight saw mills, three fulling mills, four carding machines, two woolen factories, two iron works, one trip hammer, and 12 school districts (Gordon 1836). Sometime between 1840 and 1850 the mill complex passed into the hands of Edgar Husted, cousin of the Delavergne's. An 1850 map of Amenia shows a grist mill and second structure belonging to R. Heusted [sic] on the south side of West Lake Amenia Road, and several structures associated with W. Parsons and E. Heusted on the north side of the road, all apparently out of the project site (Figure 18).

According to the 1850 U.S. Census, Edgar Husted – a miller - lived with his wife, Polina, and a laborer, Ezra Marks. Nearby were Walter and Daniel Thomas, wagon makers, and Henry Bird, a farmer. An 1850 Census of the Products of Industry in Amenia reported that Edgar Husted was milling corn, wheat, rye, oats, and plaster. James Stage ran a nearby blacksmith shop, Joseph Rogers made boots, and John Johnson was a wagon maker. The 1850 U.S. Census Non-Population Schedule reported Edgar Husted with 16 acres of improved land, and 36 acres of unimproved land. His neighbor, Henry Bird, owned over 400 acres, half improved and half unimproved (U.S. Census 1850).

By 1858, cartographers show E. Heusted [sic] owning structures both north and south of West Lake Amenia Road, a wagon shop south of the road and west of the stream, and a grist mill south of the road and east of the stream (Figure 19). A blacksmith shop was situated to the north adjacent to Lake Amenia, and nearby residents included the Birds and Parsons (Bachman and Corey 1858; Figure 19). The 1860 U.S. Census of the Products of Industry in Amenia reported that the Husted Mills were owned by Edgar Husted, and milled corn, oats, rye, barley, and buckwheat – making "flouring and feed." Adjacent to Husted's property were D. L. and N. B. Thomas, who were carriage makers and blacksmiths, and Lewis Cook, who made house rakes (U.S. Census 1860). By that time, the Manhattan Iron Works was mining iron ore nearby on the Northern Part of the project site, south of Site-82 (Figure 19). In 1863 and 1864 Edgar Husted were listed as a retail dealer in Amenia on the New York State tax assessment list (IRS Tax Assessment List, 12th District, State of N.Y.). That same year, Thomas Lake Harris was also listed as having income, one carriage, and one horse in Amenia (Ibid.). Husted died in 1869, and reportedly Thomas Lake Harris took over the Husted Mills sometime after 1860 (Betsy Strauss, Amenia Historical Society, personal communication to Christine Flaherty, August 19, 2013).

The 1867 Beers Atlas shows no structures south of West Lake Amenia Road, but to the north is the Amenia Flour Mill complex (Figure 20). W. Parsons and T. L. Harris owned structures that were also north of West Lake Amenia Road. By 1876 the Amenia Flour Mill and a saw mill was shown south of West Lake Amenia Road (Figure 21). This map includes two views, one a close-up of the center of the town of Amenia, and the other a more general view. The close-up view shows a structure belonging to F. Pearsons immediately south of the road, possibly in the project site near or east of Site-82 (Figure 21). However, the general view appears to indicate the same structure as the residence of W. Parsons, with a structure belonging to E. Parsons on the north side of West Lake Amenia Road. The Parsons'/Pearsons' house or another structure continued to remain on the landscape when the 1899 USGS was created (Figure 22), and aerial photographs taken periodically starting in 1934 show it present on the landscape through at least 1970 (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access: 1955, Figure 23; 1970, Figure 24). The house has since been razed, and appears to have stood immediately south of West Lake Amenia Road, west of the stream and east of Site-82, in the Northern Part of the project site.

Summary: The original construction date of the mill or mills on the stream immediately northeast and east of Site-82, and the earliest date of any structure that may have stood in the vicinity of Site-82, is unknown. According to Amenia historian Reed, writing in the late 19th century, the mills were "early," suggesting the earliest date to the mid-18th century (1875:133). The dam and first mill may have been built by Gillett as early as 1742. According to other local historians, Benjamin Delavergne, Louis's son, was a physician who may have built what was locally called the "French Doctor's Dam" and the associated mill. Alternatively, it may have been built by Nicholas himself, also a doctor who was colloquially known as the "little French doctor" (Garven 1997). The "French Doctor's Dam" is understood to be the dam that formerly created Lake Amenia immediately northeast of the project site on the opposite side of what is now West Lake Amenia Road (see Figure 18). Louis's son Henry took over the mill operations and ran it through the 1840s when his cousin Edgar Husted took over (Betsy Strauss, Amenia Historical Society, personal communication to Christine Flaherty, August 19, 2013).

B. PHASE II EXCAVATIONS SITE-82

Research Methods

According to the New York State Archaeological Council (NYAC) Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (1994), the goal of a Phase II investigation is to obtain detailed information about the integrity, limits, structure, function, and cultural/historical context of an archaeological site sufficient to evaluate its potential eligibility for inclusion on the NR. Eligibility for the NR is dependent upon establishing age, integrity, extent, and research potential of resources. For most archaeological sites, NR-eligibility is determined on the basis of Criterion D, as set forth in 9NYCRR sections 427 and 428, and 36CFR800, which states that a site is eligible for the NR if that site "has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." In order for an archaeological site to be considered eligible for listing on the NR, it must be evaluated within its historical context, and its research value must be assessed. To evaluate a site's potential significance, it is first necessary to identify the geographical limits, time periods and, themes contributing to the site contexts. Furthermore, the site must maintain integrity, in that soil disturbances have not destroyed the research value of the site.

In order to satisfy the requirements of Phase II testing for Site-82 on the Northern Part, additional STs completed at a tighter five-meter (16.5 foot) interval, and larger 1 x 1 m (3.3 x 3.3 ft) EUs were completed within the Site-82 locus. Depending on the results of those tests, additional STs were excavated in order to establish double-negative boundaries on the coordinate directions around the locus. A negative test is defined as STs with no artifacts or artifacts lacking historical integrity or association. All investigations complied with OPRHP and NYAC standards, including soil and profile recordation, photography, screening, and artifact analysis.

Prior to the commencement of Phase II investigations, the site survey team staked the locations of STs previously completed during the LBG's Phase IB and their truncated Phase II investigations (Figure 25). HPI then established a grid of STs at a 5 to 10 meter (16.5 to 33 foot) interval (Photograph 22). In addition, two larger EUs were planned, but only one was completed; this was placed where historical artifact densities were greatest. All STs and EUs were excavated down to sterile soils or refusals. In STs, all cultural material was collected by cultural strata, whereas in EUs, cultural material was collected from 10 cm levels within each cultural strata. Stratigraphy was noted in order to determine context and integrity as well as to further ascertain whether or not any potential *in situ* cultural resources or features were extant. All of the STs were hand excavated and soil was sifted through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Appropriate field notations, drawings, and photographs were made during field testing and the results of each ST and EU was documented.

Fieldwork Results

Phase II archaeological field investigations were completed between September 9 and September 14, 2014 by a team of four to five archaeologists. A 0/0 datum was established at the Phase IB ST designated as D2, and a grid of STs was set up at a five-meter (16.5 foot) interval out from this location, avoiding a sand trap and steep slopes to the east and west. Although more STs were laid out on the grid, a total of 59 STs and one EU were completed (Appendices D and E). Many of the initial STs placed nearest the datum point and immediately to the south were positive for historical cultural material (Appendices D and F), so testing was increased to a 10-meter (33-foot) interval in an effort to demarcate the outermost horizontal boundaries of the artifact deposit (Figure 26).

Of the 59 STs, 51 contained historical artifacts, although some of these only contained a single artifact such as a ceramic sherd or a nail (e.g., STs N0E15 and S10E70 in Appendix E; Figure 26). STs placed near West Lake Amenia Road exhibited a compact stratigraphy with gravel and shallow degrading shale bedrock (e.g., STs N0E5 and N0E15 in Appendix D). STs placed south of and furthest from the datum point exhibited what appeared to be natural stratigraphy with an intact upper A horizon over a sterile B horizon or gravel C horizon subsoil, such as that observed in ST S30E40 (Appendix D and Photograph 23). Most of the STs terminated in sterile subsoil, but two, STs S5E5 and S5E10, produced cultural material from within one level extending to more than 90cm (3ft) below the surface (Appendix D; Figure 26). These two STs were located near the base of a hill to the west, and it is very likely that the depth of the single strata here is a result of slope wash or grading.

Throughout the site, the small size of the ceramic sherds recovered suggests that they were probably broken apart by years of plowing when this area was part of an active farm. Many of the STs produced small brick fragments, but ST S15W5 contained whole bricks and fragments throughout (Photographs 24 and 25). Not all brick and mortar found at the site was collected. Instead, samples were taken and the presence of brick and mortar were noted on ST forms.

At approximately grid location S30E20 where a ST was attempted, a rectangular concrete slab was found immediately below the surface. Grass overgrowth was cleared and the concrete cover was found to measure approximately 2.3 m x 1.06 m (7.5 ft x 3.5 ft) in size (Photograph 26). Upon opening a circular lid at the center of the slab, standing water and PVC pipe conduits were found inside, confirming that the slab was the cover of a golf-course related water control feature associated with the sprinkler system.

Only eight of the STs completed lacked cultural material. These were generally on the easternmost lines excavated at East 40 through 80 (Figure 25). While it was the goal of Phase II ST testing to establish the horizontal extent of the historical deposit, this was not accomplished because testing was halted by the project proponent before double negative STs were established. Because cultural material was produced from a vast horizontal area, the proponent opted to rework proposed plans in an attempt to avoid the site. Therefore, testing was halted and horizontal limits of cultural deposits were not definitively established. It should be noted that as

tested extended further away from the datum point, artifact counts generally dropped so rough boundaries of dense deposits were established (Figure 25).

In addition to the STs, one larger EU was completed at N0W4 where artifact densities were high. The EU was excavated for the purpose of establishing a clearer stratigraphic profile than that observed in smaller STs, to help determine site integrity, and to establish whether or not historical artifacts were temporally stratified – an indicator of subsurface integrity. Artifacts were collected from 10cm (4in) arbitrary levels within each cultural horizon. Two horizons were identified, with Level 1 extending from the surface down to roughly 90 cm (3 ft) below grade, and Level 2 extending from the bottom of Level 1 to approximately 1.25 m (4.1 ft) below grade where sterile C horizon subsoil was encountered. The EU revealed that the two cultural levels were distinguished slightly by color, with Level 1 being a Munsell color of 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) and Level 2 being a 10YR 3/3 (dark brown). This slight discrepancy between the colors of the two levels may be due to soil moisture saturation rather than a true change in the stratigraphic sequence. Given that soil texture in each level was identical, and that the artifacts from both levels were contemporaneous, this is quite plausible (see Photograph 27).

Artifacts from Levels 1 and 2 were not definitively stratified by time period. Late 18th- through early 19th-century artifacts were found in both levels, with only several small post-1830 artifacts recovered from almost immediately below the surface (Appendix F). A more comprehensive discussion of the artifacts recovered during the Phase II excavations at Site-82 is presented in section *VII. C. Artifact Analysis*.

C. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Phase II excavation at Site-82 produced a range or artifacts that were cataloged by the project team for this report (Appendix F). During the initial site reconnaissance, the majority of the site was covered by grass and no visible signs of features or artifact concentrations were noted (Photograph 22). Documentary research indicated that this location was once part of a historical farm/domestic compound that belonged to the Delavergne family or their relatives through the mid-19th century (see Figures 16 through 19). The majority of the historical artifacts recovered from Site-82 were found within proximity to West Lake Amenia Road that serves as the northern boundary of the APE. Further, much of the recovered assemblage appears to date from the late 18th through early to mid-19th century when the site was owned by the Delavergne family (Appendix F).

The examination of the overall assemblage from Site-82 reveals that the majority of the artifacts recovered were food-related, specifically ceramics (Appendix F; Table 3).

Table 3: Artifacts by Class from Site-82, Phase II Excavations.

Class	**Type**	**Quantity**
Architectural	Brick	299
	Window	45
	Mortar/Plaster	19
	Nail	81
	Other	1
Faunal	Non-Food Bone	42
Food Related	Ceramic	651
	Glass	25
Food Remains	Bone	25
	Shell	140
Lighting	Glass	1
Personal	Kaolin smoking pipe	14
	Flowerpot	11
	Other	9
Unaffiliated	Coal	2
	Stone	4
	Other	35

The ceramic assemblage contained a variety of different ware types that were prevalent imports during the late 18th through early to mid-19th century (creamware, white salt glazed stoneware, pearlware, slip decorated earthenware, whiteware, etc.) (Table 4). In addition, locally made redware and stoneware fragments were noted. The examination of historic ceramics provides a unique insight into the former occupants of domestic sites. The periods of production and popularity of imported ware types provides researchers with a time frame for the likely use and discard of these objects.

Table 4: Summary of Historic Ceramics from the Silo Ridge Artifact Assemblage.

Ware Type	**Quantity**
Redware	110
Buff-Bodied	11
Creamware and Cream-Colored	156
Pearlware	190
Mochaware	1
Whiteware	54
Tin-Glazed	2
Mocha	1
Rockingham	1
Unidentified Earthenware Spalls	53
Stoneware – Buff Body	8
Stoneware – Gray Body	7
Stoneware – White Salt-Glazed	6
Porcelain	9

The most abundant ware types present in the collection are pearlware (1779-1830) and creamware (1762-1820) followed by cream colored ware (1775-1820) (Miller et al. 2000: 12-13). The overwhelming presence of these three ware types indicates that the domestic site with which these artifacts are associated was likely present in the vicinity prior to the beginning of the 19th century[2].

Although introduced to America in the 1780s, pearlware was a popular import from Britain until the 1830s. The fragments of pearlware that were recovered from the site were primarily decorated with handpainted blue and polychrome designs as well as blue transferprint floral designs that were popular during the last quarter of the 18th century (Sussman 1977).

While there was a small quantity of fragments representing earlier ware types in the collection (e.g., tin-glazed earthenware, slip decorated earthenware, scratch blue, white salt-glazed stoneware etc.), their numbers were too few to secure an early or mid-18th-century date for the domestic site. Further, at the opposite end of the date range, the complete lack of late 19th-century decorations on the whiteware recovered, and the absence of yellowware and other late 19th-century wares, indicates that the domestic site where these materials originated was likely no longer present by the 1850s. This conclusion is also supported by the other types of artifacts recovered from the site.

Only 25 glass bottle fragments were recovered during the field investigation. The majority of the bottle fragments were from mold made bottles that were again produced in the late 18th through early 19th century. Absent were any medicinal bottles that typically overwhelmed domestic site assemblages during the late 19th century.

[2] One crown bottle cap (post-1892) and three 20th-century ABM (Automatic Bottle Machine) bottle fragments were recovered near the surface. These artifacts are clearly related to the more recent use of the property as a golf course and are not considered part of the historic assemblage. The same is true of the golf ball and plastic fragments that were collected.

The examination of the architectural artifacts recovered indicates the probable presence of a domestic structure in the vicinity of the tested area. Many of the shovel tests investigated contained small fragments of brick (n=299) as well as window glass (n=45), although these two artifacts types were sampled; 100% were not collected so the actual number counts would have been higher. One particular ST (S15W5) contained several large brick fragments that were collected by the field team. This test unit included two almost complete crudely-made large bricks (see Photographs 24 and 25).

The bricks that were recovered at Site-82 appear to have been made by a very simple process that was used for hand-made bricks. The main ingredients required for brick making are water, clay, and sand or shale. Typically, the clay used for bricks is excavated from along the shoreline of water courses. While clay is usually screened to remove rocks, the process is often not sufficient and small stones are frequently observed in these hand-made bricks. If shale is used, it was ground into powder for use when creating a paste. Once the paste is fashioned it is pressed into molds and allowed to dry. After the bricks are removed from the molds, which sometimes cause them to become misshaped, they are fired in a low-temperature kiln. Bricks are then baked over an extended number of days in order to sufficiently harden each one. When the bricks are sufficiently fired, heat is reduced and they are allowed to cool gradually before removal from the kiln. In many cases, the bricks that are closest to the fire became severely over-burned and cracked or warped. It was not until Richard VerValen patented a brick making machine in 1852 that bricks became more regular in shape and appearance (http://brickcollecting.com/machine.htm).

Locally, by 1739 there was a brick factory near Amenia in Sharon. Later, an existing brick factory in Amenia was purchased by the Wilson & Eaton Company in 1878 (Hasbrouck 1909). By 1906, the Harlem Valley Brick and Supply Company had been established, specializing in ornamental brick (Ibid. 1909). Clearly the Harlem Valley region, including Amenia, had the natural resources available for making bricks, which was capitalized on from the early 18th century onward.

The examination of the personal items in the assemblage identified only a few varieties of artifacts. The most prevalent type represented was the kaolin smoking pipe. Easily acquired and discarded, the fragments of these pipes are typically represented at 18th- and 19th-century domestic sites. Although the number present in the collection is not abundant enough to complete a statistical analysis in order to provide a date range, the observable traits (e.g., bowl size, bore size) indicate a general late 18th-century manufacture date.

The initial archaeological investigation of the property, conducted by LBG, also recovered a variety of domestic artifacts (2006, 2007). A review of the collection and associated catalog indicates that the materials collected were very similar in function, class, and type to the current assemblage. The artifacts recovered also indicate that an 18th- to mid-19th-century domestic site was once present in the vicinity of the test area.

Overall, the artifacts in the collection generally represent relatively middle-class individuals, which would argue against a poor tenant or enslaved resident. The collection lacked the expensive Chinese export porcelain and fine cut glass drinking vessels that one would expect for the time period from a well-to-do household. While several teaware fragments that one would see in upper-middle-class and middle-class households were found, there were no extravagant ornate fragments of expensive imported pieces. Whoever acquired the domestic wares found at the site did appear to have access to a market that was selling imported English ceramics and German stoneware as evidenced by the recovery of these ceramic types.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SITE-82

A. CONCLUSIONS

The Phase II study of Site-82 entailed completing additional documentary research about the site, and undertaking intensive subsurface testing.

Historical Research: None of the historical maps or atlases available for review definitively places any historical structures in the immediate location of Site-82, but several structures related to a mill complex once stood

downhill to the east, and adjacent to an extant unnamed stream. At least two houses fronted onto West Lake Amenia Road and east of Site-82 in the mid-19th century, but the imprecision of mapping from that time period makes it impossible to determine exactly where they stood in relation to Site-82. They appear to be abutting West Lake Amenia Road, east of the site. One secondary source (Garven 1997) reported that the house of Louis Delavergne, and later his son Henry, stood somewhere on Delavergne Hill, possibly at or near Site-82, and that it burned down in 1805. The same source states that a second house was built on the site, but it burned down ten years later in 1815 (Ibid.). The 1797 map of the Delavergne House and Mills places their main house on the north side of West Lake Amenia Road, but it is possible that they had a second dwelling elsewhere on the property in or near the location of Site-82. The structure could have been occupied by relatives or a tenant farmer.

Subsurface Investigation: Of the 59 STs completed for the additional Phase II testing at Site-82, 51 produced historical period artifacts (see Appendices D and F). Testing found no clear evidence of an undisturbed historic structure or feature within the project site, but did encounter bricks and other architectural debris (e.g., window glass and nails) that could represent the remains of a historic structure. Excavations identified a former living surface that contained a significant amount of historical material, including a variety of domestic refuse that dates from the late 18th through mid-19th century. The domestic nature of the artifacts and architectural remains suggest a midden from a residence at or near the site. The artifact deposits are likely part of a larger domestic debris field that represents the time period when a dwelling was once inhabited within the vicinity of Site-82. Over the centuries, the artifact field was likely spread out and fragmented when the area was plowed, and again more recently when it was altered by the creation of the golf course. The minimal number of late 19th/early 20th-century artifacts suggest that there was virtually no introduced fill or other post-depositional disturbances. It should be noted that there is still the potential to encounter subsurface shaft features, the bottom depths of which may have escaped disturbance (e.g., well, privy and cistern shafts), although none have been encountered to date.

Phase II testing was halted by the project development team, so the southern, eastern and western site boundaries were not definitively established. These would have been demarcated by two contiguous sterile STs at a five-meter interval, as per OPRHP adopted NYAC *Standards* (1994). However, it was noted that artifact frequencies dropped as STs were placed further from the established datum point. Therefore, the most productive core of the site has been established, and an approximate artifact field can be estimated, but this does not represent the actual outside limits of the site (Figure 26).

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

Site-82 has produced historical cultural material representing what appears to be a late 18th- through mid-19th-century residential occupation. The documentary research and results of archaeological field investigations indicate that the site could meet the criteria necessary for NR eligibility, but since testing was halted, integrity and horizontal boundaries were not established. The site was likely occupied when the prominent Delavergne family farmed the property and ran a mill to the east. While the only house mapped on the property in 1797 was shown north of West Lake Amenia Road, it is possible that there was a second dwelling on the project site either for a relative or tenant farmers. The lack of intruding late 19th- or 20th-century material suggests a relatively undisturbed deposit, and there is still the potential for shaft features to be found at the site. The New York State Site Inventory Form for Site-82 was updated to include additional information recovered during this study (Appendix G).

Because the site boundaries have not been definitively established, and because no prior testing has been undertaken west of the site, there are two recommendations for Site-82. Firstly, it is recommended that Phase IB testing is undertaken immediately west of the westernmost positive STs excavated for the Phase II investigation if any disturbance or use (e.g., driving over, landscaping, installing utilities) will occur in this area with the proposed development (see Figure 27). As per state standards, STs should be placed at a 15 m (49.2 ft) interval until two negative STs in a row are encountered, in order to establish whether or not there are archaeological deposits in this location. If additional historical archaeological deposits are encountered, then Phase II excavations are recommended to firmly establish the horizontal and vertical site limits, and address potential NR eligibility of the site. Secondly, if the Phase II study is not taken through completion at Site-82, then Site Avoidance for the area of positive STs is recommended.

Site Avoidance would entail taking specific steps to ensure that the location of the site, plus a buffer area, remains undisturbed during and after construction. To accomplish this, a Site Avoidance Plan will be prepared in consultation with SHPO. The Site Avoidance Plan would lay out an approved course of action for the site and should include a mechanism to prohibit construction or future impacts from the proposed project. The Plan will be submitted under separate cover.

If Avoidance proves not to be feasible, additional Phase II testing, and possibly Phase III Data Recovery is recommended. If warranted, a Data Recovery Plan (DRP) would be developed in consultation with OPRHP to provide for the further recovery of buried resources. Further investigations should include additional testing on a five meter (16.5 feet) grid and possible GPR to seek buried features (foundation walls, wells, privies, and similar shafts), as well as the completion of additional EUs to recover historical cultural material representative of the site's early occupation. The precise number and location of STs and EUs would be detailed in the DRP.

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2007 *Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation Silo Ridge Resort Community Project Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.* Prepared for Silo Ridge Country Club, Amenia, New York, by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Albany, New York.

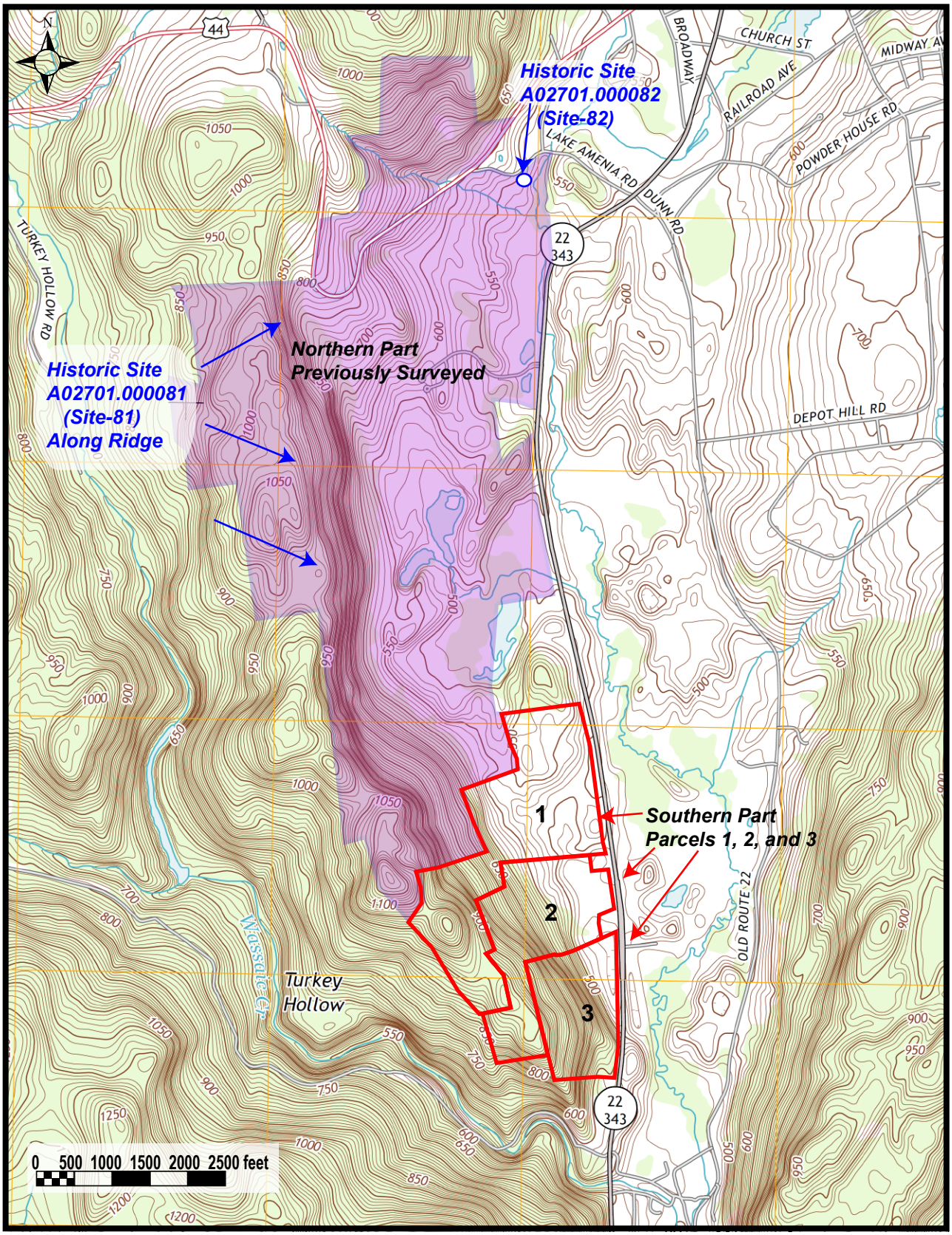
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1992 *Soil Survey of Dutchess County, New York*. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) County Soil Map

United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.)
1899 *Millbrook, New York.* 15 Minute Quadrangle. Surveyed 1891. United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior.

(U.S.G.S. con't.)
1958 *Amenia, N.Y.-CT.* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior.

2013 *Amenia, N.Y.-CT.* 7.5 Minute Quadrangle. United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Williams, Edwin
1834 *The New York Annual Register.* Published by Edwin Williams, New York.



PHASE IA/IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SILO RIDGE PROJECT, PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION
WEST LAKE AMENIA ROAD HISTORIC SITE A02701.000082

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Figure 1: Project Site on *Amenia, NY-CT 7.5 Minute Quadrangle* (U.S.G.S. 2013).

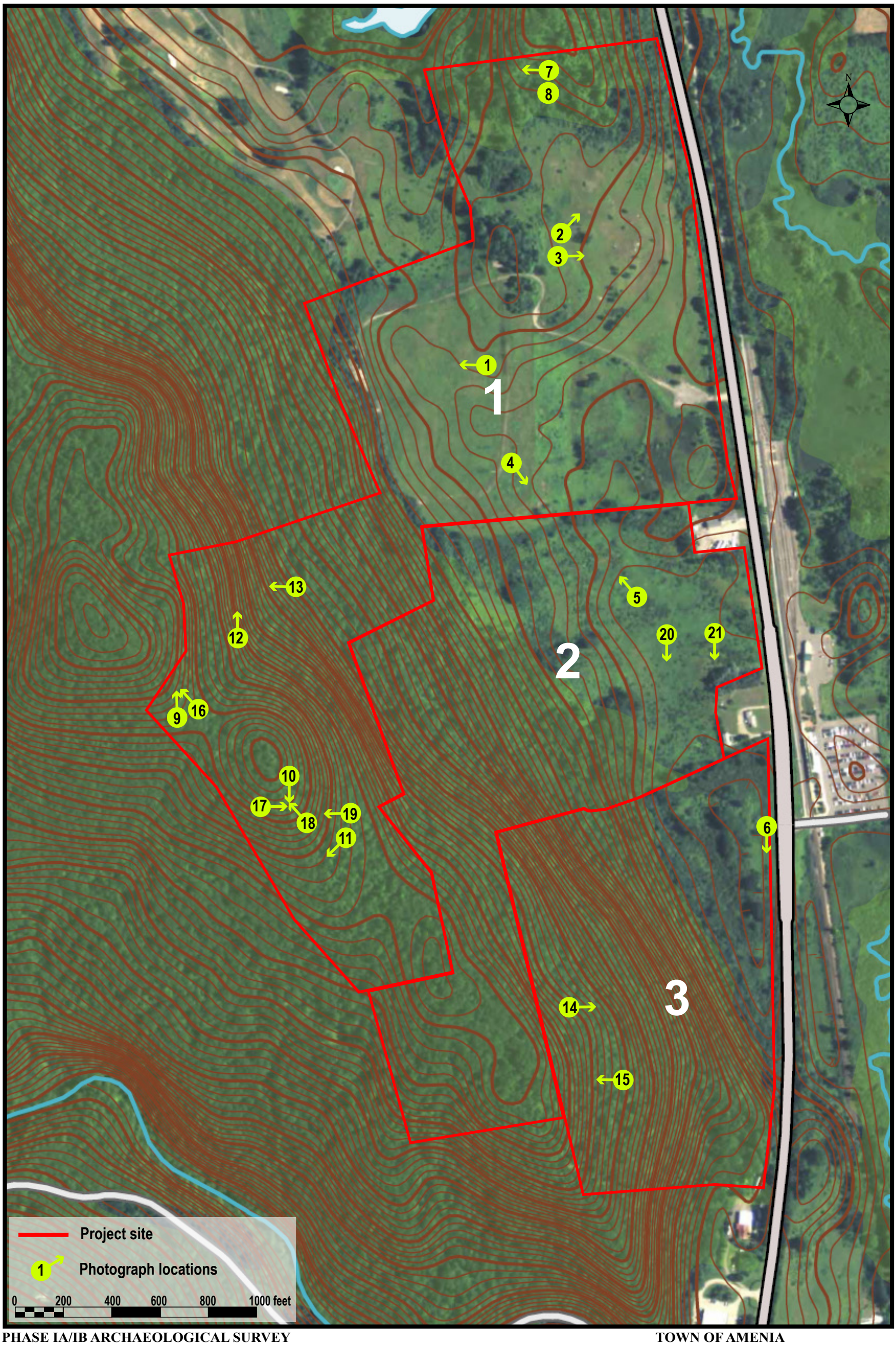

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Figure 2: Southern Part Project Site with photo locations on *Amenia, NY-CT 7.5 Minute Quadrangle* (U.S.G.S. 2013).

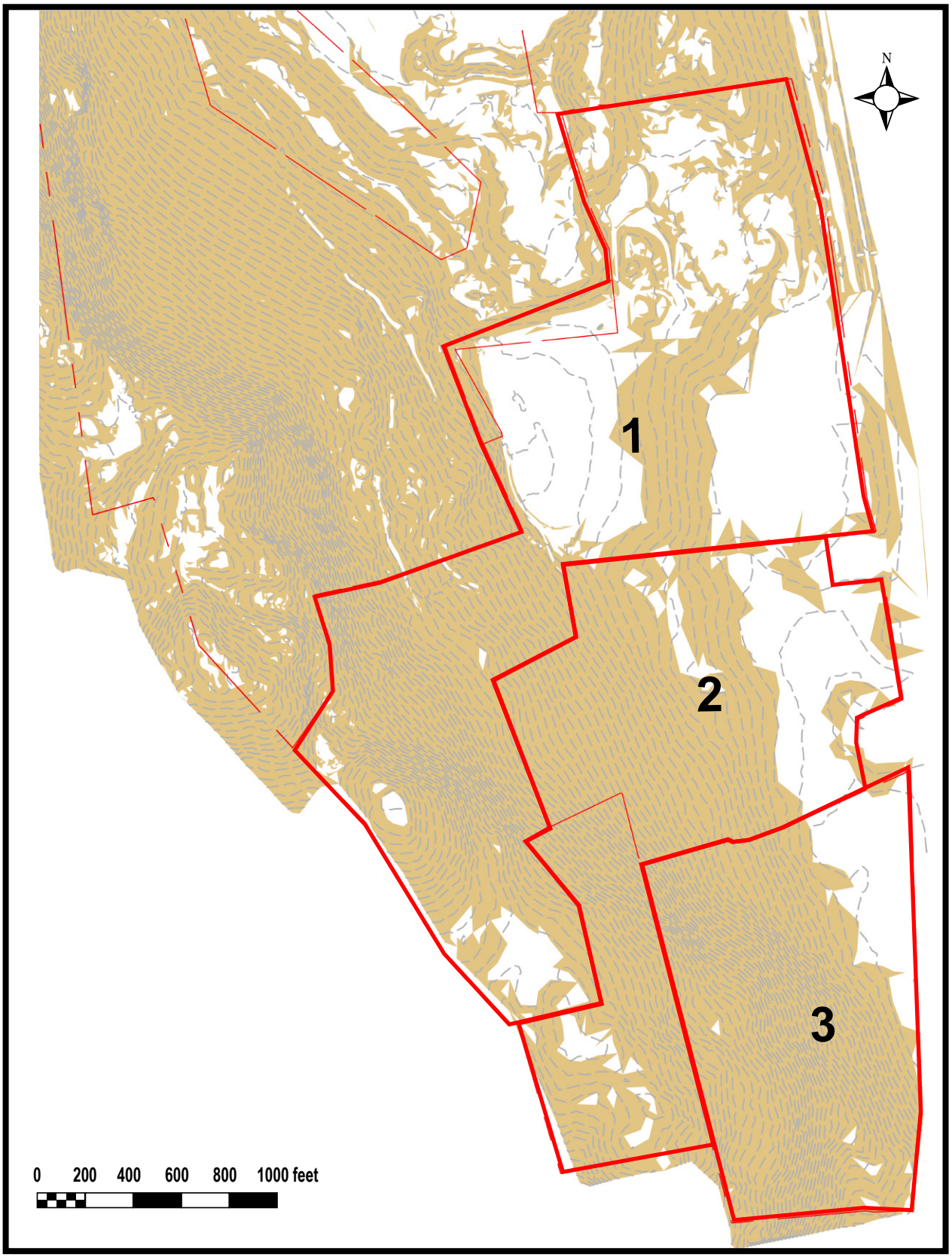

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Figure 3: Southern Part Project Site showing 12% or greater slopes (VHB 2013).

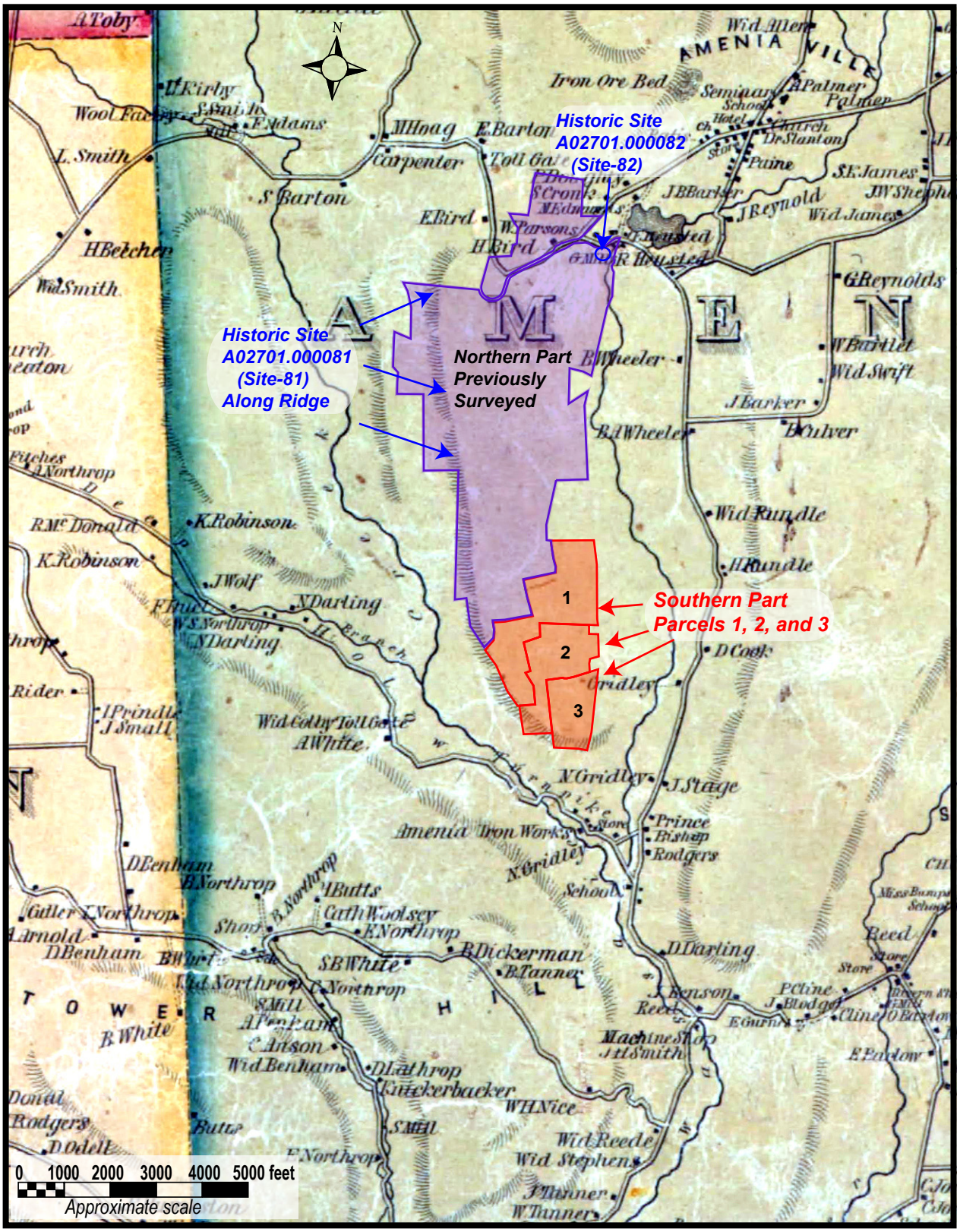

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Figure 4: Project Site on *Map of Dutchess County, New-York* (Sidney 1850).

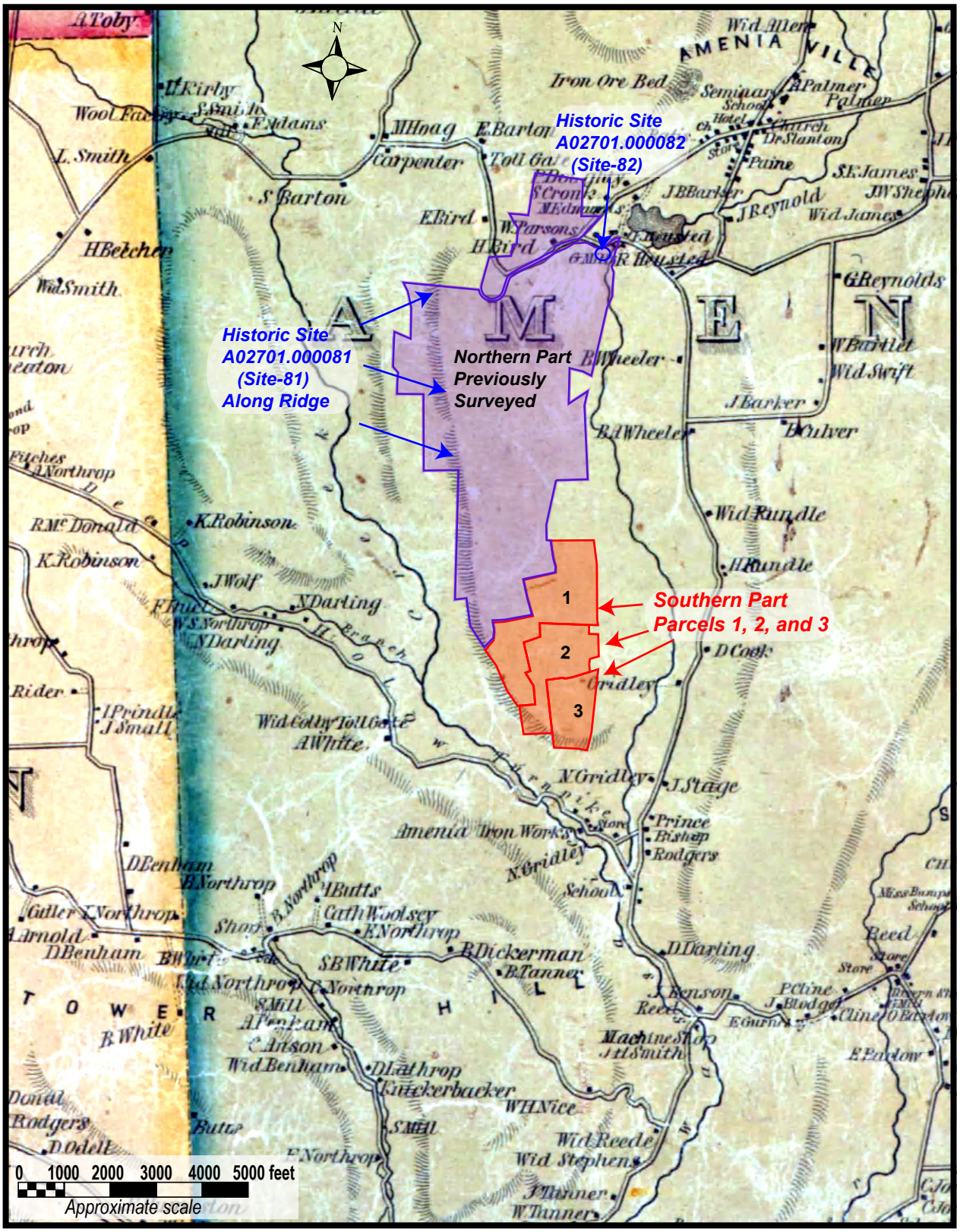

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Figure 4: Project Site on *Map of Dutchess County, New-York* (Sidney 1850).

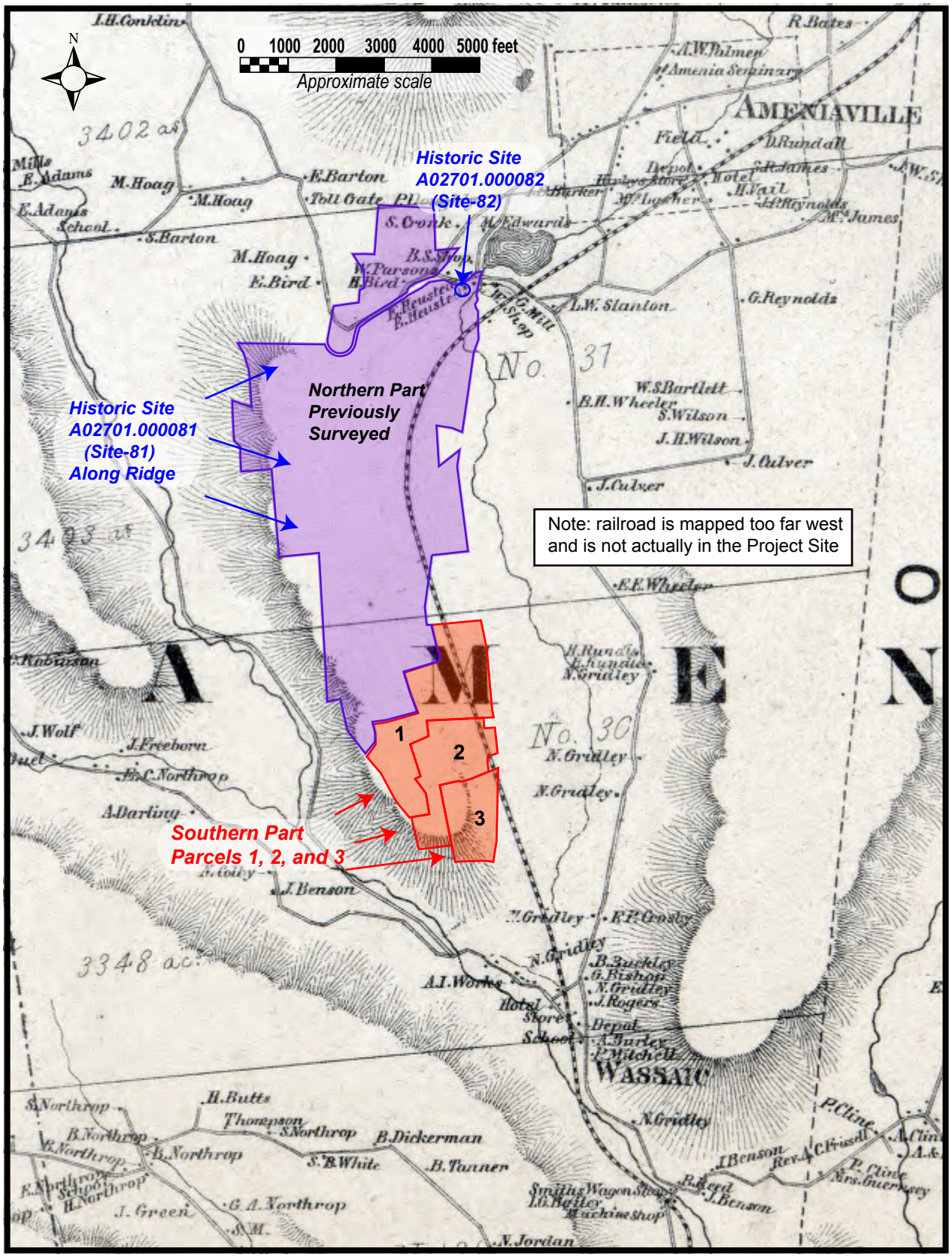

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Figure 5: Project Site on *Map of Dutchess County, New York* (Bachman and Corey 1858).

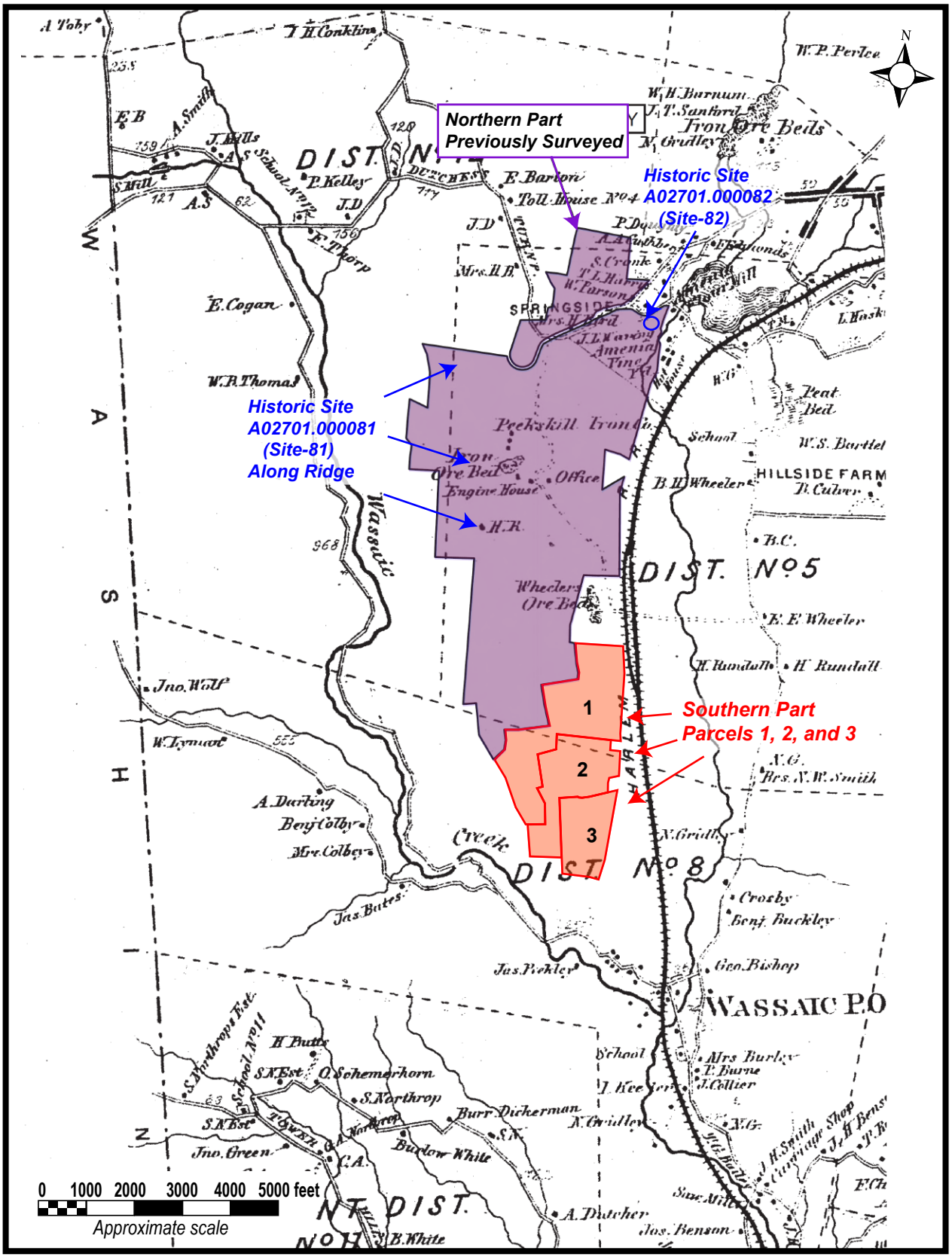

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Figure 6: Project Site on *Atlas of New York and Vicinity* (Beers 1867).

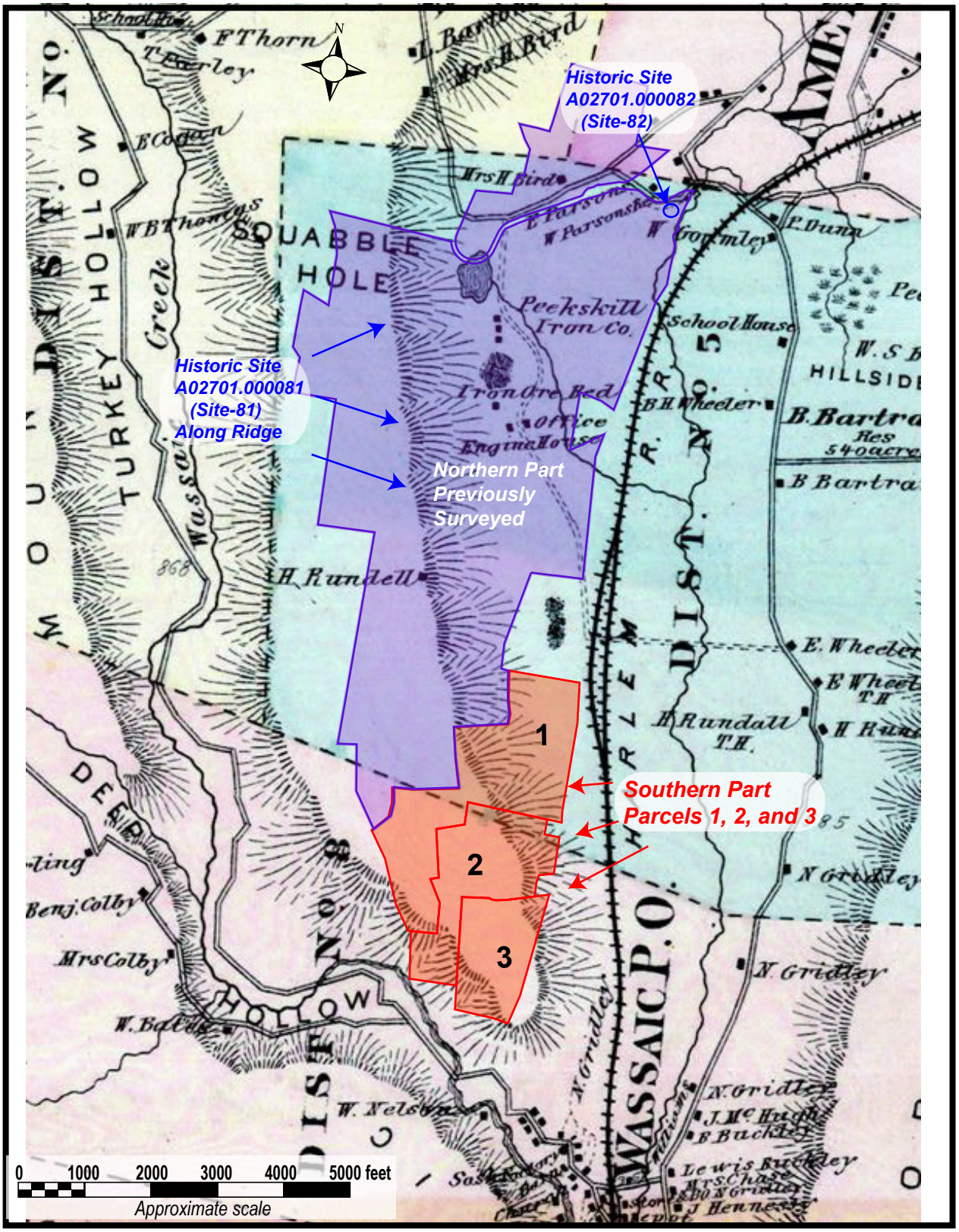

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Figure 7: Project Site on *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New-York* (Gray and Davis 1876).

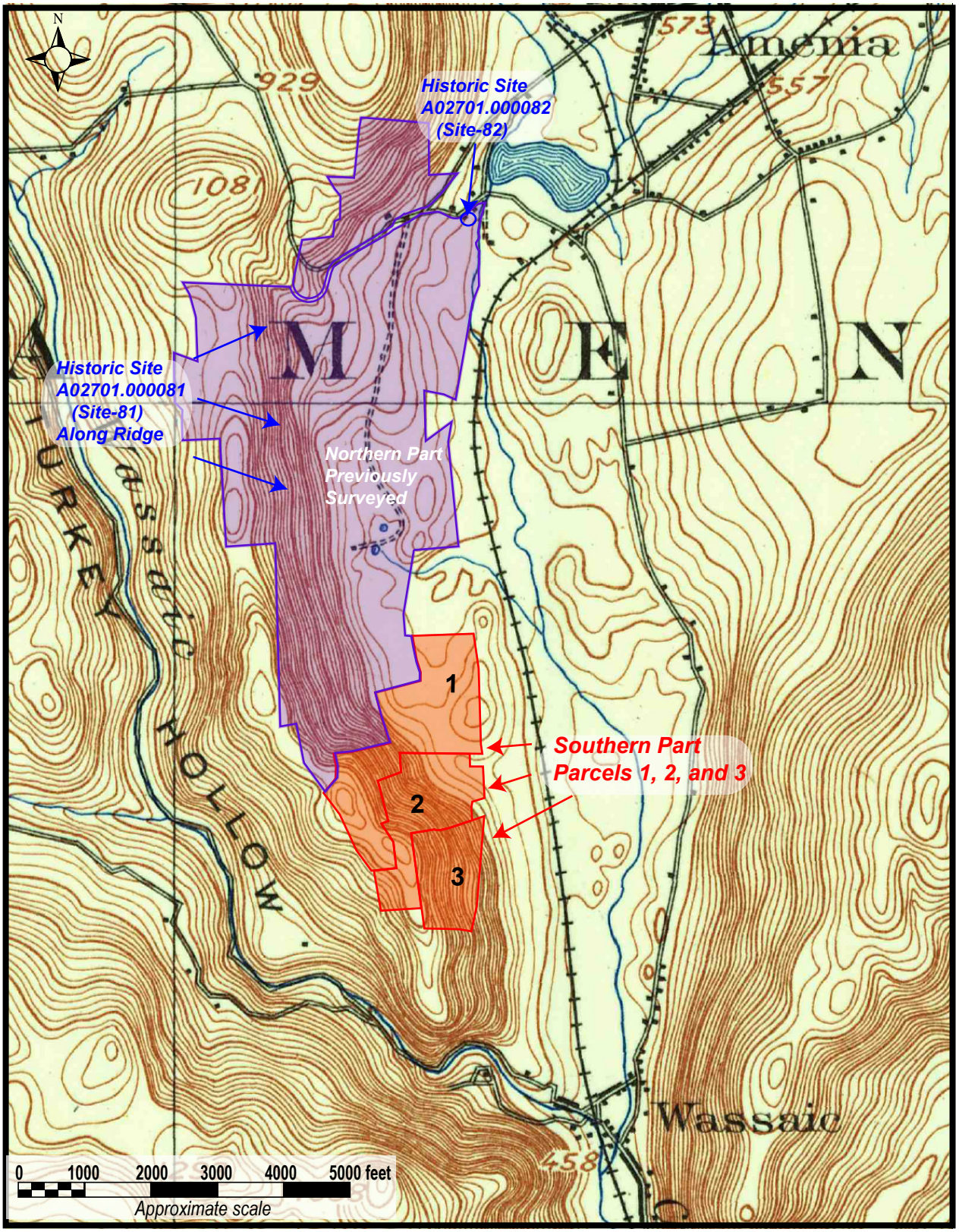

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Figure 8: Project Site on *Millbrook, New York-Connecticut 15 Minute Quadrangle* (USGS 1899).

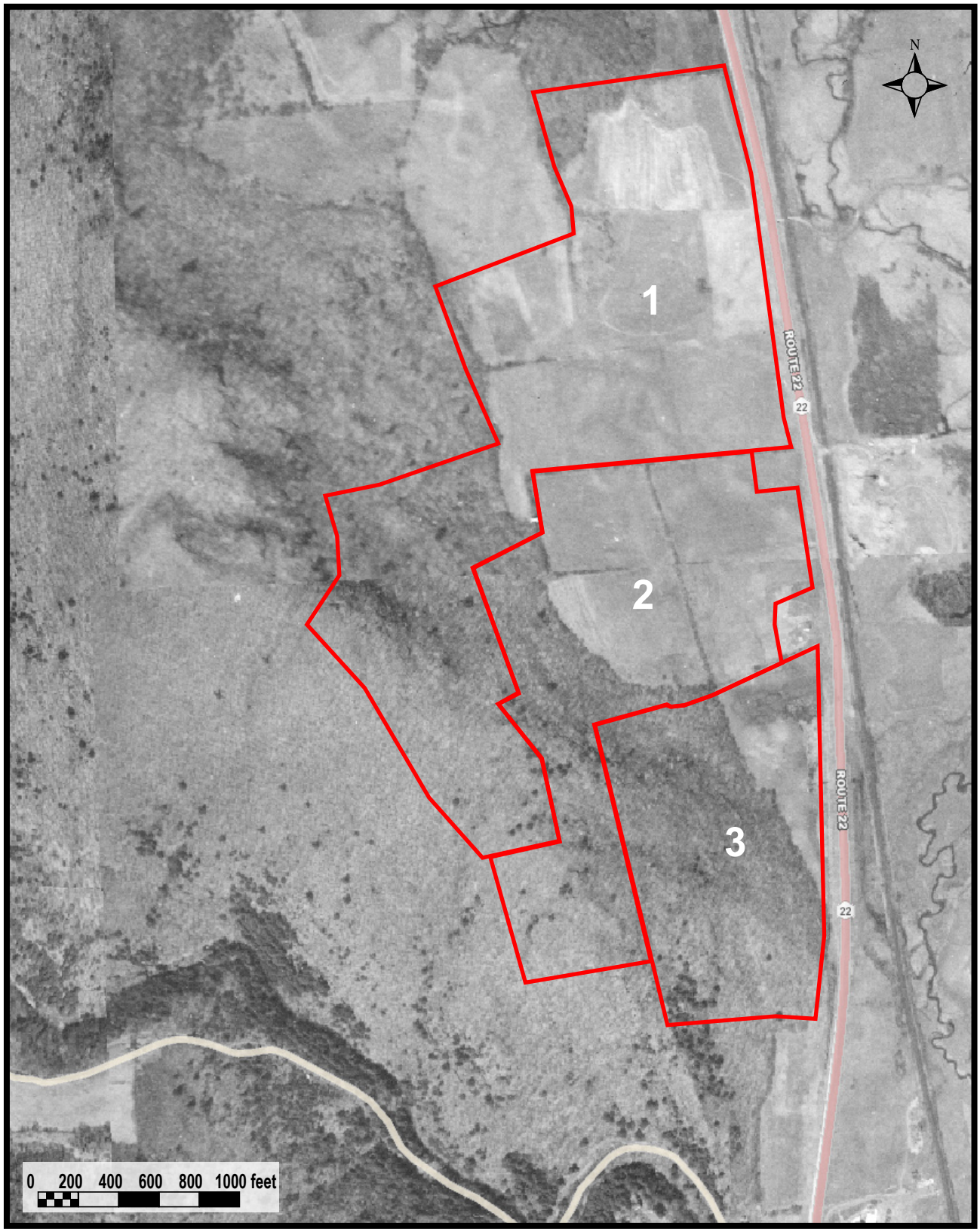

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Figure 9: Southern Part Project Site on 1955 aerial photo (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access).

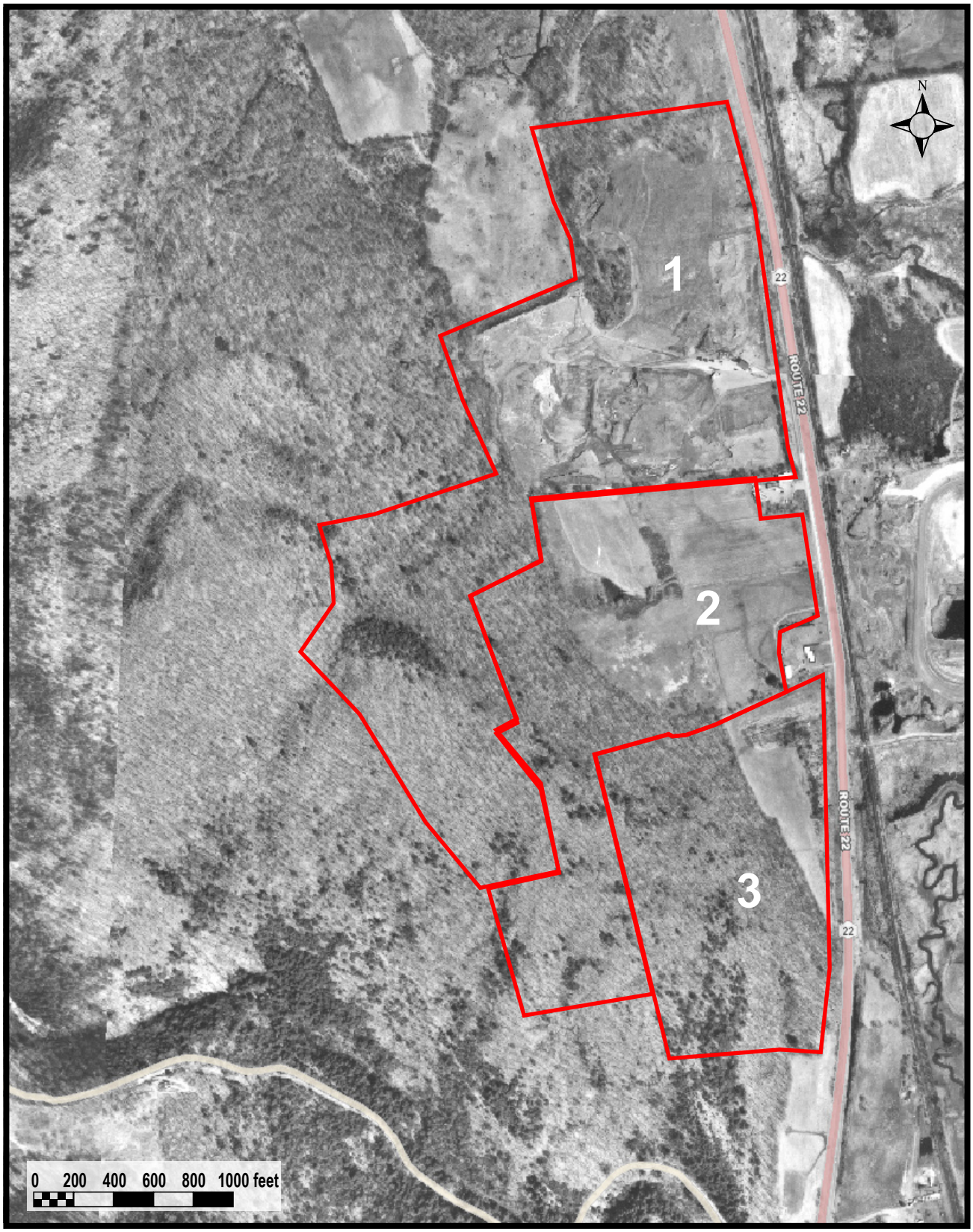

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Figure 10: Southern Part Project Site on 1980 aerial photo (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access).

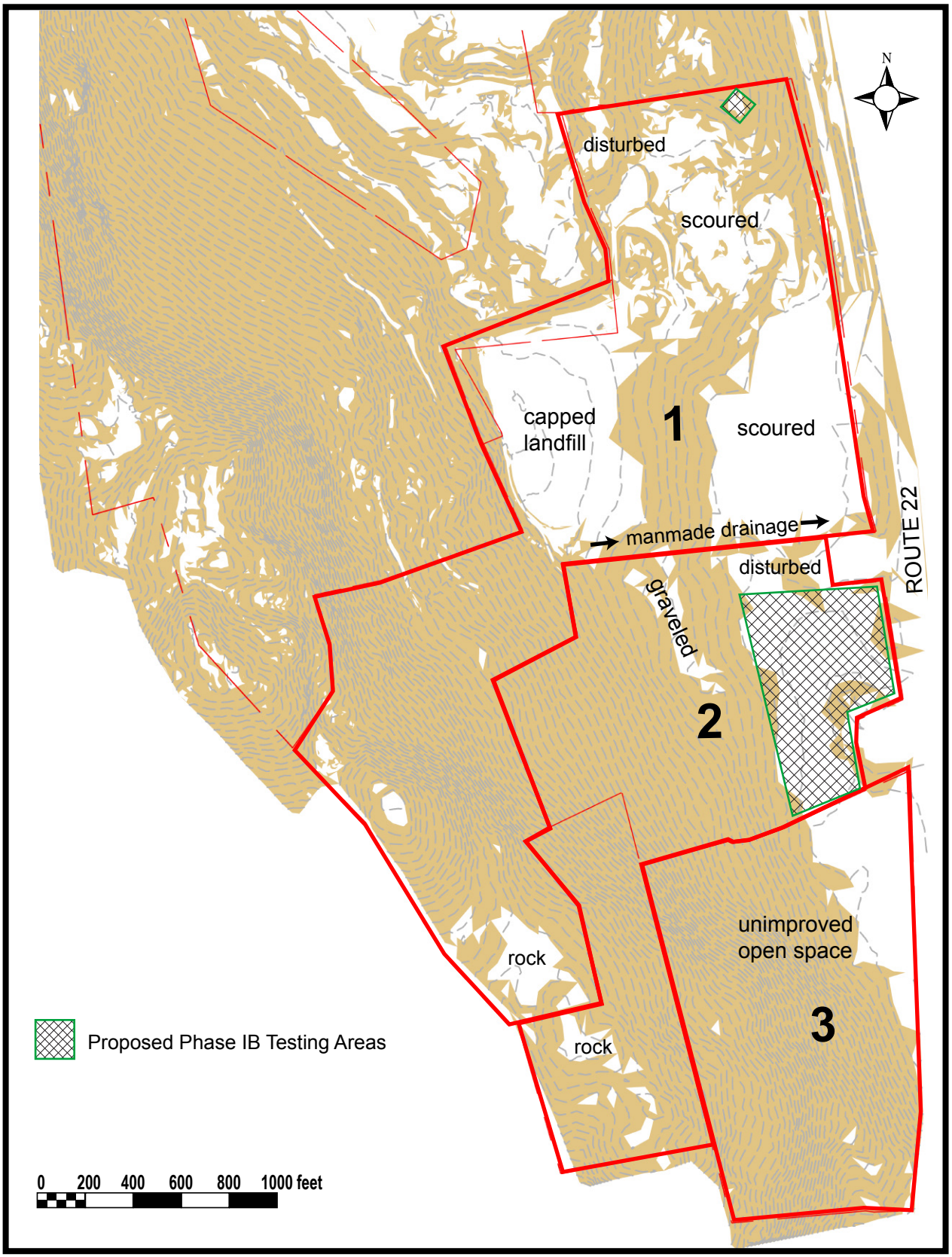

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Figure 11: Project Site showing recommended locations of Phase IB Testing, Parcels 1 and 2 (VHB and HPI 2013).

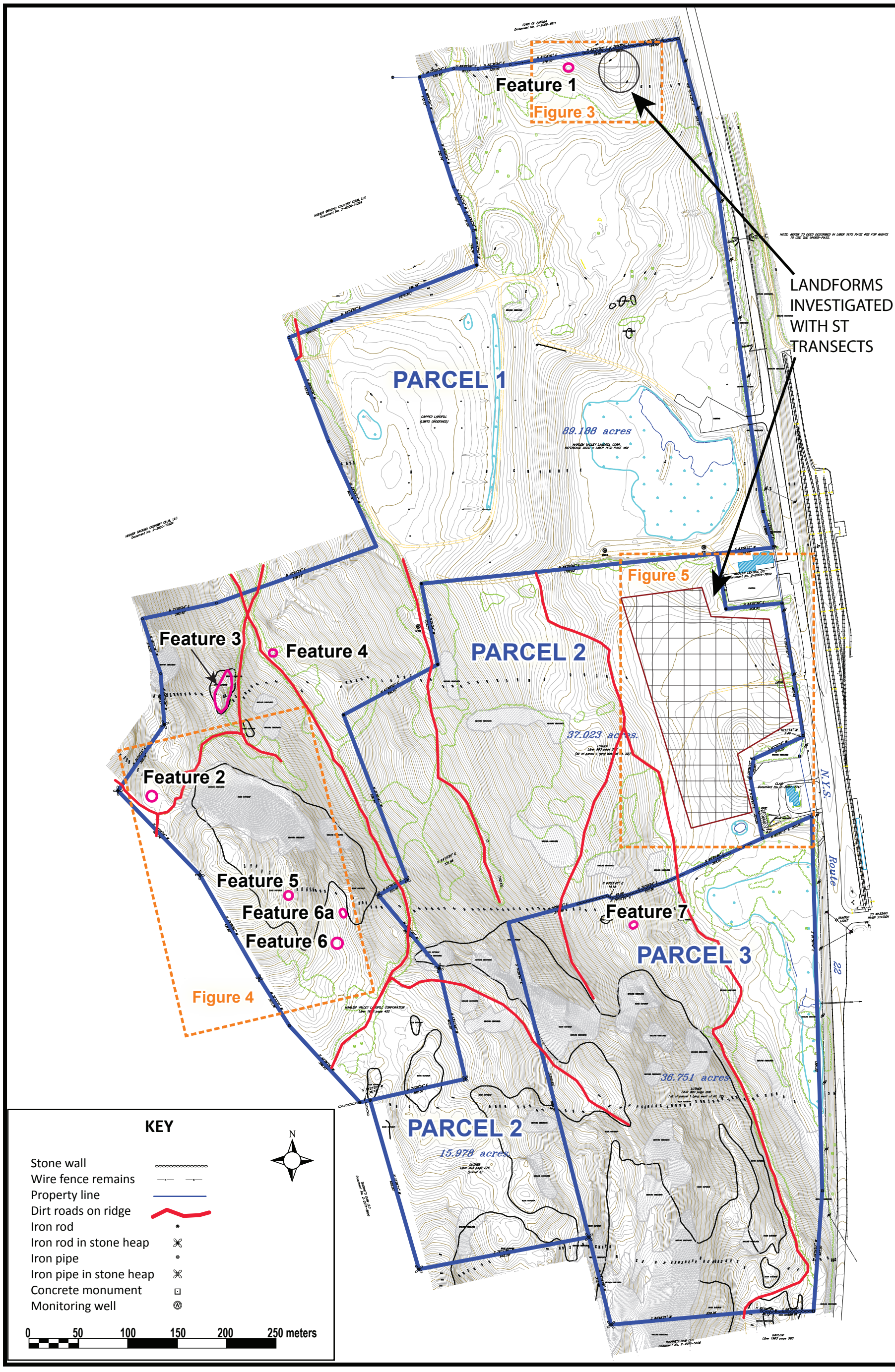

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Figure 12: Feature Locations identified in Walkover Survey of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 in Southern Part and Key to locations of Figures 3, 4, and 5 (Horton and HPI 2013).

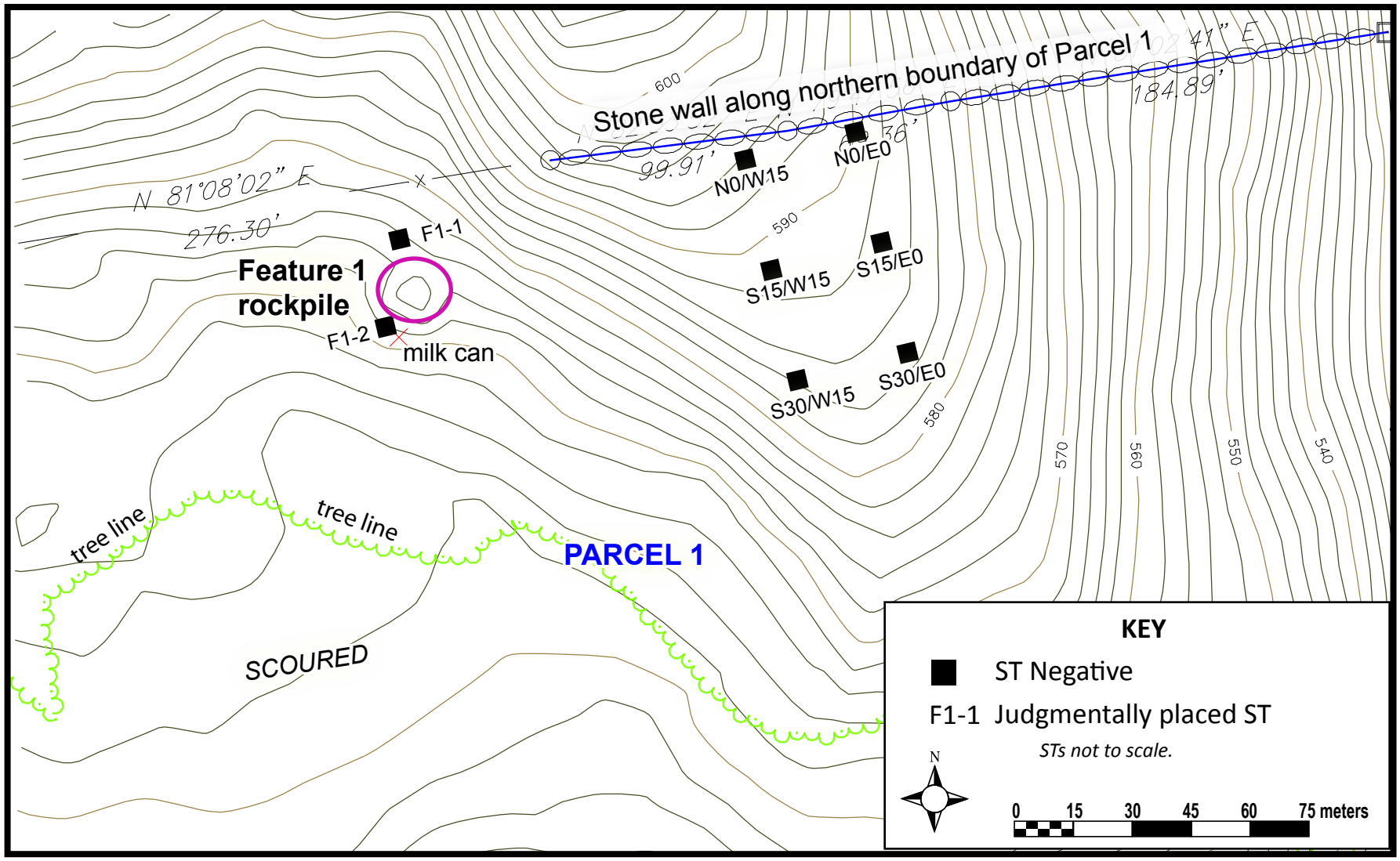

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Figure 13: Phase IB field testing results, northeastern portion of Parcel 1 in Southern Part (Horton and HPI 2013).

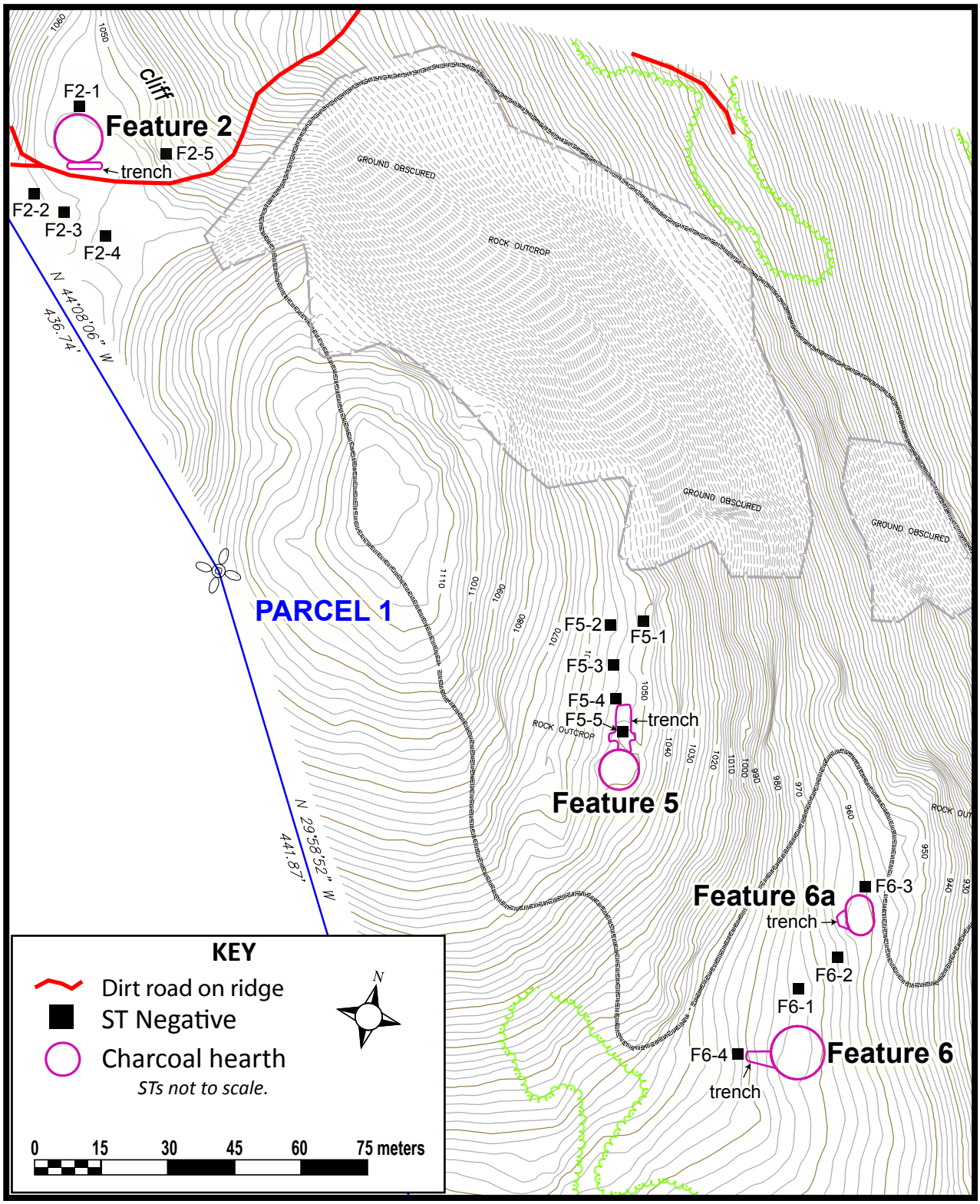

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Figure 14: Phase IB field testing results, western portion of Parcel 1, Southern Part (Horton and HPI 2013).

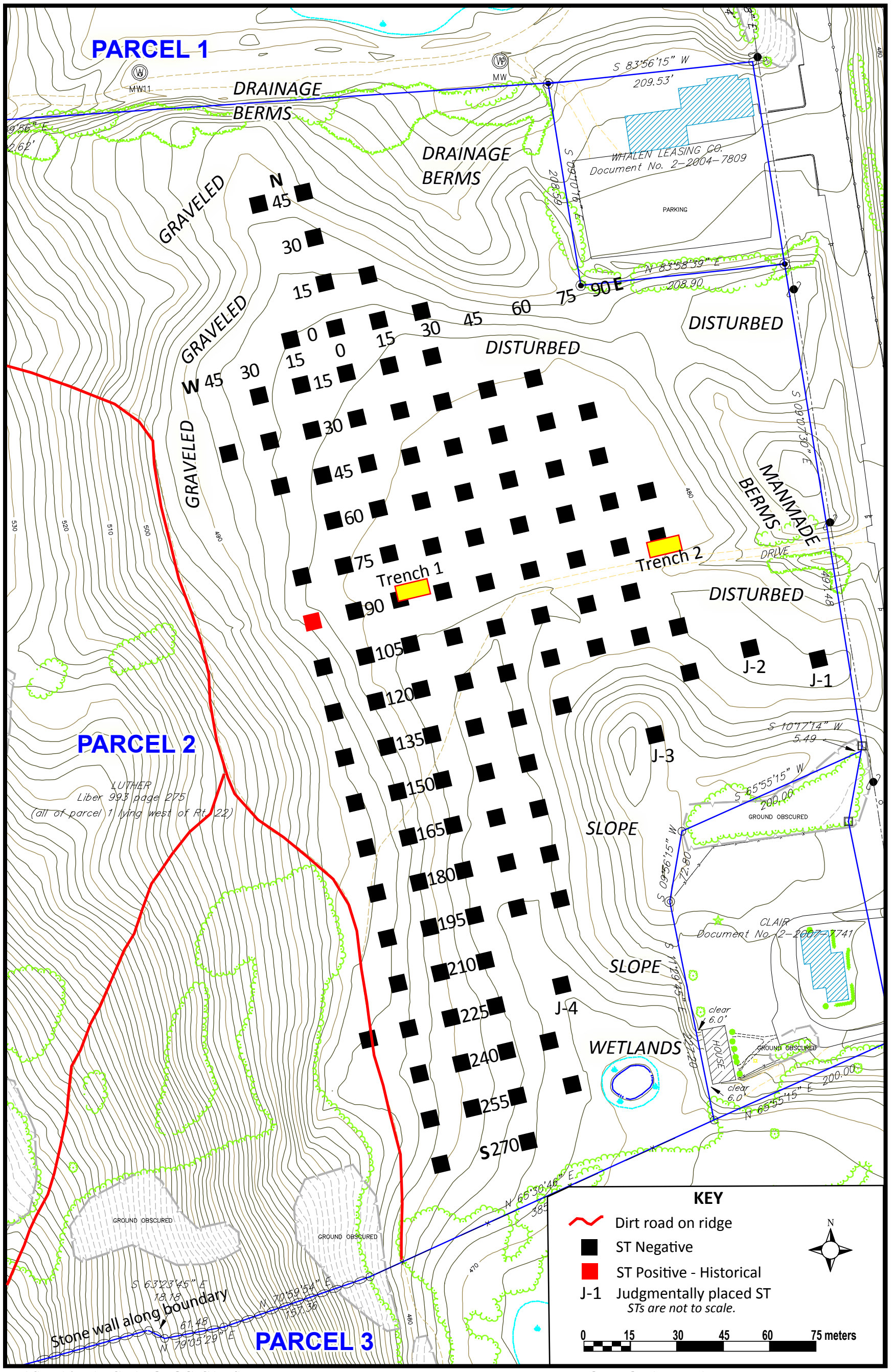

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Figure 15: Phase IB field testing results on eastern portion of Parcel 2, Southern Part (Horton and HPI 2013).
Note: Two trenches were machinee excavated to provide archaeologists with stratigraphic information.

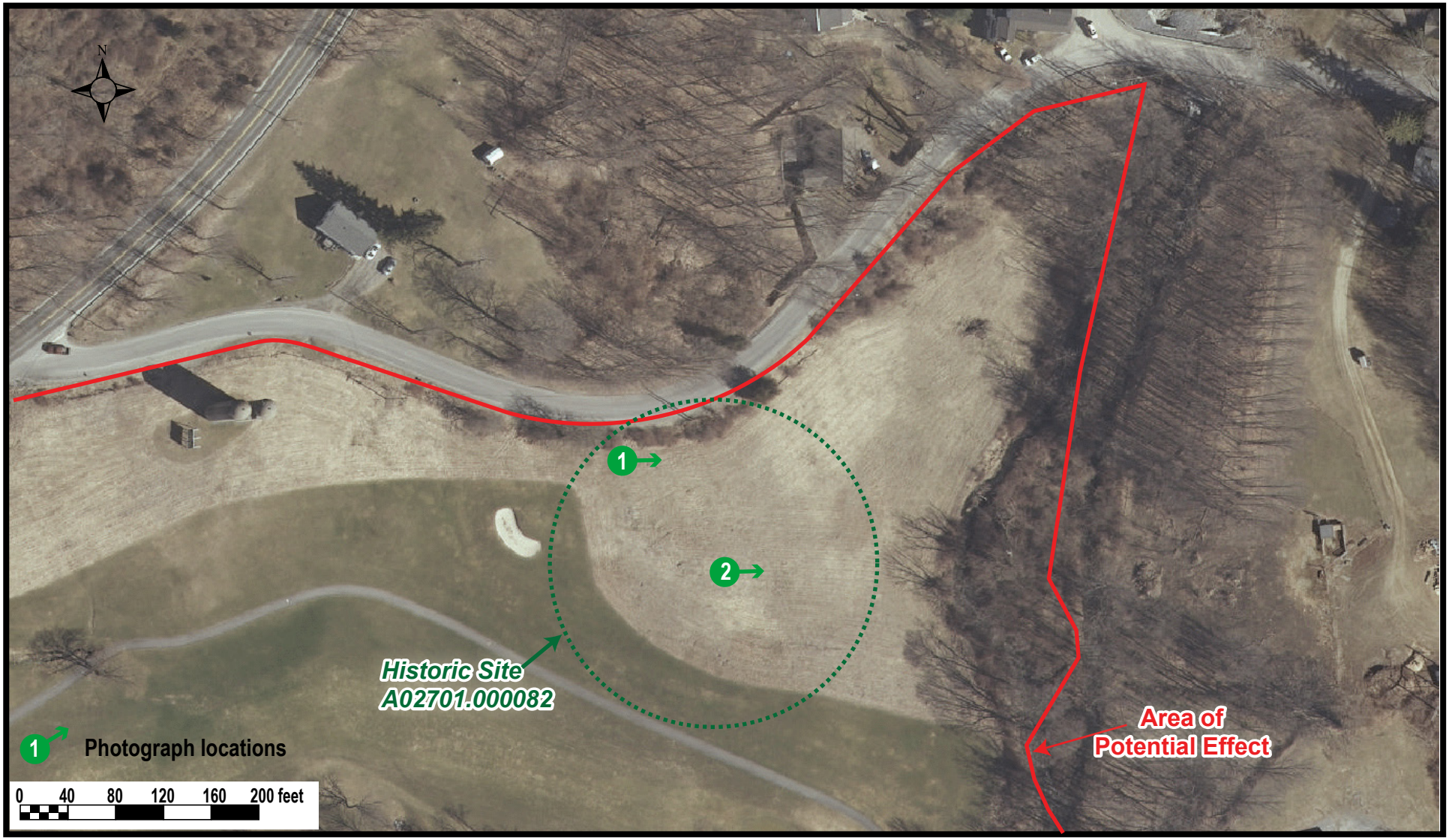

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Figure 16: Northern Part Project Site at Site-82 with photo locations on 2009 aerial photo (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access).

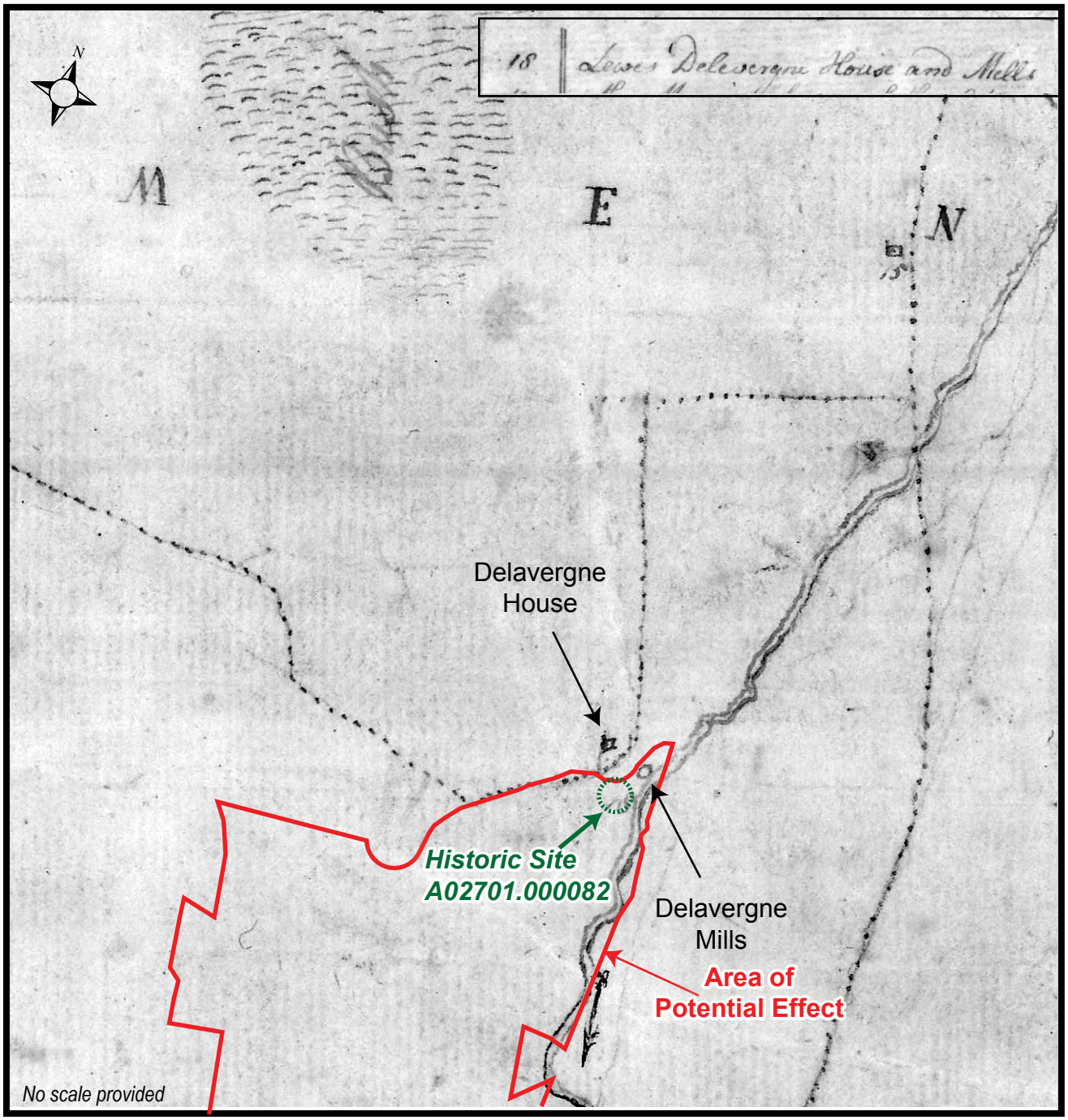

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Figure 17: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *Map of Clinton, Stanford, Washington, and Amenia in Dutchess County* (Smith 1797).

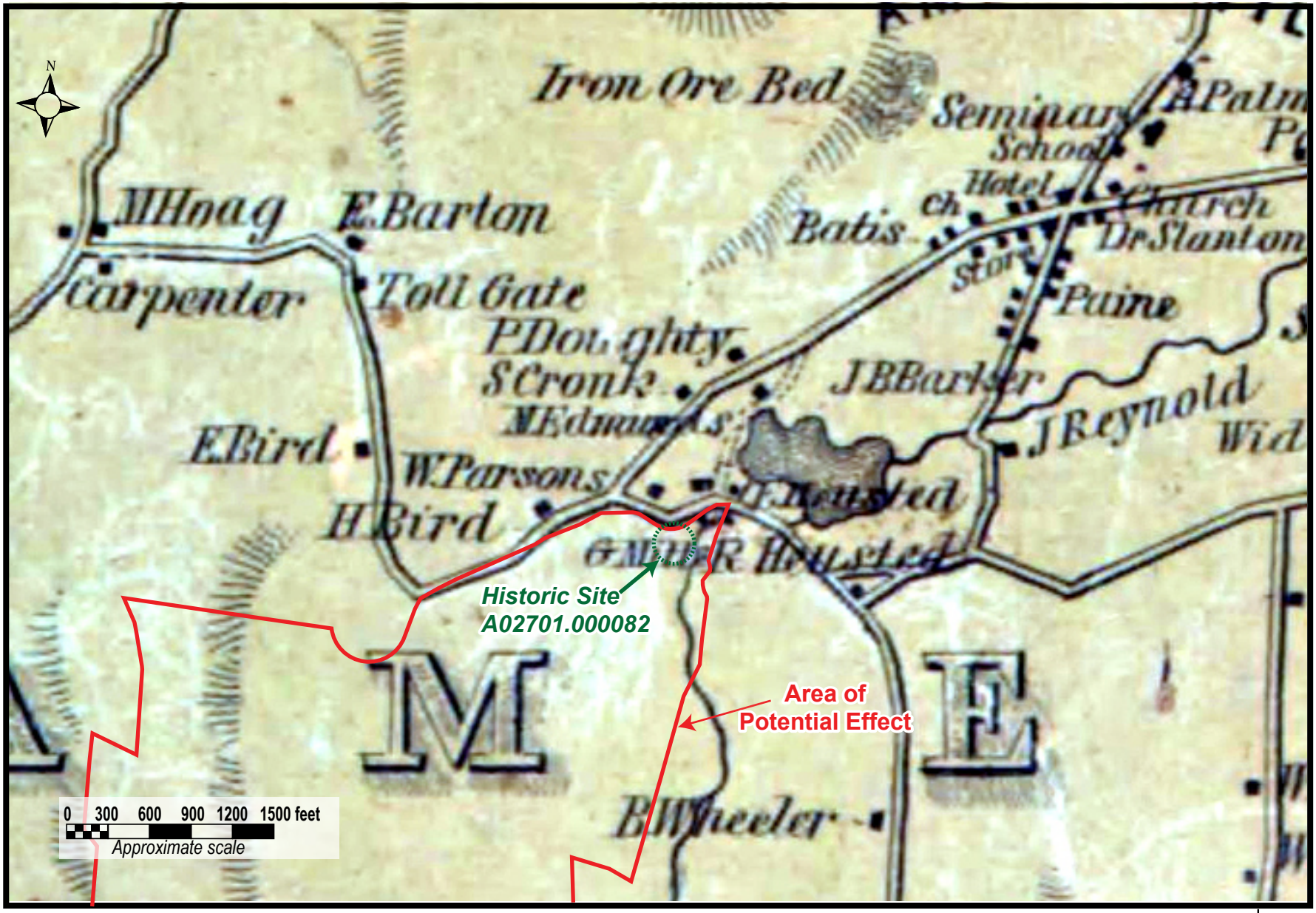

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Figure 18: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *Map of Dutchess County, New York* (Sidney 1850).

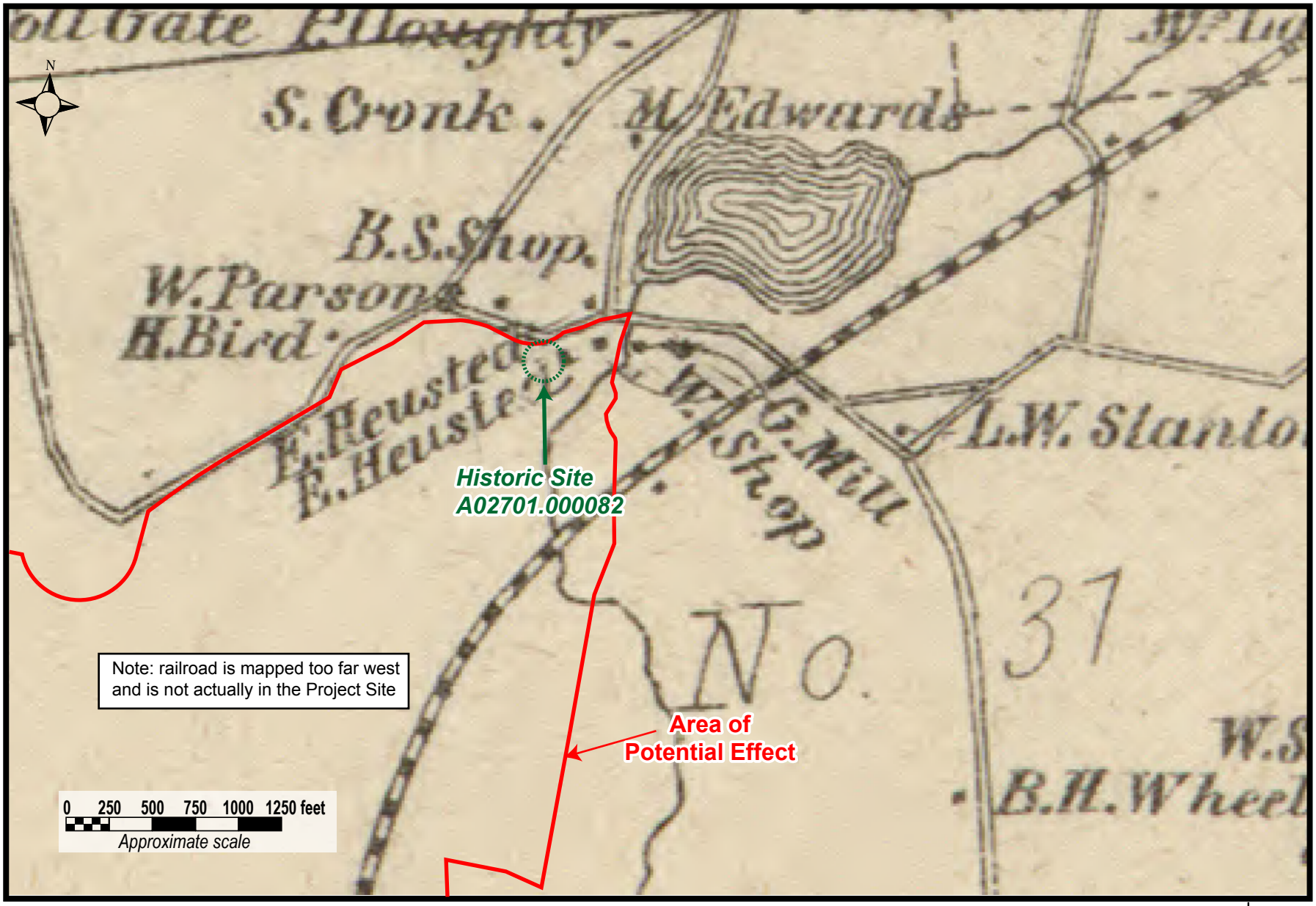

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Figure 19: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *Map of Dutchess County, New York* (Bachman and Corey 1858).

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Figure 20: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *Atlas of New York and Vicinity* (Beers 1867).

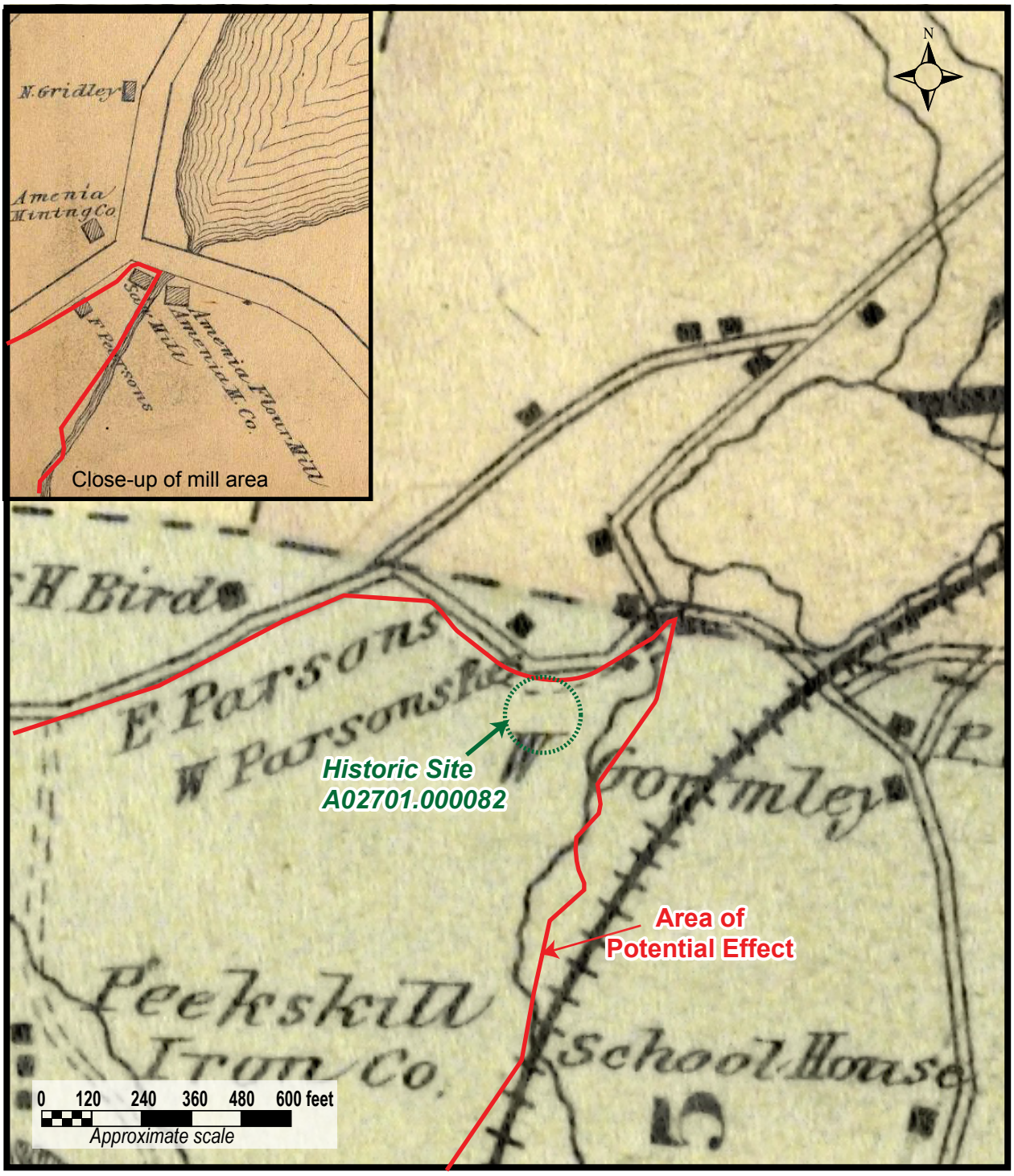

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Figure 21: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York* (Gray and Davis 1876).

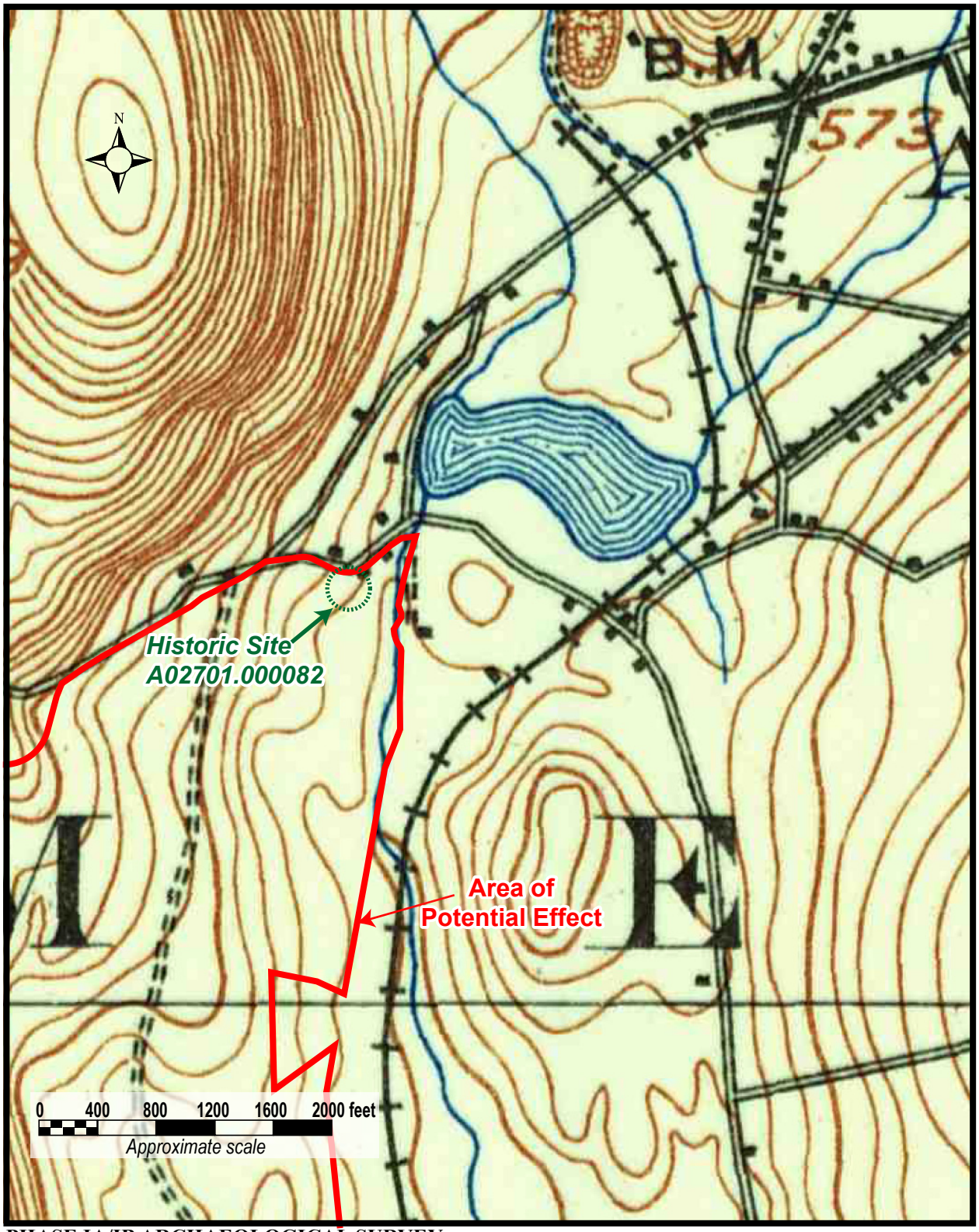

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Figure 22: Close-up of Northern Part of Project Site at Historic Site-82 on *Millbroook, New York* 15 Minute Quadrangle (U.S.G.S 1899).

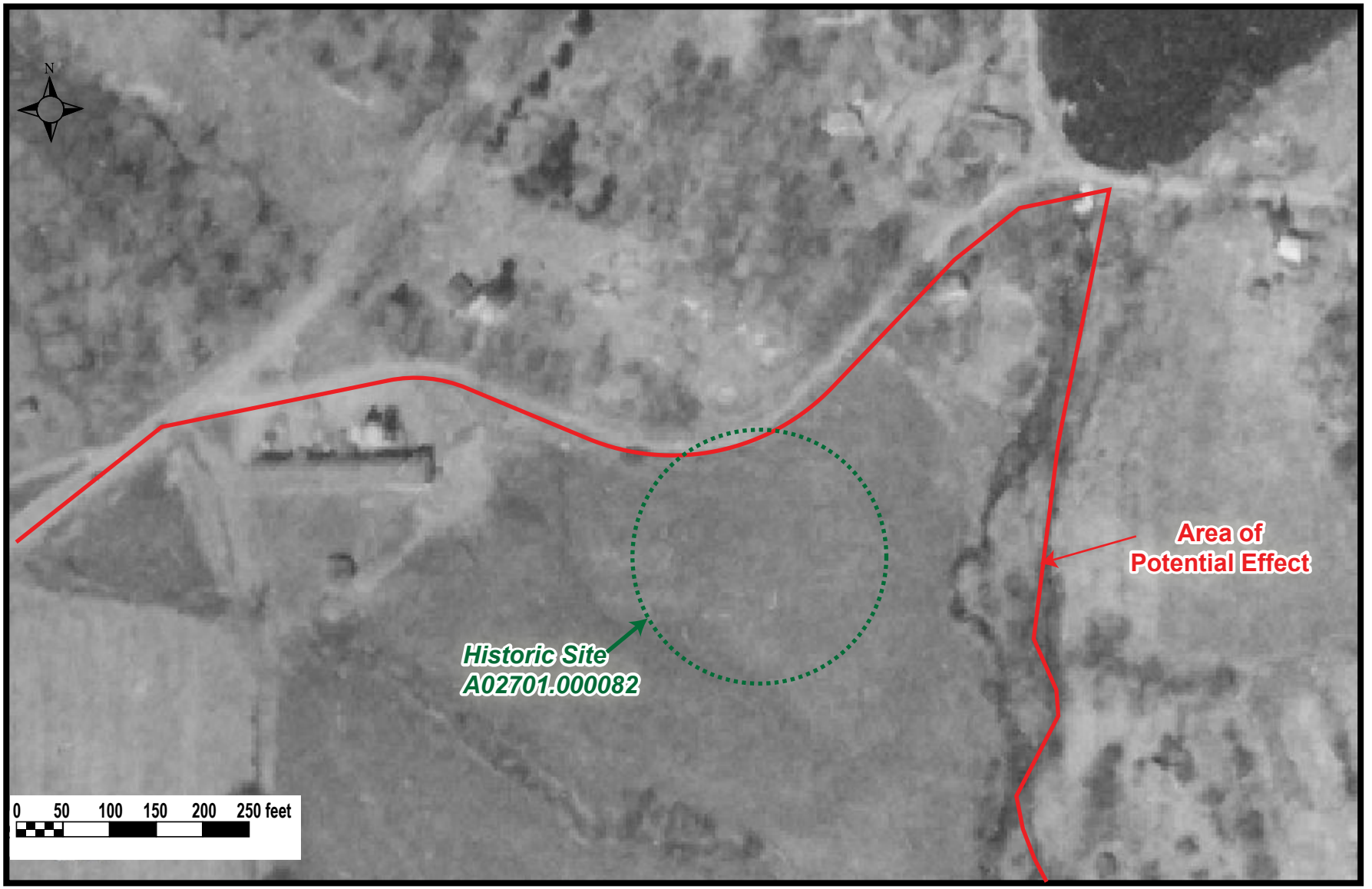

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Figure 23: Northern Part of Project Site at Site-82 on 1955 aerial photo (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access).

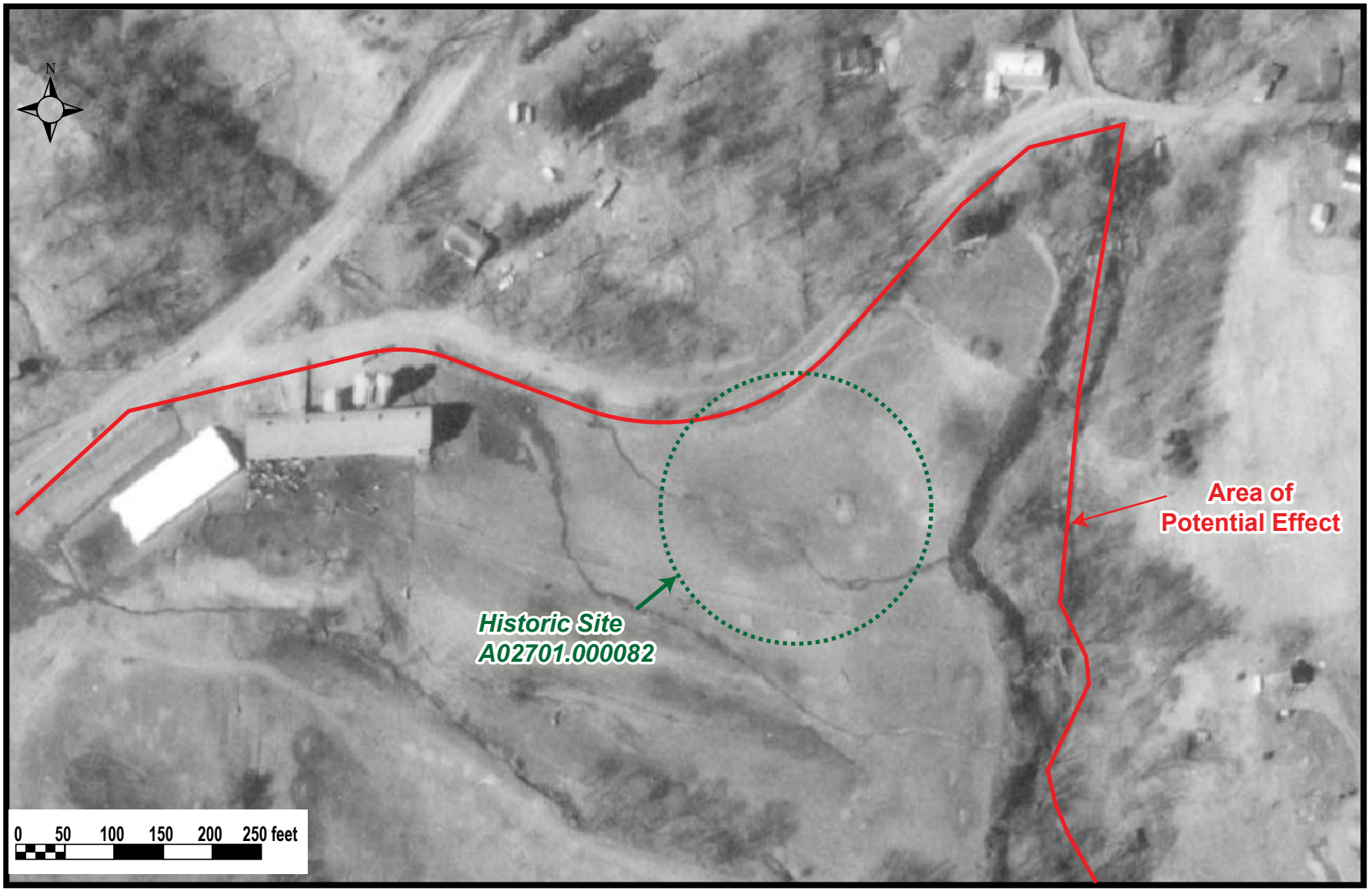

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Figure 24: Northern Part of Project Site at Site-82 on 1970 aerial photo (Dutchess County, NY Aerial Access).

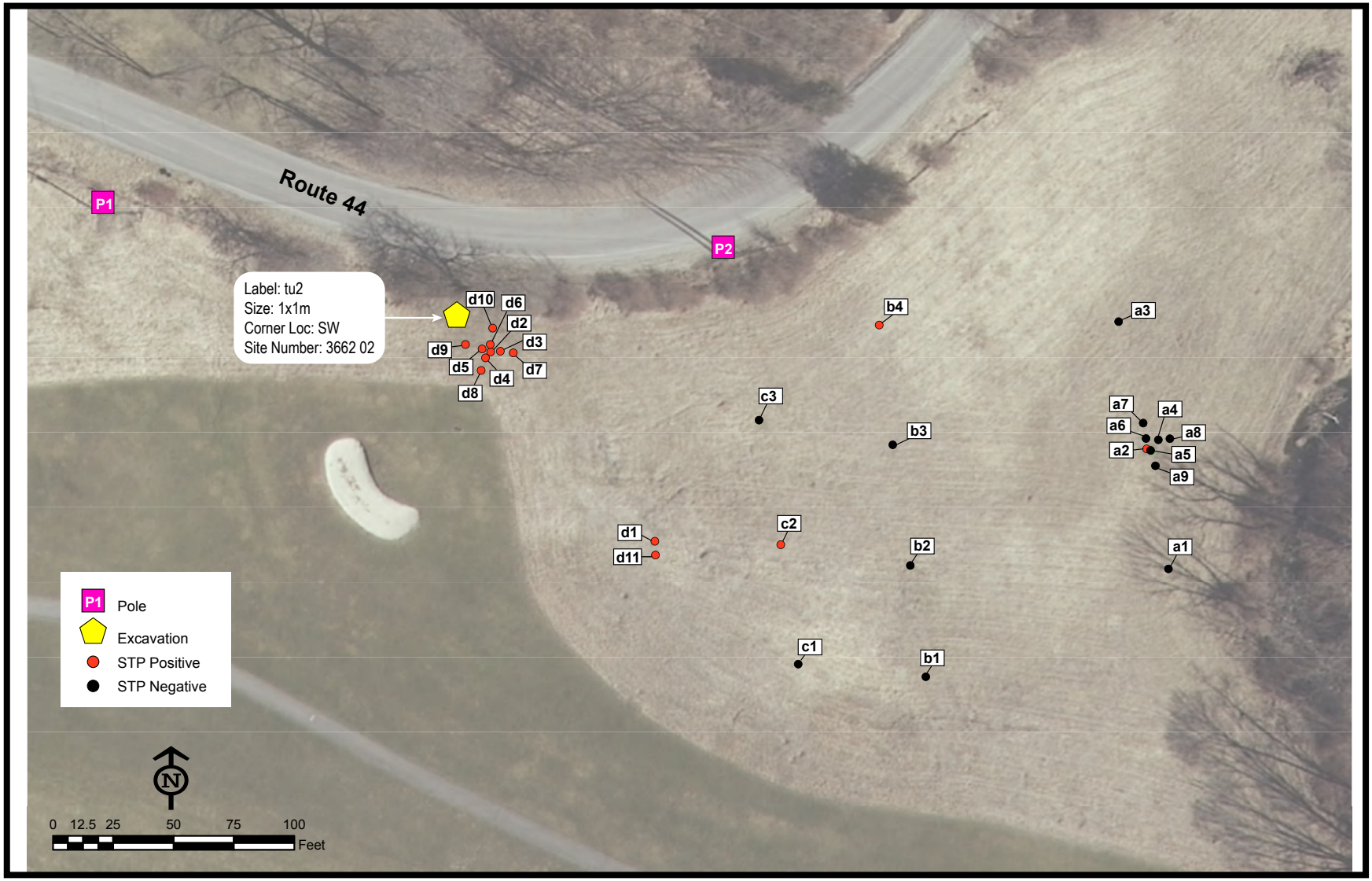

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Figure 25: Historic Site-82 prior Phase IB and Phase II testing (LBG 2007).

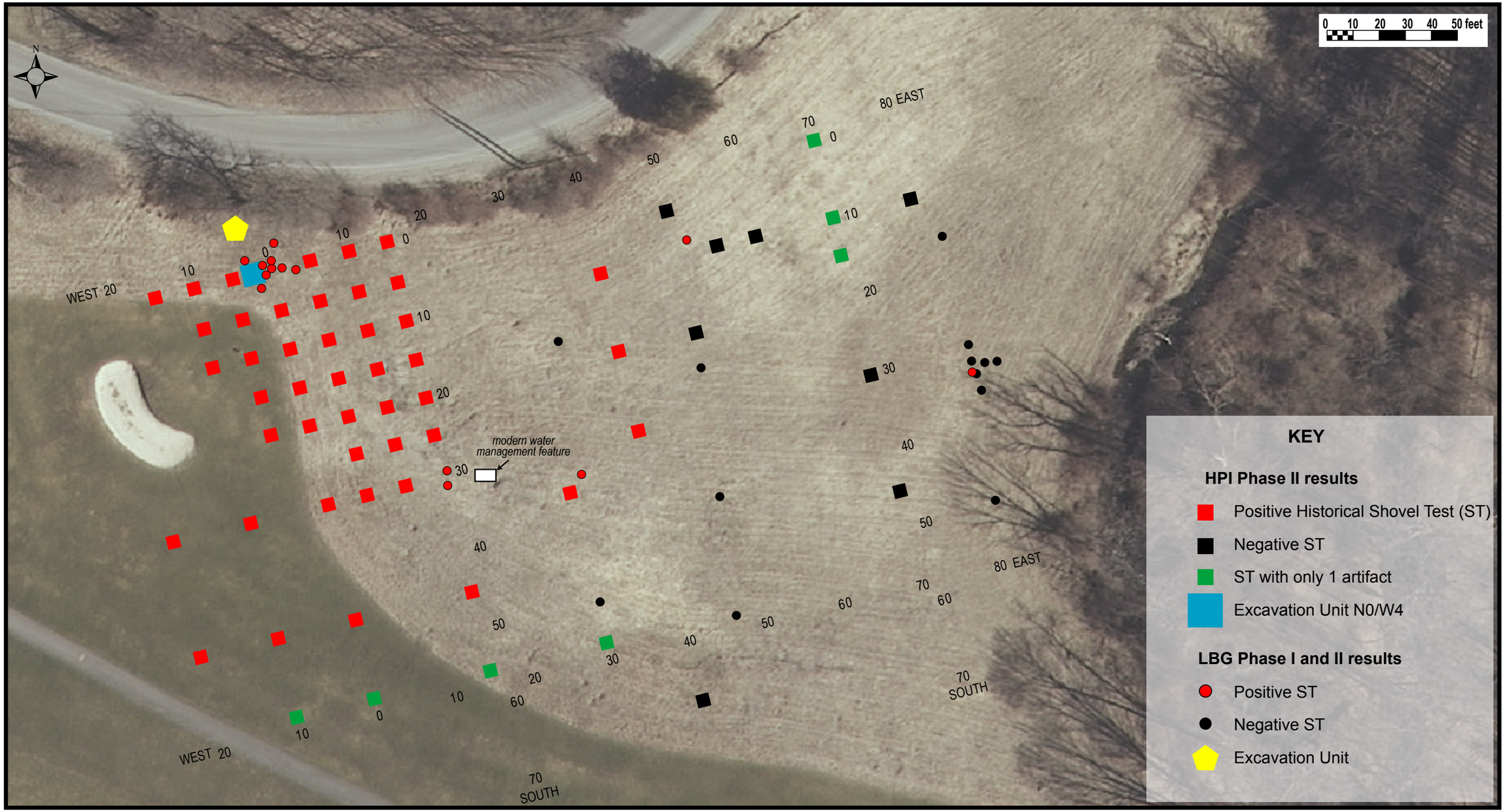

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Figure 26: Historic Site-82 Phase II field investigation results (LBG 2007 and HPI 2013).

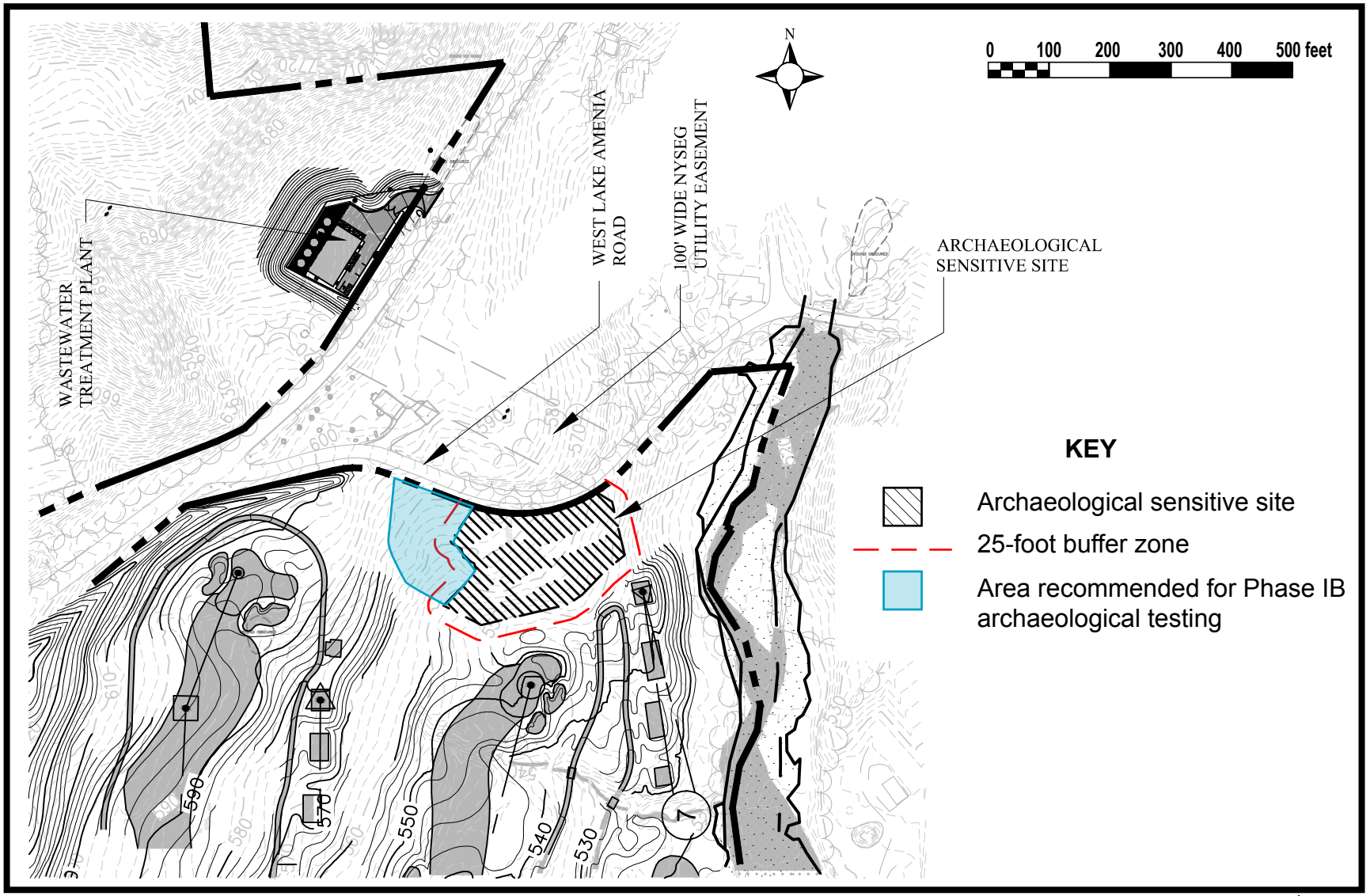

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Figure 27: Historic Site-82 boundaries and recommended buffer (HPI 2014, base map provided by VHB 2014).

Photograph 1: Facing west on Parcel 1 toward capped landfill and western wooded ridge.

Photograph 2: Facing northeast from landfill to scoured surface in Parcel 1.

Photograph 3: Facing east from landfill to scoured surface in Parcel 1. Route 22 in background.

Photograph 4: Facing southeast from southern edge of landfill on Parcel 1 to berm along northern edge of Parcel 2.

Photograph 5: Facing northwest toward former farmland on Parcel 2 in foreground, with area of graveling immediately below the wooded ridge to the west in background.

Photograph 6: Facing south to Parcel 3 with wetlands in foreground and ridge to the west in background. Route 22 is to the extreme left.

Photograph 7: Facing west toward Feature 1 identified in northeastern corner of Parcel 1 in a wooded area that was not subjected to soil scouring.

Photograph 8: Facing south to partially buried milk pail immediately south of Feature 1.

Figure 9: Facing north to Feature 2, charcoal hearth on Parcel 1.

Photograph 10: Facing south to Feature 5, charcoal hearth on Parcel 2.

Photograph 11: Facing southwest to Feature 6, charcoal hearth on Parcel 2.

Photograph 12: Facing north to Feature 3, bedrock outcrop on Parcel 2 that may bear evidence of ore exploration.

Photograph 13: Facing west to Feature 4, possible ore exploration pit or borrow pit on Parcel 1.

Photograph 14: Facing east to stone farm wall sloping downhill on western portion of Parcel 3. Liquor and soda bottles dating to the mid-1950s were found at the western terminus of the wall.

Photograph 15: Facing west to Feature 7, a drainage swale and pit, on Parcel 3.

Photograph 16: Facing northwest to trench on south side of Feature 2 Charcoal hearth.

Photograph 17: Facing east to cross-shaped trench tangential to north side of Feature 5 hearth. Flat stones (in foreground) appear to have been placed at western edge of trench, possibly for water control.

Photograph 18: Facing northwest to Feature 5 in foreground, and associated trench in background.

Photograph 19: Facing west to Feature 6a identified to the northeast and downhill of Feature 6. Unlike the other identified charcoal hearths, there was only a very small trench cut into the hillside on the east side of the feature.

Photograph 20: Facing south to south wall profile of machine excavated Trench 1 on Parcel 2.

Photograph 21: Facing south to south wall profile of machine excavated Trench 2 on Parcel 2.

Photograph 22: Facing east to Site-82 with prior Shovel Tests staked and Phase II Shovel Test grid laid out.

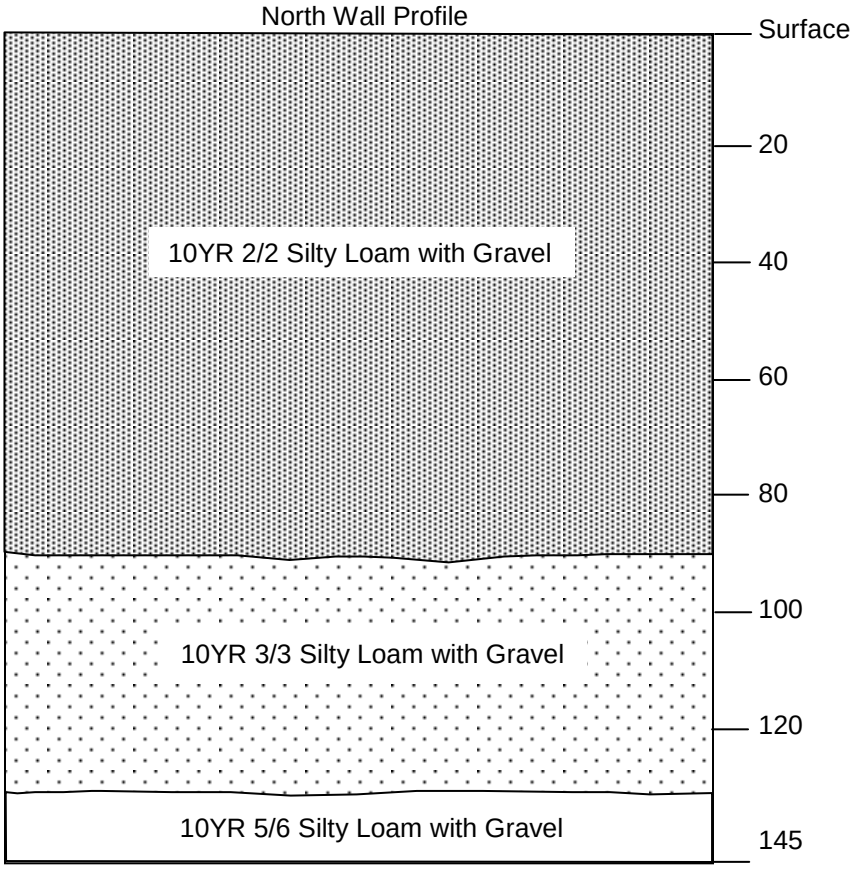
Photograph 23: Facing north to north wall profile of Site-82 Shovel Test S30E40.

Photograph 24: Facing east to east wall profile of Site-82 Shovel Test S15W15, containing bricks throughout.

Photograph 25: A sampling of brick fragments from what appear to be hand-made bricks. All recovered from Site-82 Shovel Test S15W15.

Photograph 26: Facing east to concrete-covered modern water retaining feature that ties in to golf course sprinkler system.

Photograph 27: Facing north to north wall profile of Site-82 Excavation Unit N0W4 at 145cmbs.



Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
1	F1-1	1	A	0-12	7.5YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	
1	F1-1	2	B	12-40	7.5YR 4/2	Si Lo	NCM	Bedrock
1	F1-2	1	Fill 1	0-9	7.5YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	
1	F1-2	2	Fill 2	9-31	7.5YR 4/2	Si Lo	NCM	
1	F1-2	3	Fill 3	31-43	7.5YR 4/6	Sa Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Brocken Limestone/Rock Obstruction
1	F2-1	1	A	0-15	7.5YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	Rocky
1	F2-1	2	B	15-37	10YR 4/4	Moist Lo	NCM	Rocky
1	F2-1	3	C	37-56	10YR 4/3	Moist Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F2-2	1	A	0-10	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F2-2	2	B	10-42	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F2-3	1	A	0-11	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F2-3	2	B1	11-27	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F2-3	3	B2	27-45	10YR 5/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F2-4	1	A	0-14	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
1	F2-4	2	B	14-39	10YR 4/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Rock
1	F2-5	1	Humus	0-30	10YR 3/3		NCM	
1	F5-1	1	A	0-14	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	Shale
1	F5-1	2	B	14-38	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Shale & Rock
1	F5-2	1	A	0-9	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F5-2	2	B1	9-30	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
1	F5-2	3	B2	30-45	10YR 5/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Rock
1	F5-3	1	A	0-11	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	
1	F5-3	2	B1	11-36	10YR 4/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
1	F5-3	3	B2	36-47	10YR 5/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Rock
1	F5-4	1	A	0-11	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	
1	F5-4	2	B	11-38	10YR 4/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Rock
1	F5-5	1	A	0-9	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
1	F5-5	2	B	9-39	10YR 5/2	Cl Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F6-1	1	A	0-13	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F6-1	2	B1	13-33	10YR 4/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
1	F6-1	3	B2	33-49	10YR 5/4	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F6-2	1	A	0-12	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F6-2	2	B1	12-39	7.5YR 4/4	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Degrading limestone
1	F6-2	3	B2	39-50	10YR 5/4	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F6-3	1	A	0-7	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	
1	F6-3	2	B	7-38	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	F6-4	1	A	0-11	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	F6-4	2	B1	11-33	10YR 4/6	Lo	NCM	Degrading limestone
1	F6-4	3	B2	33-42	10YR 5/4	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	N0 E0	1	A	0-15	7.5YR 3/3	Si Lo	NCM	
1	N0 E0	2	B	15-56	7.5YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	Rock
1	N0 W15	1	A	0-10	10YR 4/2	Si Lo	NCM	
1	N0 W15	2	B	10-46	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Root Obstruction
1	S15 E0	1	A	0-23	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	S15 E0	2	B	23-50	7.5YR 4/6	Lo	NCM	Degrading limestone

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
1	S15 W15	1	A	0-8	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	Degrading limestone throughout
1	S15 W15	2	B	8-42	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
1	S15 W15	3	C	42-59	7.5YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock
1	S30 E0	1	A	0-22	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
1	S30 E0	2	B	22-48	10YR 5/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Degrading limestone rock
1	S30 W15	1	A	0-28	10YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	Degrading limestone/ Rock Obstruction
2	N0 E0	1	A	0-52	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	N0 E0	2	B	52-98	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo Cl	NCM	Depth sterile
2	N0 E15	1	Fill	0-63	10YR 3/2	Si Lo	Ketchup packet	found at 40cm, discarded
2	N0 E15	2	B	63-78	10YR 4/4 & 10 YR 4/2	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	N0 E30	1	A	0-35	10YR 4/2	Si Lo	NCM	
2	N0 E30	2	B	35-73	10YR 5/4	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	N0 W15	1	A	0-31	2.5Y 4/2	Gr Sa Lo	NCM	
2	N0 W15	2	B	31-63	7.5YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	N0 W15	3	C	63-79	7.5YR 5/6	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	N15 E0	1	A	0-38	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	N15 E0	2	B	38-70	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Gr & Rock layer
2	N15 E15	1	A	0-37	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	N15 E15	2	B	37-70	10YR 5/4	Sa Lo	NCM	
2	N15 E15	3	C	70-79	10YR 4/6	Sa Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	N30 E0	1	A1	0-9	10YR 3/2	Lo Cl	NCM	
2	N30 E0	2	Fill	9-30	10YR 5/2	V Fine Sa	NCM	
2	N30 E0	3	A2	30-77	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Shale layer Obstruction
2	N45 E0	1	A1	0-5	10YR 3/2	Cl Lo	NCM	
2	N45 E0	2	Fill	5-28	10YR 5/2	V Fine Sa	NCM	
2	N45 E0	3	A2	28-74	10YR 3/2	Gr Cl Lo	NCM	Gr & Shale layer
2	N45 W15	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	N45 W15	2	B	35-69	10YR 5/4	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S105 E0	1	A1	0-75	10YR 3/2	Cl Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S105 E0	2	A2	75-89	10YR 3/1	Lo	NCM	Similar to S75 E0 but less consolidated
2	S105 E0	3	B	89-102	10YR 4/4	Gr Cl Lo	NCM	Term-depth
2	S105 E15	1	A	0-42	10YR 3/3 w/	Gr Lo w/ Lo	NCM	Bedrock Shale - mixed
2	S105 E30	1	A	0-65	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S105 E30	2	B	65-87	10YR 4/6	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S105 E45	1	A	0-39	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S105 E45	2	B	39-70	2.5Y 4/3	Compact Lo	NCM	
2	S105 E45	3	C	70-80	2.5Y 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Degrading Rock
2	S105 E60	1	A	0-41	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S105 E60	2	B	41-91	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S105 E75	1	A	0-44	2.5Y 3/3	Lo	1 bottle glass	Modern - discarded
2	S105 E75	2	B	44-83	10YR 5/6	Cl Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S105 W15	1	A	0-95	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	Styrofoam	Styrofoam found at top of A and discarded
2	S105 W15	2	B	95-104	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S105 W30	1	A	0-35	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S105 W30	2	B	35-85	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock Obstruction & Sterile
2	S118 E45	1	A	0-39	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S118 E45	2	B	39-87	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S118 E60	1	A	0-27	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S118 E60	2	B	27-46	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S118 E60	3	C	46-66	2.5Y 4/4	Gr Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S118 E75	1	A	0-34	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S118 E75	2	B	34-70	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S118 E90	1	A	0-39	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S118 E90	2	B	39-61	2.5Y 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S120 E0	1	A	0-62	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S120 E0	2	B	62-88	10YR 4/4	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Term-depth
2	S120 E15	1	A	0-48	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S120 E15	2	B	48-65	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S120 E15	3	C	65-73	2.5Y 4/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S120 E30	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S120 E30	2	B	35-56	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S120 E30	3	C	56-66	2.5Y 5/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S120 W15	1	A	0-57	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S120 W15	2	B	57-71	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Impact by large rock
2	S120 W30	1	A	0-21	2.5Y 4/2	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S120 W30	2	B	21-47	2.5Y 4/3	Si Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S120 W30	3	C	47-59	2.5Y 5/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S135 E0	1	A	0-72	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E0	2	B	72-96	10YR 4/3	Gr Cl Lo	NCM	Term-depth
2	S135 E15	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E15	2	B	35-48	10YR 3/6	Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E15	3	C	48-65	2.5Y 3/3	Sa Gr Lo	NCM	Gravel Obstruction
2	S135 E30	1	A	0-30	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E30	2	B	30-56	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock Obstruction
2	S135 E45	1	A	0-24	10YR 3/2	Gr Si Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E45	2	B	24-45	10YR 3/6	Gr Si Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E45	3	C	45-58	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S135 E90	1	A	0-59	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E90	2	B	59-74	10YR 4/6	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S135 E90	3	C	74-89	10YR 5/3	Gr Si Lo	NCM	Sterile

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S135 W15	1	A	0-37	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Very rocky/ impacted bedrock
2	S135 W30	1	A	0-18	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S135 W30	2	B	18-47	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock Impact
2	S15 E0	1	A	0-34	10YR 3/2	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S15 E0	2	B	34-74	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Gr layer
2	S15 E15	1	A	0-54	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S15 E15	2	B	54-78	10YR 4/3	Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S15 E30	1	A	0-49	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S15 E30	2	B	49-73	10YR 4/2	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S15 E30	3	C	73-81	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S15 W15	1	A	0-37	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S15 W15	2	B	37-61	2.5Y 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Charcoal, Discarded
2	S15 W15	3	C	61-80	2.5Y 5/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S15 W30	1	A	0-51	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S15 W30	2	B	51-82	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S150 E0	1	Fill?	0-72	10YR 4/2 & 10YR 4/6	Gr Lo w/ Sa	NCM	Term-depth
2	S150 E15	1	A	0-50	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	1 glass	Modern - discarded
2	S150 E15	2	C	50-63	2.5Y 4/4	Gr Si Lo	NCM	Sterile C
2	S150 E30	1	A	0-39	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S150 E30	2	B	39-62	10YR 4/4	Si Lo w/ some	NCM	
2	S150 E30	3	C	62-69	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile C
2	S150 W15	1	A	0-20	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S150 W15	2	B	20-42	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S150 W15	3	C	42-52	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S150 W30	1	A	0-21	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S150 W30	2	B	21-53	2.5Y 5/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S150 W30	3	C	53-78	2.5Y 5/4	Gr Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S165 E0	1	A	0-73	10YR 4/2 &	V Gr Lo	NCM	Term-depth
2	S165 E15	1	A	0-47	10YR 3/3	Lo	2 nails	
2	S165 E15	2	B	47-70	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S165 E15	3	C	70-78	10YR 5/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S165 W15	1	A	0-25	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S165 W15	2	C	25-64	10YR 5/3	Sa mixed w/ Sa	NCM	Sterile
2	S165 W30	1	A	0-22	2.5Y 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S165 W30	2	B	22-47	2.5Y 4/3	Lo Gr	NCM	
2	S165 W30	3	C	47-65	2.5Y 5/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S166 E30	1	A	0-27	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S166 E30	2	B	27-49	10YR 5/4	Si Lo w/Gr	NCM	
2	S166 E30	3	C	49-59	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile C
2	S180 E0	1	A	0-60	10YR 3/3	Stone Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S180 E0	2	B	60-94	10YR 4/4	Cl Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Term-depth

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S180 E15	1	A	0-56	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S180 E15	2	B	54-72	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S180 E15	3	C	72-84	10YR 5/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S180 E30	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S180 E30	2	B	35-69	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S180 E30	3	C	69-78	10YR 5/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S180 W15	1	A	0-51	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S180 W15	2	B	51-74	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S180 W15	3	C	74-80	10YR 5/4	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S180 W30	1	A	0-30	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S180 W30	2	B	30-47	5YR 4/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Large pieces of limestone at 42cm
2	S180 W30	3	C	47-71	2.5Y 5/2	Sa Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S195 E0	1	A	0-60	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S195 E0	2	B	60-76	10YR 4/4	Cl Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Gr & Shale layer
2	S195 E15	1	A	0-61	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S195 E15	2	B	61-84	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S195 E15	3	C	84-91	10YR 5/2	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S195 E30	1	A	0-49	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S195 E30	2	B	49-70	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S195 E30	3	C	70-78	10YR 5/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S195 W15	1	A	0-40	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S195 W15	2	B	40-61	10YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S195 W15	3	C	61-70	10YR 5/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S195 W30	1	A	0-15	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S195 W30	2	B	15-45	10YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S195 W30	3	C	45-69	2.5Y 5/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S210 E0	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S210 E0	2	B	35-72	10YR 4/3	Cl Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Gr & Shale layer
2	S210 W15	1	A	0-48	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S210 W15	2	B	48-77	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S210 W15	3	C	77-84	10YR 5/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S210 W30	1	A	0-15	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S210 W30	2	B	15-3	10YR 4/6	Lo Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S225 E0	1	A	0-22	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S225 E0	2	B	22-70	10YR 4/4	Cl Lo	NCM	Depth sterile
2	S225 W15	1	A	0-30	10YR 3/3	Lo	Bird Bone	
2	S225 W15	2	B	30-57	10YR 3/4	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S225 W15	3	C	57-79	10YR 5/4	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S225 W30	1	A	0-16	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S225 W30	2	B	16-62	2.5Y 3/3	Gr Sa	NCM	Sterile
2	S225 W45	1	A	0-41	10YR 4/2	Lo Cl	NCM	
2	S225 W45	2	B	41-58	10YR 5/1	Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S240 E0	1	A	0-26	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S240 E0	2	B	26-49	10YR 5/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock obstruction

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S240 E15	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S240 E15	2	B	33-54	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock obstruction
2	S240 W17	1	A	0-38	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S240 W17	2	B	38-67	10YR 5/4	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S240 W17	3	C	67-72	10YR 5/4	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S240 W30	1	A	0-38	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S240 W30	2	B	38-51	10YR 4/6	Lo	NCM	
2	S240 W30	3	C	51-70	10YR 4/4	Cl Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S255 E20	1	A	0-53	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Bedrock
2	S255 W15	1	A	0-18	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	very gravelly
2	S255 W15	2	B	18-73	10YR 4/3	Lo Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S255 W30	1	A	0-56	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S255 W30	2	B	56-89	10YR 4/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S256 E0	1	A	0-29	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S256 E0	2	B	29-68	10YR 5/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S256 E0	3	C	68-75	10YR 5/2	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
2	S270 E0	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S270 E0	2	B	35-61	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S270 E0	3	C	61-87	2.5Y 5/3	Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S270 W30	1	A	0-31	10YR 3/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S270 W30	2	B	31-47	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S270 W30	3	C	47-63	2.5Y 5/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 E0	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S30 E0	2	B	33-83	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Gr & Shale layer
2	S30 E15	1	A	0-63	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 E15	2	B	63-79	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S30 E15	3	C	79-87	10YR 5/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 E30	1	A	0-54	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 E30	2	B	54-85	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 E45	1	A	0-45	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 E45	2	B	45-84	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 E60	1	A	0-59	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 E60	2	B	59-90	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 W15	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 W15	2	B	33-65	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S30 W15	3	C	65-88	10YR 5/3	Lo Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 W30	1	A	0-48	10YR 3/3	Lo	Glass	Modern - discarded
2	S30 W30	2	B	48-83	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S30 W30	3	C	83-90	10YR 5/3	Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S30 W45	1	A	0-37	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S30 W45	2	B	37-61	10YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock
2	S45 E0	1	A	0-30	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S45 E0	2	B	30-90	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo Cl	1 small charcoal (nc)	Gr & Shale layer

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S45 E15	1	A	0-55	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E15	2	B	55-72	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E15	3	C	72-87	2.5Y 4/3	Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 E30	1	A	0-37	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E30	2	B	37-70	5YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E30	3	C	70-85	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 E45	1	A	0-42	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ some Gr	NCM	
2	S45 E45	2	B	42-78	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E45	3	C	78-95	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 E62	1	A	0-54	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E62	2	B	54-95	10YR 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 E75	1	A	0-58	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 E75	2	B	58-94	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 W15	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S45 W15	2	B	33-49	10YR 4/6	Lo Cl	NCM	
2	S45 W15	3	C	49-71	2.5Y 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S45 W30	1	A	0-47	10YR 3/4	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S45 W30	2	B	47-88	2.5Y 4/3	Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 E0	1	A	0-65	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S60 E0	2	B	65-85	10YR 4/3	Gr Cl Lo	NCM	Gr & Shale layer
2	S60 E15	1	A	0-47	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S60 E15	2	B	47-89	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 E30	1	A	0-35	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ some Gr	NCM	
2	S60 E30	2	B	35-74	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S60 E30	3	C	74-88	10YR 4/2	Lo Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 E45	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S60 E45	2	B	33-90	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 E60	1	A	0-40	10YR 4/3	Cl Lo	NCM	
2	S60 E60	2	B	40-79	10YR 4/6	Cl Lo (no gravel)	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 E75	1	A	0-67	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S60 E75	2	B	67-89	10YR 4/6	Gr damp Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S60 W15	1	A	0-31	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S60 W15	2	B	31-63	10YR 4/6	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S60 W15	3	C	63-74	2.5Y 4/4	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 E0	1	A	0-71	10YR 3/2	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	10YR 3/1 soil just above B
2	S75 E0	2	B	71-100	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Rock
2	S75 E15	1	A	0-61	10YR 3/3	Lo w/ some Gr	NCM	
2	S75 E15	2	B	61-89	10YR 4/4	Cl Lo w/ Gr	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 E30	1	A	0-52	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E30	2	B	52-66	10YR 4/4	Sa Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S75 E30	3	C	66-75	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo Sa	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 E45	1	A	0-40	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E45	2	B	40-81	10YR 4/3	Si Lo	NCM	Sterile

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
2	S75 E60	1	A	0-46	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E60	2	B	46-70	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E60	3	C	70-83	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 E75	1	A	0-31	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E75	2	C	31-50	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo Sa	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 E90	1	A	0-40	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 E90	2	B	40-58	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 W15	1	A	0-53	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S75 W15	2	C	53-69	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S75 W30	1	A	0-69	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S75 W30	2	B	69-98	10YR 5/4	Damp Lo Cl	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E0	1	A	0-88	10YR 3/2	Lo w/ Gr	NCM	
2	S90 E0	2	B	88-98	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Term-depth
2	S90 E15	1	A	0-66	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E15	2	B	66-75	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E15	3	C	75-89	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E30	1	A	0-58	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E30	2	B	58-75	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E30	3	C	75-83	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E45	1	A	0-36	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E45	2	B	36-71	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E45	3	C	71-84	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E60	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E60	2	B	33-57	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E60	3	C	87-85	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E75	1	A	0-29	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E75	2	B	29-64	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E75	3	C	64-84	2.5Y 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 E90	1	A	0-30	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	S90 E90	2	B	30-83	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo Sa	NCM	Shale/Gravel Layer
2	S90 W15	1	A	0-43	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	Wrench	Modern
2	S90 W15	2	C	43-75	2.5Y 4/3	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	S90 W30	1	A	0-68	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	1 Cut Nail	Historic nail, collected
2	S90 W30	2	B	68-101	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	J1	1	A1	0-19	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	J1	2	A2	19-59	10YR 3/2	Sa Gr Lo	NCM	
2	J1	3	B	59-83	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	J2	1	A	0-20	10YR 3/3	Lo	Plastic	Modern - discarded
2	J2	2	B	20-57	10YR 4/4	Lo	NCM	Sterile
2	J3	1	A	0-25	10YR 3/3	Gr Lo	NCM	very heavy gravel
2	J3	2	B	25-49	10YR 5/4	Gr Lo	NCM	solid gravel layer
2	J4	1	A	0-33	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
2	J4	2	B	33-62	10YR 4/3	Gr Lo	NCM	
2	J4	3	C	62-78	10YR 5/2	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil

Area	ST # or Grid Loc.	Level	Strata	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
	JUDGE = JUDGMENTAL							
	NCM = NO CULTURAL MATERIAL							
	Lo = Loam							
	Gr = Gravel							
	Sa = Sand							
	Si = Silt							
	Cl=Clay							

ST Grid Location	Level	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S105 E0	1	1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		bolt	complete	2.5", with square nut
S225 W15	1	1	faunal	organic	bone	avian	scapula	fragment	
S90 W30	1	1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S165 E15	1	2	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S90 W15	1	1	personal	metal	iron		wrench	complete	Pitman-style for farm equipment, 5.5"
S150 E15	1	1	food related	glass	green		bottle	fragment	melted

Appendix C: Updated NYS Historic Archaeological Site Inventory Form, Site-81 Charcoal Hearths

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier

Your Name Faline Schneiderman Date June 2014
Address P.O. Box 529, Westport, CT 06881 Phone (203) 226-7654

Organization (if any): Historical Perspectives, Inc.

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S) Silo Ridge Charcoal Hearths (A02701.000081)

2. COUNTY Dutchess One of the following: CITY Amenia
TOWNSHIP
INCORPORATED VILLAGE
UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER: Silo Ridge Ventures LLC.
Address: : 4651 Route 22, Amenia, NY

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories): Structure/site
Superstructure: complete___ partial___ collapsed ___ not evident
Foundation: above ___ below ___ (ground level) not evident
___ Structural subdivisions apparent ___Only surface traces visible
_X_ Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds
___Under cultivation ___Sustaining erosion ___Woodland ___Upland
___Never cultivated ___Previously cultivated ___Floodplain ___Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good _X_ fair ___ poor
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 1000'
Elevation: varies

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary): Pedestrian Survey, August 2013
Surface -- date (s) January, 2006; August 2006; July 2007; August 2013
___X___Site map (submit with form*)
_____ Collection
Subsurface -- date(s): February 2006, August 2006, August 2013
Testing: shovel _x_ coring ___ other ___ unit size 50x50cm
no. units ___14___ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)
* Submission should be 8 ½" by 11", if feasible

Investigator: Historical Perspectives, Inc.
Manuscript or published report (s) (reference fully): Historical Perspectives Inc., 2014: Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey, Silo Ridge Project, Parcels 1, 2, And 3 And Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation, West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site A02701.000082, Town Of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019 (Formerly No. 03PR01764).
The Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2007. Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation,

Proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project, Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.
The Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2006. Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project, Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.

Present repository of materials: Historical Perspectives, Inc., Westport, CT.

6. Site inventory:
a. Date constructed or occupation period Middle to Late Nineteenth Century
b. Previous owners, if known _____
c. Modifications, if known _____
(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
a. Historic map references
1) Name County Atlas of Dutchess, NY Date 1867 Source: F.W. Beers
Present location of original, if known
2) Name New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, NY Date 1876 Source: Gray and Davis.
Present location of original, if known
b. Representation in existing photography
1) Photo date _____ Where located
2) Photo date _____ Where located

c. Primary and secondary source of documentation (reference fully)
Benton, William A. II. Charcoal. In *Thumbnail History*. Obtained from Town of Amenia Historian Kenneth Hoadley. No date.
Reed, Newton *Early History of Amenia*. The Harlem Valley Times, Amenia, New York, 1875.

d. Persons with memory of site
1) Name_____ Address
2) Name _____ Address

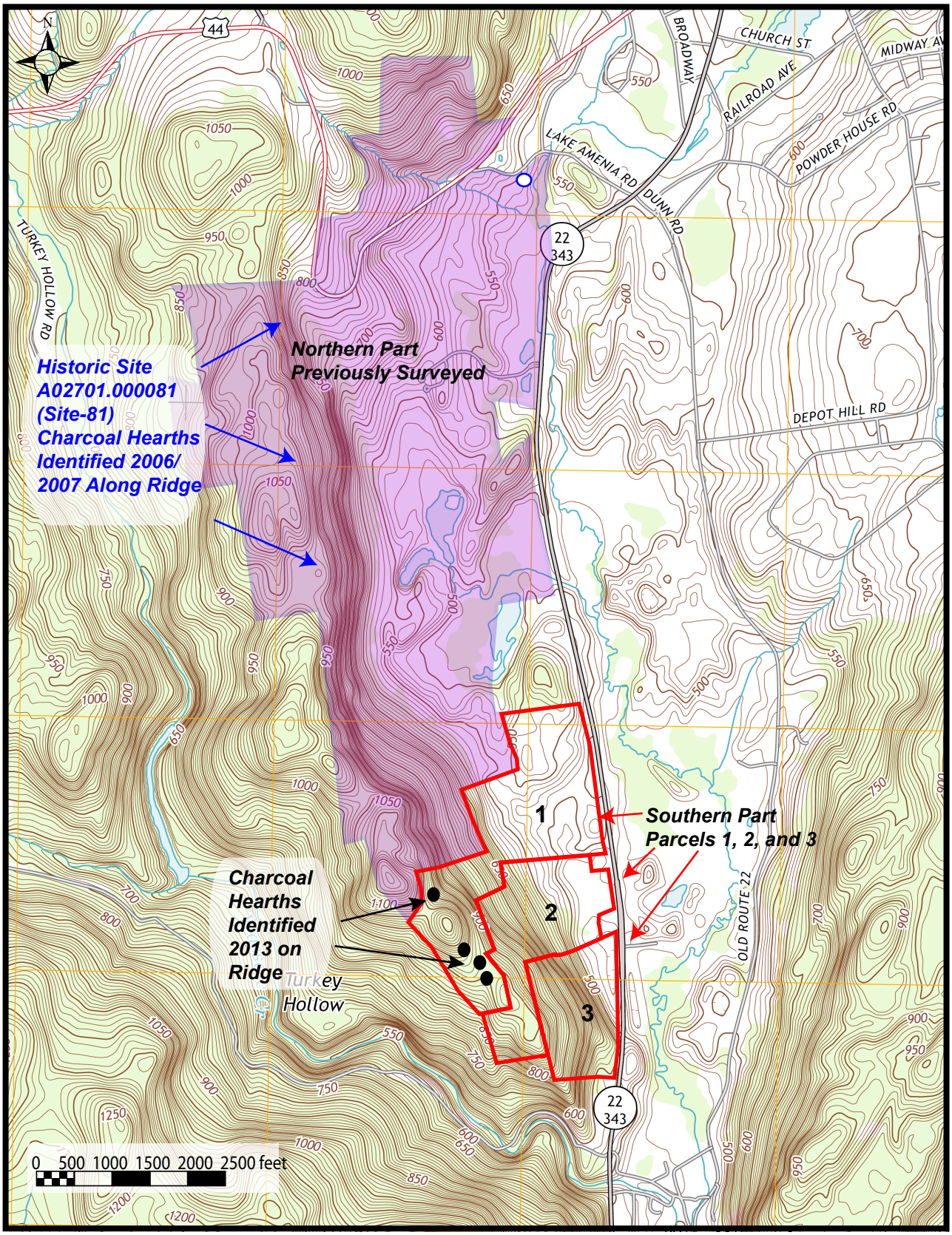
8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):
11 charcoal hearth features along the base of the western ridge identified in 2006/2007, 4 charcoal hearths on western ridge in Parcel 2 identified in 2013. No artifacts recovered from any hearths, but the 4 hearths on Parcel 2 had dugout trenches tangential to them. No evidence of colliers huts or residential occupation.

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 71/2 Minute Series Quad. Name: Amenia, NY-CT
For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



PHASE IA/IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SILO RIDGE PROJECT, PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION
WEST LAKE AMENIA ROAD HISTORIC SITE A02701.000082

TOWN OF AMENIA
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK
NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019

Identified Charcoal Hearths in Parcel 1 on *Amenia, NY-CT 7.5 Minute Quadrangle* (USGS 2013).

Grid Coord.	Level	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
N0-E5	1	0-36	10YR 3/2	Gravelly Lo	Ceramic	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
N0-E5	2	36-55	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	"Decomposing Shale Bedrock"
N0-E10	1	0-31	10YR 3/3	Si Sa Lo	Ceramic	Initials: DB/JD; 1 Bag
N0-E10	2	31-55	10YR 3/4	Sa Lo w/broken shale	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
N0-E15	1	0-18	10YR 3/2	Lo w/ gravel	Ceramic	Initials: CF/DB; 1 Bag
N0-E15	2	18-40	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	"Heavy gravel and shale; rock obstruction"
N0-E70	1	0-35	10YR 3/4	Lo w/gravel	Metal	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
N0-E70	2	35-63	10YR 4/4	Sa Lo w/gravel	NCM	
N0-E70	3	63-76	10YR 5/6	Very Fine Sa w/Silt	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
N0-W10	1	0-31	10YR 3/2	Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/MT
N0-W10	2	31-60	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	Shell, Brick, Ceramic, Metal	1 Bag
N0-W10	3	60-68	10YR 5/4	Very Gravelly Shale	NCM	Sterile Subsoil; Compact Shale
N0-W15	1	0-16	10YR 3/2	Fine Si Lo	Glass, Ceramic	Initials: DB/CF; 1 Bag
N0-W15	2	16-37	10YR 3/2	Fi Si Lo w/broken rock and gravel	NCM	"Very Compact"
N0-W15	3	37-83	10 YR 3/2	Fi Sa Lo	Nails, ceramic,	1 Bag; "L3 looser than L2"
S5-E0	1	0-52	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Brick, Ceramic	Initials: MT/FS; 1 Bag
S5-E0	2	52-71	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	Charcoal	Sterile Subsoil
S5-E5	1	0-92	10YR 3/3	Lo w/Gravel	Ceramic, Brick, Metal	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag; "Depth"
S5-E10	1	0-98	10YR 3/4	Si Sa Lo	Shell, Ceramic, Nail, Metal	Initials: JD/DB; 1 Bag; "Termination Due to Depth"
S5-E15	1	0-33	10YR 3/2	Lo w/Gravel	Ceramic, Shell	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag; "All items bagged together"
S5-E15	2	33-72	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	Ceramic, Shell	"Shale layer/nothing in last 25cm; only clam shell @ approx. 45 cm"
S5-E50	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	NCM	Initials: M.T.
S5-E50	2	29-72	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S5-W5	1	0-16	10YR 3/1	Si Sa Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/CF/DB
S5-W5	2	16-59	7.5YR 3/1	Gravelly Sa Lo	Ceramic, Brick	1 Bag; Some larger stones
S5-W5	3	59-74	10YR 2/1	Very Fine Si Lo w/gravel	Pipestem, Tooth, Ceramic	1 Bag
S5-W5	4	74-91	7.5YR 3/4	Very Gravelly Si Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S5-W10	1	0-52	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Oyster, Nail, Pipe Fragment	Initials: MT/FS; 1 Bag
S5-W10	2	52-93	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S10-E0	1	0-62	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Ceramics	Initials: MT/FS; 1 Bag
S10-E0	2	62-79	10YR 4/3	Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S10-E5	1	0-60	10YR 3/3	Lo with gravel	Glass, Ceramic, metal, shell	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag, "Rock obstruction"

Grid Coord.	Level	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
S10-E10	1	0-55	10YR 3/3	Si Sa Lo	Ceramic, Iron, window glass	Initials: JD/DB; 1 Bag
S10-E10	2	55-75	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo w/burnt layer of Charcoal wood	NCM	
S10-E10	3	75-85	10YR 5/2	Sa Lo w/ Broken Shale	Stoneware, glass	1 Bag; "Compact Shale Layer"
S10-E15	1	0-32	10YR 3/2	Lo w/gravel	Ceramic, Bone, shell, glass	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
S10-E15	2	32-54	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Shale Layer; Sterile Sub
S10-E40	1	0-35	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	Ceramic, Brick	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
S10-E40	2	35-72	10YR 4/4	Si Lo w/gravel	NCM	
S10-E40	3	72-87	10YR 4/6	Si Sa w/gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S10-E55	1	0-23	10YR 3/3	Loy Gravel	NCM	Initials: JD/DB
S10-E55	2	23-56	10YR 4/4	Sa Lo w/gravel	NCM	
S10-E60	1	0-18	7.5YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	Initials: MT/DB; "S.T. is on Down slope"
S10-E60	2	18-52	10YR 4/3	Sa Lo w/gravel	NCM	Very Gravely with Level B Shale
S10-E60	3	52-64	10YR 4/4	Fine Sa	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S10-E70	1	0-10	7.5YR 3/2	Si Lo	Pipestem	Initials: MT/DB; 1 Bag; "S.T. is on Down slope"
S10-E70	2	10-73	10YR 4/3	Sa Lo w/gravel	NCM	"Level B Very Gravely Shale"; Sterile
S10-E80	1	0-28	7.5YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	Initials: MT/DB; "Almost to tow of slope"
S10-E80	2	28-73	10YR 4/3	Sa Gravel Lo	NCM	Sterile; "Level B Very Gravel w/Shale"
S10-W5	1	0-10	10YR 3/1	Si Sa Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/CF/DB
S10-W5	2	10-57	7.5YR 3/1	Gravelly Si Lo	Ceramic, bone, nails	1 Bag
S10-W5	3	57-74	7.5YR 3/4	Very Gravelly Si Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S10-W10	1	0-47	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Ceramic, Brick, nail, Pipe Fragment, glass	Initials: MT/FS; 1 Bag; Very Gravelly Shale; Large Rock Impact
S15-E0	1	0-8	10YR 2/2	Fi Si Lo	NCM	Initials: DB/CF
S15-E0	2	8-24	10YR 3/2	Fi Sa Lo w/broken shale and gravel	Ceramic, button, Shell, glass	1 Bag; "Pit blocked by two large rocks"
S15-E5	1	0-24	10YR 3/3	Lo	Bone, Brick, Metal, nail, ceramics, shell	Initials: MT; 1 Bag
S15-E5	2	24-74	10YR 4/6	Gravelly Lo	NCM	"Rock Impact"
S15-E10	1	0-51	10YR 3/4	Lo	Bone, Brick fragments, Nail, glass, ceramics	Initials: JD/MT; 1 Bag; A brick was discard
S15-E10	2	51-83	10YR 4/6	Gravelly, Sa Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil

Grid Coord.	Level	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
S15-E15	1	0-32	10YR 3/2	Lo w/gravel	Brick, Bone, Shell, Ceramic, Glass	Initials: MJ/JD/CF/DB; 1 Bag
S15-E15	2	32-71	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S15-E70	1	0-34	10YR 3/3	Lo w/gravel	Shell	Initials: JD/DB; 1 Bag
S15-E70	2	34-71	10YR 4/4	Si Lo w/Sa Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S15-W5	1	0-12	10YR 3/1	Si Sa Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/CF/DB
S15-W5	2	12-76	7.5YR 3/1	Gravelly Sa Lo	Brick, Mortar, Bone, glass, Ceramic	3 Bags; "Terminated due to rubble; Heavy Brick and Mortar; A Large section is in East Wall starting at 46cm"; Photos Taken
S20-E0	1	0-32	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Ceramic, Brick, Shell	Initials: MT/FS; "Lots of gravel and rocks"; 1 Bag
S20-E0	2	32-61	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	
S20-E0	3	61-78	10YR 5/6	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S20-E5	1	0-53	10YR 3/3	Lo	Ceramics, Nails, Golfball, Brick, Shell, Glass	Initials: MT/Dawn; 1 Bag
S20-E5	2	53-77	10YR 5/6	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S20-E10	1	0-59	10YR 3/4	Lo	Ceramic, Large(?), Brick, green glass, shell	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
S20-E10	2	59-86	10YR 4/6	Lo w/ gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S20-E15	1	0-56	10YR 3/3	Si Sa Lo	Buckle, Ceramic, Pipebowl	Initials: DB/JD; 1 Bag
S20-E15	2	56-89	10YR 3/3	Si Sa Lo w/broken(?)	NCM	"Depth beyond reach of shovel"
S20-E40	1	0-49	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	Metal, Ceramic	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
S20-E40	2	49-72	10YR 4/4	Si Lo w/gravel	NCM	
S20-E40	3	72-86	10YR 4/6	Si Lo w/gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S20-E50	1	0-29	10YR 3/4	Si Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/DB
S20-E50	2	29-73	10YR 4/3	Sa gravelly Lo w/pockets of 10YR 5/6 Sa	NCM	
S20-W5	1	0-23	10YR 3/2	Si Lo	Ceramic, Brick, Glass, Shell	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
S20-W5	2	23-56	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S25-E0	1	0-35	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Ceramic, Brick, Shell	Initials: MT/FS; 1 Bag
S25-E0	2	35-66	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S25-E5	1	0-38	10YR 3/3	Lo	Shell, Brick, Ceramic	Initials: MT/Dawn; 1 Bag
S25-E5	2	38-84	10YR 5/4	Sa Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil

Grid Coord.	Level	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
S25-E10	1	0-55	10YR 3/3	Lo	Ceramic, Nails, Brick, Glass	Initials: JD; "Discarded black plastic from sod laves"; 1 Bag; Compact Gravel
S25-E10	2	55-61	10YR 3/3	Lo Gravelly	NCM	
S25-E10	3	61-78	10YR 4/6	Lo Clay	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S25-E15	1	0-19	7.5YR 3/2	Si Sa Lo	Ceramic, Glass	Initials: DB/JD; 1 Bag
S25-E15	2	19-46	7.5YR 3/2	Si Sa Lo	NCM	
S25-E15	3	46-61	10YR 3/6	Sa Lo w/Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-E0	1	0-43	10YR 3/3	Lo	Shell, Brick,	Initials: MT/Dawn; 1 Bag
S30-E0	2	43-89	10YR 4/6	Sa Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-E5	1	0-39	10YR 3/3	Lo	Shell, Ceramic, Brick Fragments	Initials: MT; 1 Bag
S30-E5	2	39-77	10YR 4/6	Sa Gravel	NCM	
S30-E5	3	77-83	10YR 5/6	Sa Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-E10	1	0-46	10YR 3/3	Lo	Brick, Ceramic, Nails, Tooth	Initials: JD; 1 Bag
S30-E10	2	46-71	10YR 4/6	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-E40	1	0-30	10YR 3/3	Si Lo w/some gravel	shell, ceramic, brick	1 bag; Photo
S30-E40	2	30-62	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile subsoil
S30-E70	1	0-49	10YR 3/2	Si Lo	NCM	Initials: JD/DB
S30-E70	2	49-76	10YR 3/4	Lo w/Gravel	NCM	
S30-E70	3	76-94	10YR 4/3	Sa Lo w/Gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-W10	1	0-31	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo	ceramic, brick, shell, glass	sterile sub; "looks like 'normal' A&B"
S30-W10	2	31-70	10YR 3/2	Gr Lo w/some decomp shale	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S30-W20	1	0-29	10YR 3/3	Lo	ceramic, brick, shell	Initials: JD/DB; 1 Bag
S30-W20	2	29-63	10YR 4/6	Si Lo w/ Sa gravel	NCM	"Impeded by large rock"
S40-E30	1	0-33	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	Ceramic	Initials: MT/CF; 1 Bag
S40-E30	2	33-81	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S45-E0	1	0-56	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	Shell, Ceramic, glass, metal, Nails, Brick	Initials: MT/CF; 1 Bag
S45-E0	2	56-87	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	Quartz(?)	1 Bag; Sterile Subsoil
S45-E15	1	0-27	10YR 3/3	Si Lo	Shell, Ceramic,	Initials: MT/CF; 1 Bag
S45-E15	2	27-63	10YR 4/3	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S45-E70	1	0-37	10YR 3/3	Lo	NCM	
S45-E70	2	37-63	10YR 3/4	Si Lo w/gravel	NCM	
S45-E70	3	63-77	10YR 4/6	Si Lo w/fine Sa and gravel	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S45-W10	1	0-70	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Si Lo	ceramic, nails, glass, shell, (brick?)	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
S45-W10	2	70-83	10YR 4/4	Gravelly Lo	NCM	"Gravel/Shale Layer obstruction"

Grid Coord.	Level	Depth cmbs	Soil Color	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reason for Termination
S45-W20	1	0-76	10YR 3/2	Gravelly Si Lo	Ceramic, glass, brick	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag; Shale Layer, "Rock Obstruction"
S55-E0	1	0-41	10YR 3/2	Si Lo w/gravel	Brick	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
S55-E0	2	41-73	10YR 3/2	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Shale Layer
S55-E15	1	0-36	10YR 3/3	Si Lo w/gravel	1 pc redware glazed	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
S55-E15	2	36-68	10YR 4/9	Gravelly Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S55-E30	1	0-28	10YR 3/2	Si Lo w/gravel	Metal (Nail?)	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag
S55-E30	2	28-54	10YR 4/4	Gr Lo	NCM	Sterile Subsoil
S55-W10	1	0-49	10YR 3/3	Gravelly Lo	Modern glass, Whiteware, Brick Fragments	Initials: CF/MT; 1 Bag; "Artifacts in top 25cm"
S55-W10	2	49-80	10YR 4/4	Lo w/Shale	NCM	Lots of Shale in Level B Sterile; Subsoil
S70-E40	1	0-24	10YR 3/2	Si Lo w/gravel	NCM	
S70-E40	2	24-52	10YR 4/2	gravel Lo w/heavy shale	NCM	"B is darker than S55-E40. Perhaps most of B scoured because in top of bedrock(?)"; Decomp shale bedrock
JUDGE = JUDGMENTAL						
NCM = NO CULTURAL MATERIAL						
Lo = Loam						
Si = Silt						
Gr = Gravel						

EU Location	Datum	Level	Strata	NW depth cmbd	NE Depth cmbd	SW Depth cmbd	SE depth cmbd	Center depth cmbd	Soil Color	Soil Type	Cultural Material	Comments/ Reasons for Termination
N0W4	NE	1	A1	15-29	17.5-29	22-31	23-32	17.5-33	10YR 2/2	Grv Fine Si Sa Lo	3 Bags: Ceramic, Brick, Glass, Metal, Bone, Shell	9/9/13; Initials: CF/DB
N0W4	NE	2	A1	29-41	29-43	31-44	20-45	33-41	10YR 2/2	Grv Si Lo	1 Bag: Ceramics, Bone, Nail, Shell, Coal, Brick Frag	9/13/13; Initials: MT/JD; "Went down an arbitrary 10cm"
N0W4	NE	3	A1	41-53	43-53	44-54	45-52	41-54	10YR 2/2	Si Lo Some Grv	1 Bag: Ceramics, Shell, Nails, Glass, Metal	9/13/13; Initials: CF/FS/JD
N0W4	NE	4	A1	53-71	53-66	54-66	52-65	54-65	10YR 2/2	Si Lo Some Grv	1 Bag: Metal, Ceramics, Pipestem, Glass, Shell, Bone	9/13/13; Initials: CF/FS/JD; "Went down an arbitrary 10cm"
N0W4	NE	5	A1	71-78	66-75	66-76	65-77	65-78	10YR 2/2	Si Lo Some Grv	1 Bag: Redware, Brick, Pipestem, Stoneware, Ceramcs	9/13/13; Initials: MJ/JD/DB; "Went Down to just above natural soil change"
N0W4	NE	6	A1	78-89	75-90	76-87	77-93	78-88	10YR 2/2	Si Lo Grv w/broken shale	1 Bag: Shell, Coin	9/13/13; Initials: MJ/JD/DB
N0W4	NE	7	A2	89-97	90-98	87-100	93-101	88-100	7.5YR 3/3 and 10YR 3/3	Si Lo	1 Bag: Shell, Tooth	9/13/13; Initials: MJ/JD/DB "Went an arbitrary 10cm into level; very shaley." "This arbitrary 10cm level went through 2 soil layers" See Field notes**
N0W4	NE	8	A2	97-109	98-111	100-110	101-110	100-110	10YR 3/3	Si Lo w/Grv	1 Bag: Brick	9/13/13; Initials: MJ/JD/DB; "Dug an arbitrary 10cm"
N0W4	NE	9	A2	109-122	111-121	110-122	110-121	110-121	10YR 3/3	Si Lo w/Grv	1 Bag: Redware, Buff bodied earthenware, metal, brick frag, glass, clamshell	9/13/13; Initials: MJ/JD/DB; "Dug 10cm into level 4 dense/compact w/gravel lower #artifacts." "Possible Buried A"
N0W4	NE	10	A2/B	122-128	121-126	122-133	121-137	121-134	10YR 3/3; 10YR 5/6	Si Lo w/Grv	1 Bag: Redware, Corroded Metal, tin, Earthenware	9/13/13; Initials: FS/DB/JD; "Bottom of A level is very irregular***." "Possible Buried(?) A into B"
N0W4	NE	11	B	128-147	126-146	133-153	137-155	134-154	10YR 5/6	Si Lo w/Grv	NCM	9/14/13; Initials: DB; Photo Taken

Lo - Loam Sa - Sand Si - Silt Grv - Gravel NCM - No cultural material

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	architectural	metal	iron	wire	nail	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	7	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	architectural	other	asbestos		shingle	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	31	faunal	organic	bone	small mammal	bone	fragment	possibly squirrel
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	black transferprint, partly burned
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	food related	glass	green	ABM	bottle	fragment	stippled
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	food related	metal	alloy		crown cap	fragment	with plastic seal
EU N0W4	1	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	2	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	11	personal	ceramic	earthenware	redware	flowerpot	fragment	
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	unaffiliated	metal	alloy		can	fragment	embossed with "...SE"
EU N0W4	1	A1	1	unaffiliated	organic	wood		unidentified	fragment	possibly handle for tool, shaped
EU N0W4	1		3	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	large fragments, appear primitive
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	2	A1	2	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
EU N0W4	2	A1	3	faunal	organic	bone	small mammal	bone	fragment	
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	black glaze int and ext
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue annular decoration
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	rim, blue edge decoration with hand-painted design
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	possibly blue Chinese motif
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	possibly pearlware with flow blue floral design
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	blue edge-decorated
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	dark brown decoration, possibly annular
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	clear glaze ext, brown glaze int, probably crock
EU N0W4	2	A1	3	food related	ceramic	porcelain	soft-paste	lid	fragment	traces of hand-painted overglaze, possibly English, for sugar bowl or teapot
EU N0W4	2	A1	4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		ring	complete	possibly for bridle
EU N0W4	2	A1	1	unaffiliated	other		anthracite	coal	fragment	
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	shell and lime mortar
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	fragment	L-headed
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
EU N0W4	3	A1	3	architectural	glass	light blue tint	flat	window	fragment	
EU N0W4	3	A1	4	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	3	A1	5	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	faunal	organic	bone	small mammal	bone	fragment	likely rodent
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	rim, probably bowl, traces of brown glaze
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	black glaze
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	trailed slip-decorated
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	trace of red transferprint
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	rim, burned
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	burned, white-bodied
EU N0W4	3	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	clear glaze
EU N0W4	3	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
EU N0W4	3	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	3	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	3	A1	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
EU N0W4	3	A1	3	personal	metal	iron		handle	fragment	utensil handle, traces of bone or wood covering
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		hook	fragment	6"
EU N0W4	3	A1	1	unaffiliated	organic			unidentified	fragment	cut, bone or shell, possibly playing piece
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	fragment	L-headed
EU N0W4	4	A1	6	architectural	glass	light green	flat	window	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	9	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	possibly wrought
EU N0W4	4	A1	20	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	clear glaze int and ext
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	burnished on 1 side
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue design
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue Chinese design
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	vessel	fragment	base, clear glaze int and ext
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	bottle	fragment	tan salt-glazed ext, light brown int
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	salt-glazed ext, unglazed int, possibly underfired, bottle
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	probably stoneware, underfired, salt-glazed ext, unglazed int
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	glass	dark green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	food related	glass	colorless	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	fragment	rim, Royal pattern
EU N0W4	4	A1	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	yellow glaze, similar to North Devon, probably slip-decorated, 1 rim, 1 base
EU N0W4	4	A1	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	probably cup or teacup, hand-painted floral polychrome
EU N0W4	4	A1	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	white-bodied, stained
EU N0W4	4	A1	4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	4	A1	10	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	13	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
EU N0W4	4	A1	15	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze with greenish tint (possibly apple green
EU N0W4	4	A1	25	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	4	A1	2	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	8	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	10	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	
EU N0W4	4	A1	2	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	medium large bore
EU N0W4	4	A1	1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	wrought bar metal, for unidentified use, approx. 4"
EU N0W4	5	A1	5	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	milk pan	fragment	rim and body, brown glaze int
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of polychrome design, possibly teacup
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	vessel	fragment	salt-glazed ext and int
EU N0W4	5	A1	2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	brown glaze
EU N0W4	5	A1	5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
EU N0W4	5	A1	1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	large bore
EU N0W4	5	A1	2	unaffiliated	metal	lead	sheet	unidentified	fragment	very thin
EU N0W4	6	A1/A2	1	personal	metal	copper alloy		coin	fragment	or possibly token, very worn, 1 1/8" diam
EU N0W4	6	A1/A2	1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	7	A2	1	faunal	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
EU N0W4	7	A2	1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	8	A2	7	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	8	A2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	traces of yellow glaze, possibly slip-decorated
EU N0W4	9	A2	1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
EU N0W4	9	A2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	spall	possibly slip-decorated

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
EU N0W4	9	A2	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
EU N0W4	9	A2	1	food related	glass	dark green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
EU N0W4	9	A2	3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
EU N0W4	9	A2	1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
EU N0W4	9	A2	5	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
EU N0W4	10	A2/B	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	other	vessel	fragment	lead-glazed with blue tint, buff-bodied
EU N0W4	10	A2/B	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	traces of brown glaze int
EU N0W4	10	A2/B	2	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	curved, possibly for tool handle or similar
EU N0W4	1 wall cleanup	A1	1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red floral transferprint
EU N0W4	5 wall cleanup	A1	1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	complete	L-headed, 4"
N0 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	unidentified blue decoration
N0 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	brown transferprint
N0 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
N0 E70	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	sheet	blade	fragment	possibly blade for farm implement, has two bolts on one end
N0 W10	2		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
N0 W10	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
N0 W10	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
N0 W10	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
N0 W10	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	green shell-edged
N0 W10	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted blue design
N0 W10	2		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
N0 W15	1		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
N0 W15	1		2	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	mends

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
N0 W15	3		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
N0 W15	3		2	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
N0 W15	3		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
N0 W15	3		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	red transferprint
N0 W15	3		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	unidentified edge decoration
N0 W15	3		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	hand-painted brown line
N0 W15	3		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	blue edge-decorated with molded beaded design near rim
N0 E10	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
N0 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze
N0 E10	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
N0 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
N0 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
N0 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue edge decorated line
N0 E10	1		1	food related	glass	colorless	machine made	bottle	fragment	
N0 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome design
N0 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue edge-decorated with molded wheat near rim
S5 E0	1		13	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S5 E0	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	wire	nail	complete	
S5 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	grayish-blue spatter ware
S5 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	trace of blue decoration,
S5 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	rim, brown banded check
S5 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint
S5 E5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint, mends
S5 E5	1		3	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S5 E5	1		4	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S5 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	traces of green design - probably shell edge
S5 E5	1		1	food related	glass	light green tint	unidentified	bottle	fragment	water worn
S5 E5	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S5 E5	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	unidentified	spike	complete	
S5 E10	1		6	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	brown glaze
S5 E10	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	spall	
S5 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S5 E10	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	blue shell edge
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	traces of blue design
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	blue incised line
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	blue transferprint
S5 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	purple transferprint
S5 E10	1		3	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S5 E10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S5 E10	1		1	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	
S5 E15	1/2		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	thin red line at rim
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted polychrome design
S5 E15	1/2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	traces of red transferprint, burned
S5 E15	1/2		2	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	mends
S5 W5	2		5	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S5 W5	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S5 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze int, unglaze ext

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S5 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S5 W5	3		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	scratch blue
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	vessel	fragment	most likely Rhenish, incised lines
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	vessel	fragment	rim, salt-glazed, large vessel
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	vessel	fragment	traces of blue design
S5 W5	3		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	Chinese export	vessel	fragment	blue design
S5 W5	3		1	faunal	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
S5 W5	3		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe bowl	fragment	unused
S5 W5	3		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S5 W10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	complete	2.5"
S5 W10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S5 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S5 W10	1		14	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S5 W10	1		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S10 E0	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
S10 E5	1		11	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 E5	1		4	architectural	glass	light green	flat	window	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S10 E5	1		2	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S10 E5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	brown glaze
S10 E5	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S10 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
S10 E5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	glaze gone
S10 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	black transferprint

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S10 E5	1		1	food related	glass	dark green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	personal	other	urethane		golf ball	complete	
S10 E5	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	cast iron	bar	unidentified	fragment	
S10 E5	1		1	stone	quartz			quartz	fragment	
S10 E10	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 E10	1		7	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S10 E10	1		2	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S10 E10	1		8	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S10 E10	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S10 E10	1		8	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S10 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S10 E10	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	white body - burned exterior
S10 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	red transferprint
S10 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	brown transferprint
S10 E10	1		7	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S10 E10	1		1	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	
S10 E10	1		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S10 E10	3		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	handle	fragment	salt-glazed
S10 E15	1		4	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 E15	1		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S10 E15	1		1	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
S10 E15	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S10 E15	1		10	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted brown floral
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	brown edge decoration
S10 E15	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	burned

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S10 E15	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	no glaze extant
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	unidentified	vessel	spall	
S10 E15	1		1	food related	glass	green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
S10 E15	1		4	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S10 E15	1		1	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	
S10 E15	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S10 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	green shell-edged
S10 E40	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 E40	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S10 E40	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	probably pearlware, blue transferprint
S10 E70	1		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	used
S10 W5	2		4	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	complete	2", could be wrought
S10 W5	2		2	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	
S10 W5	2		2	food related	ceramic	stoneware	gray-bodied	teacup	fragment	probably white salt-glazed, burned, base and body
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	tin-glazed	vessel	spall	
S10 W5	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	teacup	fragment	
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	fragment	
S10 W5	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue design
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S10 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	burned
S10 W5	2		6	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	
S10 W5	2		1	faunal	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
S10 W5	2		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	sheet	unidentified	fragment	
S10 W10	1		18	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	black glaze int and ext

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S10 W10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	complete	2"
S10 W10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	complete	T-head, 2"
S10 W10	1		3	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S10 W10	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	rim, scratch blue
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	mottled brown glaze int
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	tin-glazed	vessel	fragment	
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	fragment	from teacup
S10 W10	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S10 W10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	trace of blue floral design, probably transferprint
S10 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	black transferprint, either pearlware or whiteware
S10 W10	1		8	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S10 W10	1		2	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S10 W10	1		1	unaffiliated	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	cut for unknown reason
S15 E0	2		28	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S15 E0	2		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S15 E0	2		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	clear glaze
S15 E0	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	dark brown glaze int and ext
S15 E0	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	trace of slip decoration
S15 E0	2		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome floral design
S15 E0	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	saucer	fragment	mends, hand-painted floral design with green leaves
S15 E0	2		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
S15 E0	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	brown transferprint
S15 E0	2		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S15 E0	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	traces of black transferprint
S15 E0	2		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	soft-paste	vessel	fragment	footed base, English, possibly teacup or bowl

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S15 E0	2		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	complete	
S15 E0	2		4	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 E0	2		1	faunal	organic	bone		bone	fragment	
S15 E0	2		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
S15 E0	2		1	personal	metal	copper alloy		button	fragment	complete except shank broken, impressed with "WARRANTED/ RICH ORANGE", gilt
S15 E0	2		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S15 E5	1		1	faunal	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
S15 E5	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S15 E5	1		2	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S15 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	no glaze extant
S15 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S15 E5	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
S15 E5	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	
S15 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	hand-painted polychrome design
S15 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff body	vessel	fragment	salt glazed
S15 E5	1		3	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 E5	1		4	unaffiliated	metal	aluminum	galvanized	wire	fragment	modern fence wire closures
S15 E10	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S15 E10	1		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	very thick
S15 E10	1		4	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S15 E10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S15 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	no glaze extant
S15 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	trace of brown glaze
S15 E10	1		7	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S15 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	fragmnt of handpainted red flower
S15 E10	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S15 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted blue floral design
S15 E10	1		2	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 E15	1		1	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
S15 E15	1		2	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S15 E15	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S15 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S15 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff body	vessel	spall	glaze gone
S15 E15	1		11	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S15 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted yellow floral design
S15 E15	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
S15 E15	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	
S15 E15	1		1	food related	glass	green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	possible case bottle
S15 E15	1		3	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 E15	1		3	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	
S15 E70	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S15 W5	2		2	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	clouded
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	complete	2.5"
S15 W5	2		2	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	fragment	L-head
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	fragment	rose head small nail
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	complete	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S15 W5	2		6	architectural	other			plaster/mortar	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	no glaze
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	trailed slip-decorated
S15 W5	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S15 W5	2		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome floral design
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	green shell-edged
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S15 W5	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint
S15 W5	2		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	complete	
S15 W5	2		1	food remains	organic	bone	mammal	bone	fragment	burned
S15 W5	2		2	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	personal	metal	copper alloy		button	fragment	stamped "GILT" with star on back, broken shank, convex shape
S15 W5	2		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	large, appear primitive
S15 W5	2		26	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
S15 W5	2		3	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S15 W5	2		2	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	with plaster on one side
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	complete	
S15 W5	2		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	clear glaze interior
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	Jackfield type	vessel	fragment	
S15 W5	2		11	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	some spalls
S15 W5	2		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
S15 W5	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome design
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue shell edge
S15 W5	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	fragment	hand-painted red design
S15 W5	2		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint
S15 W5	2		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	black transferprint
S15 W5	2		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	hard-paste	vessel	fragment	
S15 W5	2		16	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S15 W5	2		1	unaffiliated	other		anthracite	coal	fragment	
S20 E0	1		22	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S20 E0	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	
S20 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	black glaze int and ext
S20 E0	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S20 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	clear glaze ext
S20 E0	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	1 pc rim
S20 E0	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S20 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted deep blue design, probably floral
S20 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	fragment	brown transferprint
S20 E0	1		4	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S20 E5	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	creamware	vessel	spall	
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S20 E5	1		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe bowl	fragment	traces of unidentified
S20 E5	1		11	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S20 E5	1		1	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
S20 E5	1		2	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S20 E5	1		3	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S20 E5	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	wire	nail	complete	
S20 E5	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S20 E5	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	clear glaze interior
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	black glaze
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff body	vessel	fragment	possible slip decorated
S20 E5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S20 E5	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	
S20 E5	1		6	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	fragment	glaze stained
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	glaze gone
S20 E5	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue design

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S20 E5	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	fragment	burned
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	fragment	burned, with handpainted polychrome design
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	red transferprint
S20 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff body	vessel	spall	salt glazed
S20 E5	1		10	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S20 E5	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	wire	staple	complete	
S20 E5	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	wire	unidentified	fragment	
S20 E10	1		5	food related	glass	olive green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	case bottle
S20 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome floral design
S20 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	rim, hand-painted blue edge design, with molded decoration
S20 E10	1		6	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S20 E10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S20 E10	1		1	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S20 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	no glaze extant
S20 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S20 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S20 E10	1		1	food related	glass	amber	machine made	bottle	fragment	
S20 E10	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S20 E10	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron	wire	unidentified	fragment	
S20 E15	1		1	personal	metal	white metal alloy		unidentified	fragment	possible buckle or furniture hardware, silver gilt
S20 E40	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S20 E40	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	cast iron		unidentified	fragment	rim, could be part of pipe, machine part, etc.
S20 W5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S20 W5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
S20 W5	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S20 W5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	no glaze extant
S20 W5	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S20 W5	1		1	food related	glass	olive green		bottle	fragment	
S25 E0	1		28	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S25 E0	1		1	architectural	glass	light green	flat	window	fragment	
S25 E0	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	
S25 E0	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S25 E0	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	hand-painted blue floral,
S25 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	
S25 E0	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S25 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	dark brown glaze int and ext
S25 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	scratch blue
S25 E5	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S25 E5	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S25 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral rim
S25 E5	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S25 E5	1		7	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S25 E10	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S25 E10	1		2	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S25 E10	1		2	architectural	glass	light green	flat	window	fragment	
S25 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	trace of brown glaze
S25 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	Rockingham	vessel	fragment	
S25 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-	vessel	spall	
S25 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S25 E10	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S25 E10	1		1	unaffiliated	plastic	black	flat	unidentified	fragment	
S25 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	slip decorated trailed

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S25 E15	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S25 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S25 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S25 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	mochaware	vessel	spall	green and brown decoration
S25 E15	1		1	food related	glass	colorless	unidentified	bottle	fragment	
S30 E0	1		10	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 E0	1		3	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S30 E0	1		7	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S30 E0	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S30 E0	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S30 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome design
S30 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	no glaze extant
S30 E0	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S30 E0	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	brown glaze
S30 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	white body - burned exterior
S30 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	
S30 E0	1		1	food related	glass	green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	
S30 E0	1		4	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S30 E5	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 E5	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	white body - glaze almost gone
S30 E5	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S30 E10	1		5	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 E10	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	
S30 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	Buckley style with yellow
S30 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S30 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	hand-painted polychrome design
S30 E10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	spall	white body - glaze almost gone
S30 E10	1		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	hard-paste	vessel	fragment	
S30 E10	1		2	faunal	organic	bone	mammal	tooth	fragment	
S30 E10	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		staple	complete	
S30 E40	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 E40	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	rim
S30 E40	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	trace of blue decoration
S30 E40	1		1	food remains	organic	shell		shell	fragment	
S30 W10	1		7	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 W10	1		1	architectural	glass	light green	flat	window	fragment	
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze int, probably locally-made
S30 W10	1		1	food related	glass	dark green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	neck, older
S30 W10	1		1	food related	glass	green	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	body, older
S30 W10	1		1	food related	glass	colorless	mold-blown	bottle	fragment	body, older
S30 W10	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	brown and grayish-blue annular decoration
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	trace of blue decoration
S30 W10	1		13	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S30 W10	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted blue floral, non-Chinese motif
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S30 W10	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	rim, black transferprint
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	rim, red transferprint

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S30 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	buff-bodied	vessel	fragment	salt-glazed ext, dark brown glaze int, probably jug
S30 W10	1		7	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S30 W10	1		1	personal	metal	copper alloy		pin	fragment	crest-shaped, 3/4" wide, pin back broken off
S30 W20	1		5	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S30 W20	1		9	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S30 W20	1		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	hard-paste	vessel	fragment	rim
S30 W20	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	unidentified	vessel	fragment	rim, glaze burned off
S30 W20	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S30 W20	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted polychrome design
S30 W20	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	rim, trace of green shell-edged design
S30 W20	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted blue
S30 W20	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue edge-decorated with molded beaded design near rim
S30 W20	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-	vessel	spall	
S40 E30	1		1	architectural	other			mortar	fragment	
S40 E30	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S40 E30	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S40 E30	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	green shell-edged
S40 E30	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	blue transferprint
S45 E0	1		8	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S45 E0	1		2	architectural	glass	light green tint	flat	window	fragment	
S45 E0	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	wrought	nail	complete	possibly T-head
S45 E0	1		5	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	dark brown int and ext
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	black glaze ext, dark brown glaze int

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S45 E0	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	spall	
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	trace of green shell-edged
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	traces of hand-painted polychrome design
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	dark blue hand-painted unknown design
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	spall	
S45 E0	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	
S45 E0	1		1	food related	glass	colorless		bottle	fragment	base, possibly mold-blown
S45 E0	1		4	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S45 E0	1		1	lighting	glass	colorless		lamp	fragment	
S45 E0	1		1	unaffiliated	metal	iron		unidentified	fragment	1.25"x.25"
S45 E0	1		2	stone	quartz			quartz	fragment	
S45 E15	1		1	food remains	organic	shell	clam	shell	fragment	
S45 E15	1		1	lithic	stone	quartz		unidentified	fragment	bifacially worked
S45 W10	1		8	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S45 W10	1		2	architectural	glass	colorless	flat	window	fragment	
S45 W10	1		2	architectural	metal	iron	cut	nail	fragment	possibly wrought
S45 W10	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	rim, brown glaze
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	light brown glaze int and burnished ext, larger vessel like milk pan
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	fragment	brown glaze, ext has ribbed lines probably engine-turned, small vessel
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	stoneware	white salt-glazed	vessel	fragment	rim, teacup or similar
S45 W10	1		4	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	

ST/Unit	Level	Strata	No.	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	pearlware	vessel	fragment	hand-painted polychrome floral design both sides, possibly saucer
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	buff-bodied	vessel	spall	
S45 W10	1		1	food related	glass	colorless		vessel	fragment	probably base, has circular striations
S45 W10	1		1	personal	clay	kaolin	smoking pipe	pipe stem	fragment	
S45 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	fragment	
S45 W20	1		2	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S45 W20	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	
S45 W20	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	trace of brown glaze
S45 W20	1		3	food related	ceramic	earthenware	cream-colored	vessel	spall	
S45 W20	1		2	food related	ceramic	earthenware	white-bodied	vessel	spall	no glaze extant
S45 W20	1		1	food related	ceramic	porcelain	hard-paste	vessel	fragment	rim
S55 E0	1		3	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S55 E15	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	redware	vessel	spall	brown glaze
S55 E30	1		1	architectural	metal	iron	unidentified	nail	fragment	
S55 W10	1		1	architectural	clay			brick	fragment	
S55 W10	1		1	food related	ceramic	earthenware	whiteware	vessel	fragment	
S55 W10	1		1	food related	glass	bright green	ABM	bottle	fragment	
S55 W10	1		1	food related	glass	colorless	ABM	bottle	fragment	trace of applied color label

Appendix G: Updated NYS Historic Archaeological Site Inventory Form, Site-82 West Amenia Lake Road Site

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier

Your Name Faline Schneiderman Date June 2014
Address P.O. Box 529, Westport, CT 06881 Phone (203) 226-7654

Organization (if any): Historical Perspectives, Inc.

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S) West Lake Amenia Road (A02701.000082)

2. COUNTY Dutchess One of the following: CITY Amenia
TOWNSHIP
INCORPORATED VILLAGE
UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER: Silo Ridge Ventures LLC.
Address: 4651 Route 22, Amenia, NY

4. SITE DESCRIPTION (check all appropriate categories): Structure/site
Superstructure: complete ___ partial ___ collapsed ___ not evident
Foundation: above ___ below ___ (ground level) not evident
___ Structural subdivisions apparent ___ Only surface traces visible
_X_ Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Grounds
___Under cultivation ___Sustaining erosion ___Woodland ___Upland
___Never cultivated ___Previously cultivated ___Floodplain ___Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good _X_ fair ___ poor
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 1000'
Elevation: varies

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary): Pedestrian Survey, August 2013
Surface -- date (s) January, 2006; August 2006; July 2007; August 2013
___X___Site map (submit with form*)
_____ Collection
Subsurface -- date(s): February 2006, August 2006, August 2013
Testing: shovel _X_ coring ___ other ___ unit size 50x50cm
no. units ___73___ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size 1x1m no. of units 2
(Submit plan of units with form*)
* Submission should be 8 ½" by 11", if feasible

Investigator: Historical Perspectives, Inc.
Manuscript or published report (s) (reference fully): Historical Perspectives Inc., 2014: Phase IA/IB Archaeological Survey, Silo Ridge Project, Parcels 1, 2, And 3 And Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation, West Lake Amenia Road Historic Site A02701.000082, Town Of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019 (Formerly No. 03PR01764).
The Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2007. Additional Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Site Evaluation,

Proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project, Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. 2006. Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project, Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York.
Present repository of materials: Historical Perspectives, Inc., Westport, CT.

6. Site inventory:
a. Date constructed or occupation period Late-Eighteenth to Mid-Nineteenth Century
b. Previous owners, if known Joel Gillett, Lewis Delavergne, Edgar Husted, P. Parsons.
c. Modifications, if known probable grading for golf course ca, 1984
(append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
a. Historic map references
1) Name County Atlas of Dutchess, NY Date 1867 Source: F.W. Beers
Present location of original, if known
2) Name New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, NY Date 1876 Source: Gray and Davis.
Present location of original, if known
b. Representation in existing photography
1) Photo date _____ Where located
2) Photo date _____ Where located

c. Primary and secondary source of documentation (reference fully)
De La Vergne, Alexander. T*he De La Vergne Family.* Salt Point, New York., 1906.
Garven, Dorothy. D*escendants of Nicolas De La Vergne of Dutchess County, NY : through six of his children: Benjamin, Giles, Joseph, Francess Green, Mary Mosher, and Sarah Howland*. 1997.
Hasbrouck, Frank. *The History of Dutchess County.* Samuel A. Matthieu, Poughkeepsie, NY 1909.
Reed, Newton. *Early History of Amenia*. The Harlem Valley Times, Amenia, New York. 1875.

d. Persons with memory of site
1) Name_____ Address
2) Name _____ Address

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material): From 2013 Phase II:

Class	Type	Quantity
Architectural	Brick	299
	Window	45
	Mortar/Plaster	19
	Nail	81
	Other	1
Faunal	Non-Food Bone	42
Food Related	Ceramic	651
	Glass	25
Food Remains	Bone	25
	Shell	140
Lighting	Glass	1
Personal	Kaolin smoking pipe	14
	Flowerpot	11
	Other	9
Unaffiliated	Coal	2
	Stone	4
	Other	35

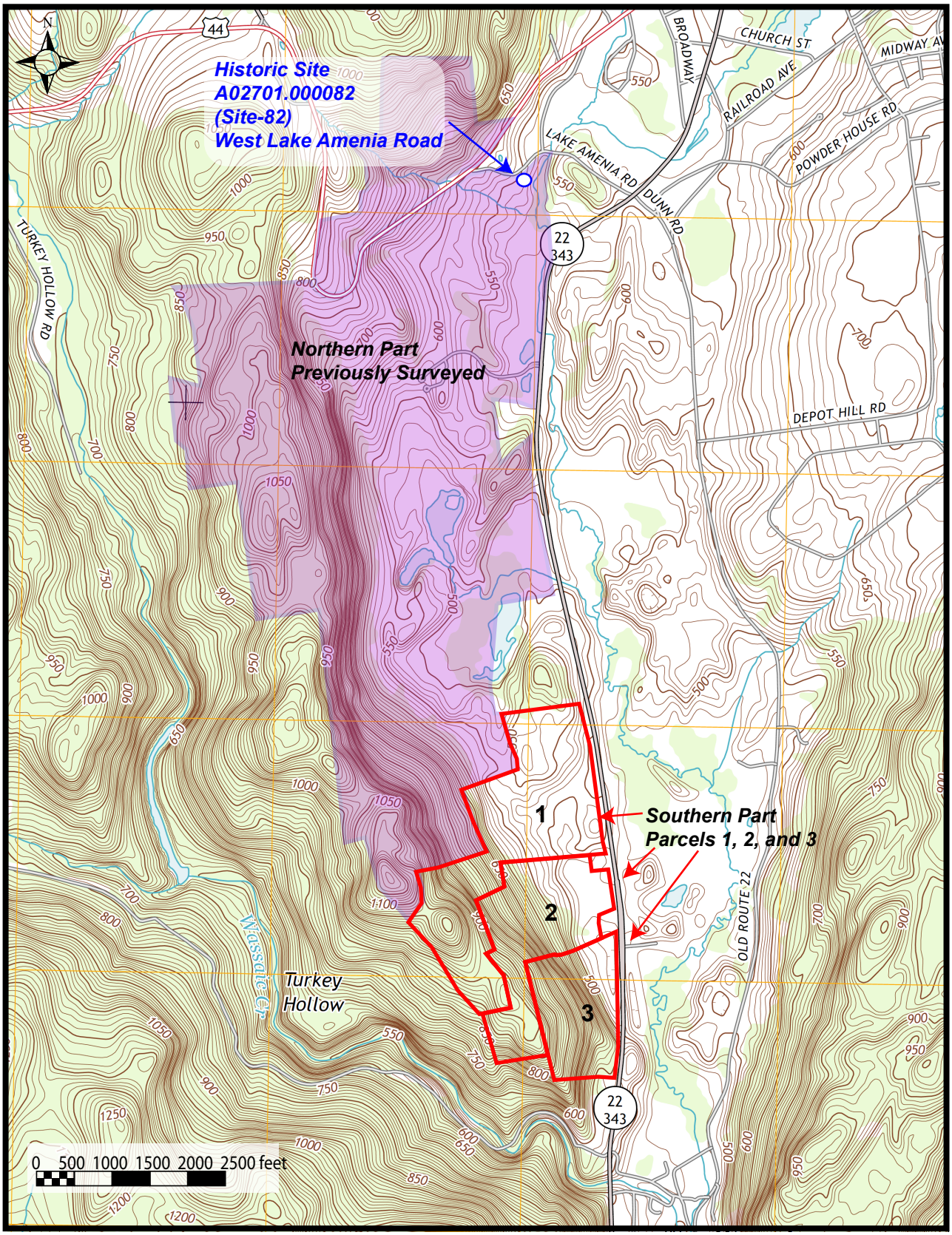
Ware Type	Quantity
Redware	110
Buff Bodied	11
Cream-Colored	156
Pearlware	190
Mochaware	1
Whiteware	54
Tin-Glazed	2
Mocha	1
Rockingham	1
Unidentified Earthenware Spalls	53
Stoneware – Buff Body	8
Stoneware – Gray Body	7
Stoneware – White Salt Glazed	6
Porcelain	9

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 71/2 Minute Series Quad. Name: Amenia, NY-CT
For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates

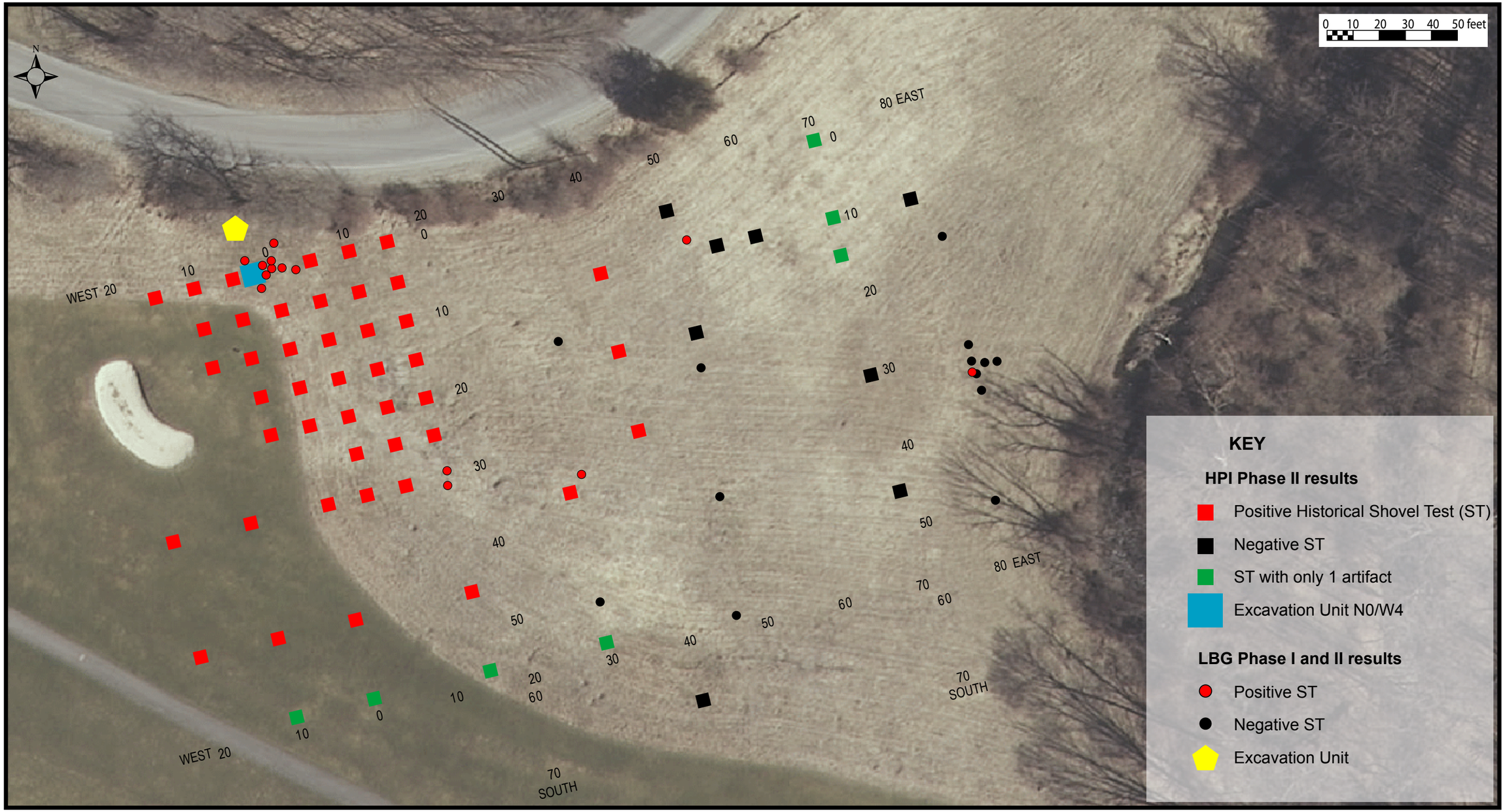
10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



PHASE IA/IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
SILO RIDGE PROJECT, PARCELS 1, 2, AND 3
PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION
WEST LAKE AMENIA ROAD HISTORIC SITE A02701.000082

TOWN OF AMENIA
DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK
NYSOPRHP NO. 06PR02019

Historic Site A02701.000082 on *Amenia, NY-CT 7.5 Minute Quadrangle* (USGS 2013).



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Historic Site-82 Phase II field investigation results (LBG 2007 and HPI 2013).