Appendix 9.2 Cultural Resources Survey

Phase I Archaeological Survey

SILO RIDGE RESORT COMMUNITY

TOWN OF AMENIA
DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

Prepared by:

THE Louis Berger Group, INC.

20 Corporate Woods Blvd.
Albany, New York 12211-2370

Prepared for:

Silo Ridge Country Club

4651 Route 22
Amenia, New York 12501

April 2006

Management Summary

Involved State and Federal Agencies	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation New York State Department of Transportation New York State Health Department New York State Department of State United States Army Corps of Engineers
Phase of Survey	Phase I
Location Information	
Town	Amenia
County	Dutchess
Survey Area	Subject property: 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) N-S at greatest extent Subject property: 1.36 kilometers (0.85 miles) E-W at greatest extent Total area of project area (APE): 37.9 hectares (93.6 acres)
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map	*Amenia, NY-CT 1958 (Photorevised 1984)*
Archaeological Survey Overview	
Methods Used	Background research Surface reconnaissance Total of 95 shovel tests
Artifacts Recovered/ Features Identified	149 historic/modern artifacts/8 historic charcoal hearth features
Results of Archaeological Survey	
No./Name(s) of Prehistoric Sites Identified	--
No./Name(s) of Historic Sites Identified	2 sites, Temporary Sites 3662-01 and 3662-02/West Lake Amenia Road Site
Recommendations	2 sites, Temporary Site 3662-01 and 3662-02: Phase II
Report Authors	Rick Vernay, Patrick Sabol, Niels Rinehart, and Hope E. Luhman, Ph.D.
Date of Report	April 2006

Abstract

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Albany, New York, completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. Berger conducted the survey on behalf of the Silo Ridge Country Club. The objective of the survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area of potential effect (APE). The project area (APE) lies within the subject property and includes the footprints of the proposed improvements, as well as any areas subject to ground disturbance during their construction. The subject property sits on the west side of Route 22 southwest of the intersection of Route 22 with Route 44. The property boundary is highly irregular; although a portion lies to the north of Route 44, the majority lies to the south. The property measures over 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) north-south and 1.36 kilometers (0.85 miles) east-west at its widest point, covering a total of 270.5 hectares (668.4 acres). The project area (APE), also highly irregular, covers an area of 37.9 hectares (93.6 acres). As 12.5 hectares (30.8 acres) of the project area (APE) is too steep or too disturbed to warrant subsurface testing, Berger subjected the remaining 25.4 hectares (62.8 acres) of the project area (APE) to shovel tests.

The archaeological survey was conducted in February and March 2006. The archaeological fieldwork consisted of extensive field reconnaissance and subsurface testing through the excavation of 95 shovel tests. As a result of these investigations, Berger recovered 149 historic/modern artifacts and identified eight historic charcoal production features in two separate locations. These discoveries resulted in the identification of two historic archaeological sites within the project area (APE). Berger Temporary Site 3662-01 consists of eight features likely associated with the production of charcoal. The second site, Berger Temporary Site 3662-02 (the West Lake Amenia Road Site), includes a concentration of historic/modern artifacts possibly associated with a structure identified on several nineteenth-century maps of the region.

Berger recommends avoidance of these sites. If avoidance is not possible, then Berger recommends a Phase II site evaluation designed and conducted in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The Phase II investigation of Berger Temporary Site 3662-01 should include the mapping and photographic documentation of the features as well as background research to develop a historic context describing the importance of charcoal production to the region. In addition, since archaeologists have conducted little research on sites associated with the production of charcoal, the excavation of a slot/slit trench into one of the eight features would offer the opportunity to evaluate the profile, sample the matrix for subsequent analysis, and offer a significant contribution to our understanding of these features. The Phase II investigation of Berger Temporary Site 3662-02 (West Lake Amenia Road Site) should include additional shovel tests to determine the level of disturbance to the site as a result of modern construction, the horizontal and vertical dimensions of the site, and trenching to determine if any structural remains exist below the surface.

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I. Introduction

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Albany, New York, completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project, located in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed project includes the construction of a series of residential units, including single-family residences and four-unit condominiums, set primarily around the perimeter of the golf course at the existing Silo Ridge Country Club. The client will also construct a resort hotel along with associated parking lots in the central portion of the existing country club as well as new infrastructure to service the proposed living units, such as roads, utilities, runoff control structures, and sewage treatment facilities. The existing golf course will not be altered significantly nor will any proposed development take place on the ridgetop.

The objective of the survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area of potential effect (APE). The project area (APE) lies within the subject property and includes the footprints of the proposed improvements, as well as any areas subject to ground disturbance during their construction (Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6a-e). The subject property sits on the west side of Route 22 southwest of the intersection of Route 22 with Route 44. The project boundary is highly irregular; although a portion lies to the north of Route 44, the majority lies to the south. The property measures over 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) north-south and 1.36 kilometers (0.85 miles) east-west at its widest point, covering a total of 270.5 hectares (668.4 acres). The project area (APE), also highly irregular, covers an area of 37.9 hectares (93.6 acres). As 12.5 hectares (30.8 acres) of the project area (APE) is too steep or too disturbed to warrant subsurface testing, Berger subjected the remaining 25.4 hectares (62.8 acres) of the project area to shovel tests.

Background research was conducted to assess the potential for archaeological resources. This research included a review of local histories, a study of nineteenth- and twentieth-century maps and plans, a check of archaeological and architectural site files, and a review of published archaeological and historical studies as well as unpublished cultural resource management reports. Berger gathered information on cultural resources from the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) on Peebles Island in Waterford, and conducted historical research at the Dutchess County Historical Society in Poughkeepsie and the New York State Library in Albany. In addition, Berger interviewed Ken Hoadley, Amenia Town Historian.

Berger conducted a field inspection of the project area in February 2006, ably accompanied by Mark Kent, Superintendent of the Silo Ridge Country Club golf course. The purpose of the field inspection was to identify the APE in the field as well as evaluate the area in terms of slope, degree of previous disturbance, and look for any visible evidence for cultural remains.

After conducting the literature review and field inspection of the project area (APE), Berger conducted a subsurface survey in February and March 2006. This work consisted of more intensive field reconnaissance and the excavation of 95 shovel tests in both undisturbed portions of the project area (APE) that will be subject to ground disturbance and areas interpreted to have a higher potential for archaeological resources owing to the presence of slopes of 12 to 15 percent or less.

The Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in accordance with guidelines and recommendations established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections*, published by the New York Archaeological Council (1994). This report conforms to the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) standards and the requirements set forth in 36 CFR 66, *Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements for Data Recovery*. The study was performed in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties (36 CFR 800); the Procedures for Determining Site Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60 and 63); the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA); and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The archaeologist who performed the investigation meets or exceeds the standards specified in 36 CFR 66.3(b)(2) and 36 CFR 61.

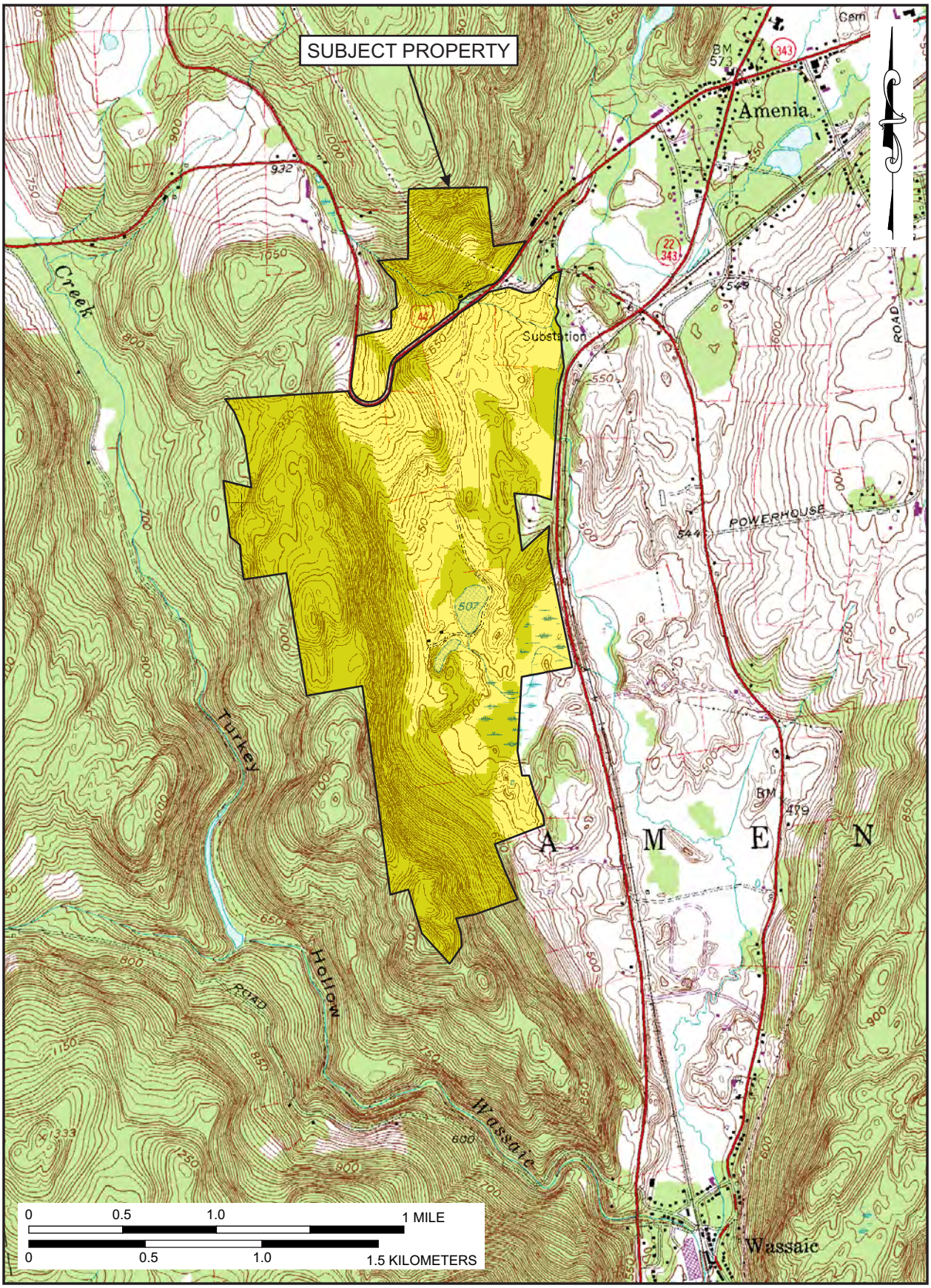


FIGURE 1: Subject Property Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Amenia, NY-CT 1958 (Photorevised 1984)

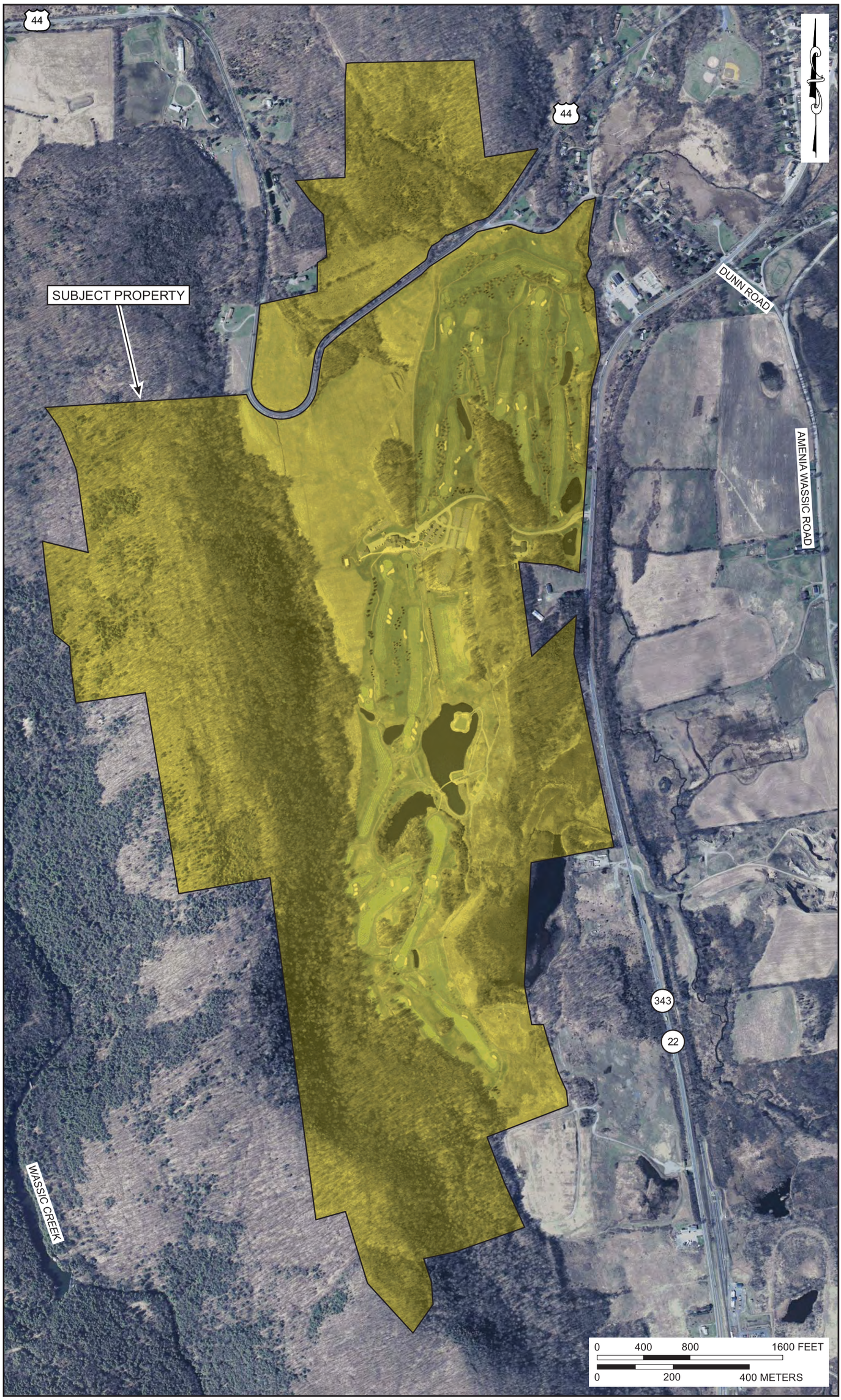


FIGURE 2: Aerial View of Subject Property

SOURCE: NYSGIS 2004

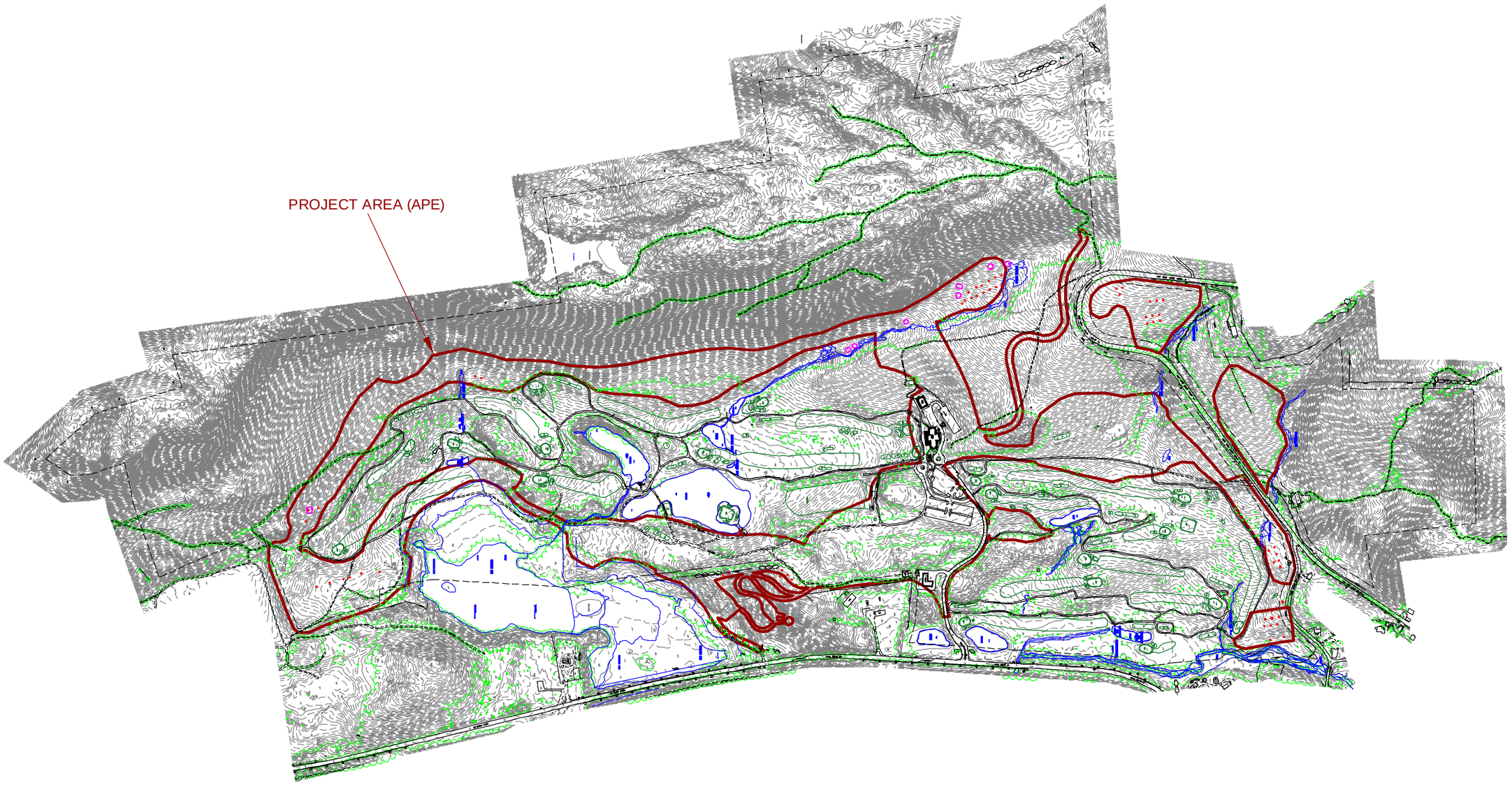


FIGURE 3: Plan Map of Subject Property Depicting Project Area (APE)

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

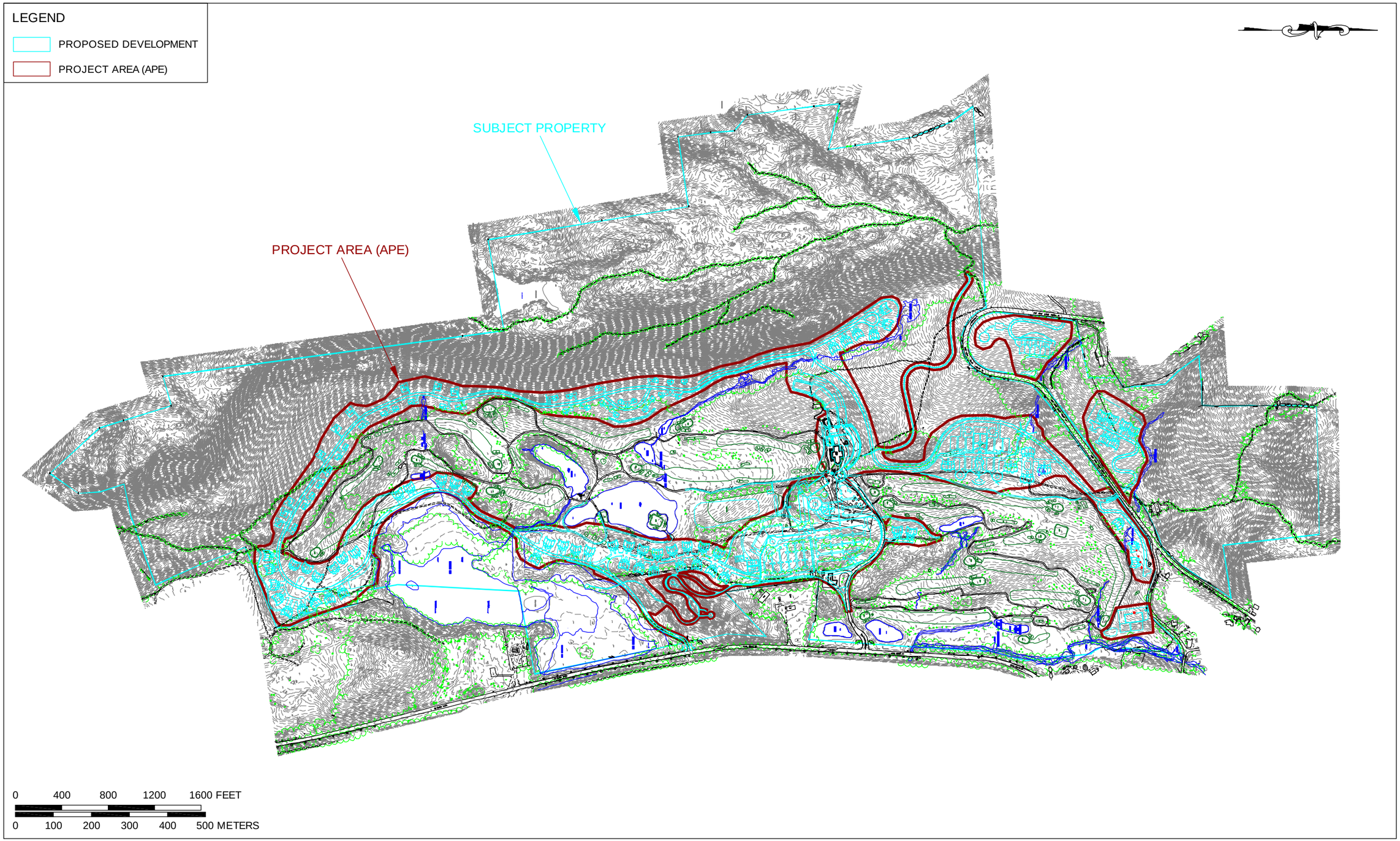


FIGURE 4: Plan Map of Subject Property Showing Proposed Project

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

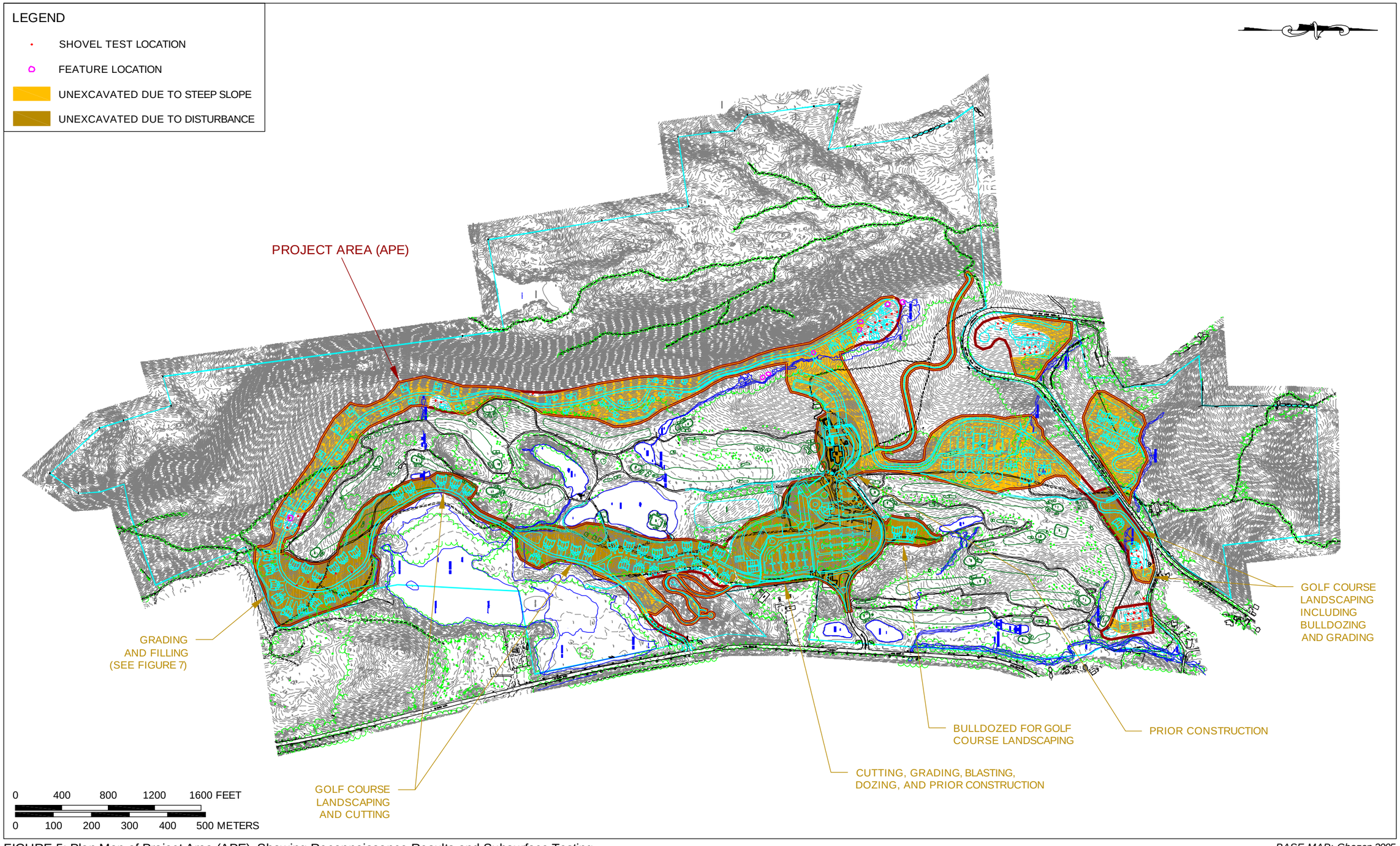


FIGURE 5: Plan Map of Project Area (APE), Showing Reconnaissance Results and Subsurface Testing

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

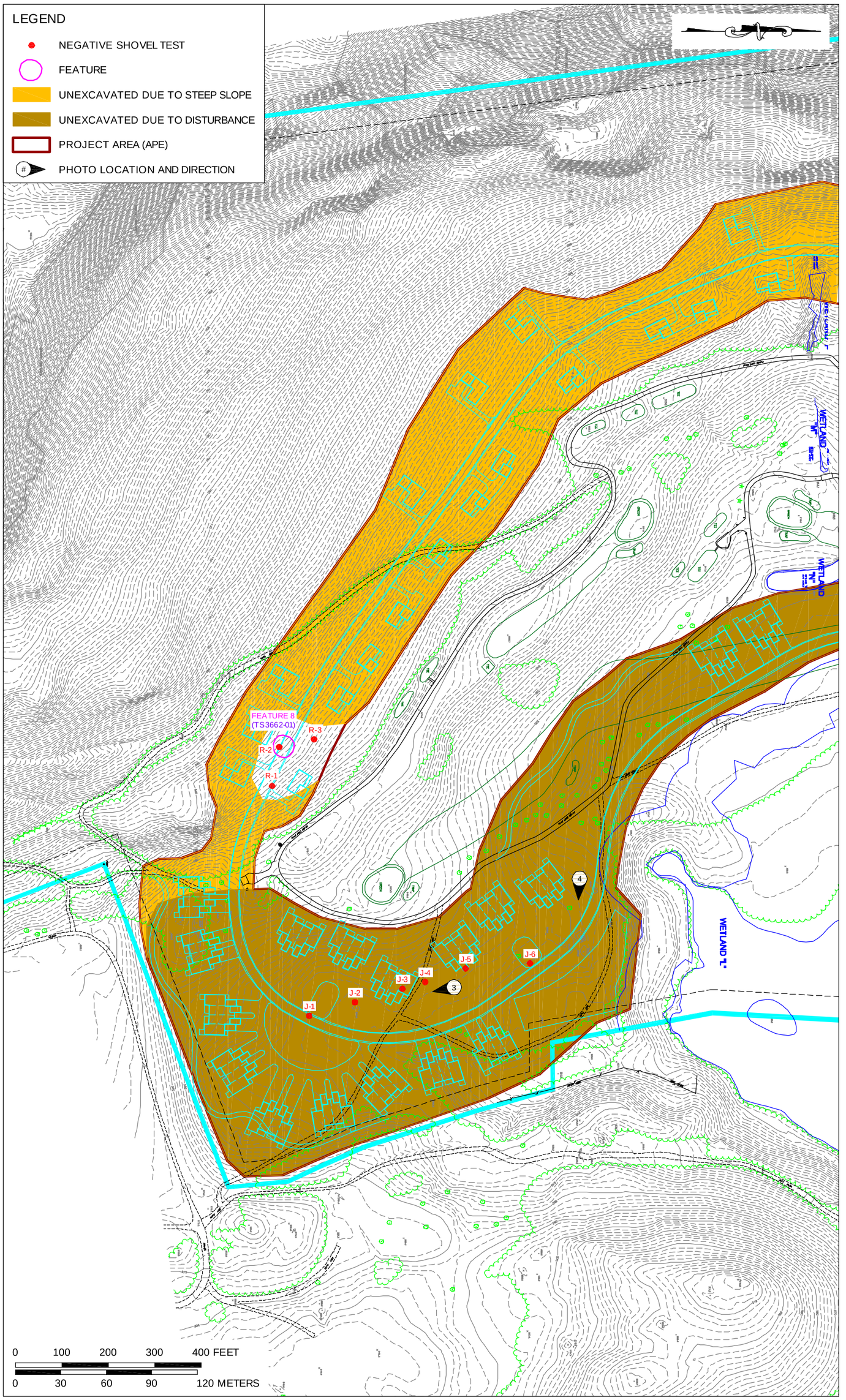


FIGURE 6a: Plan Map Detail

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

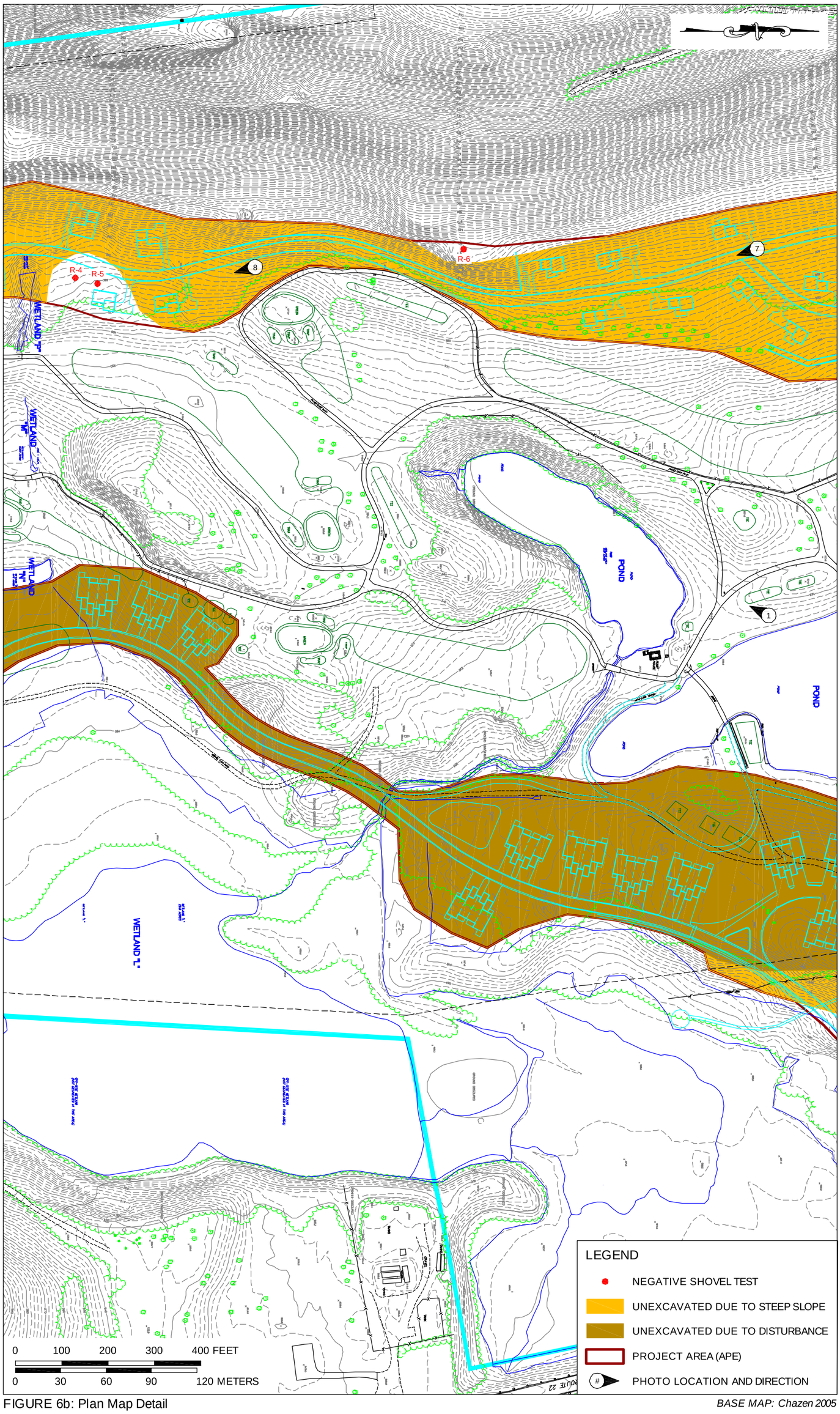


FIGURE 6b: Plan Map Detail

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

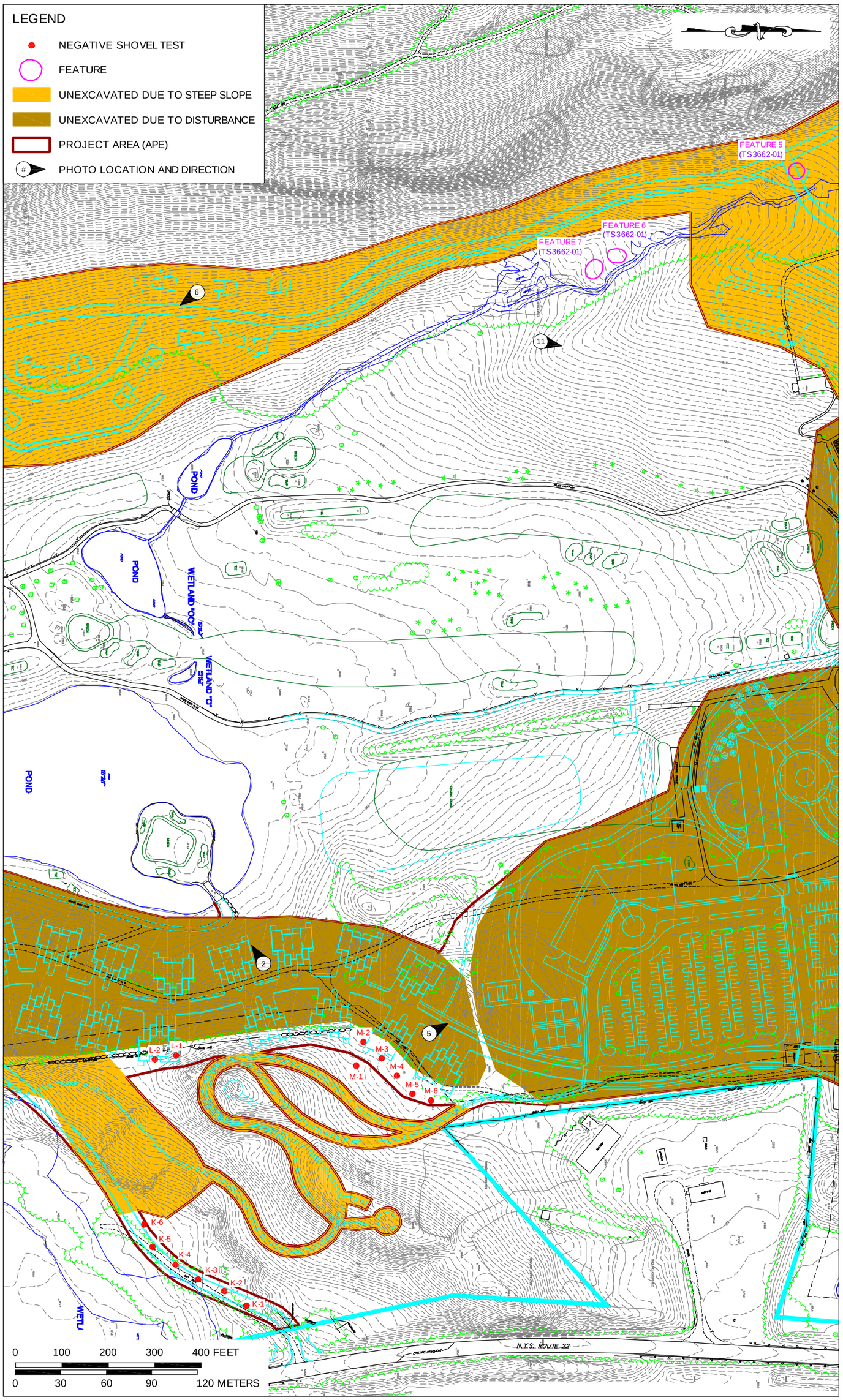


FIGURE 6c: Plan Map Detail

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

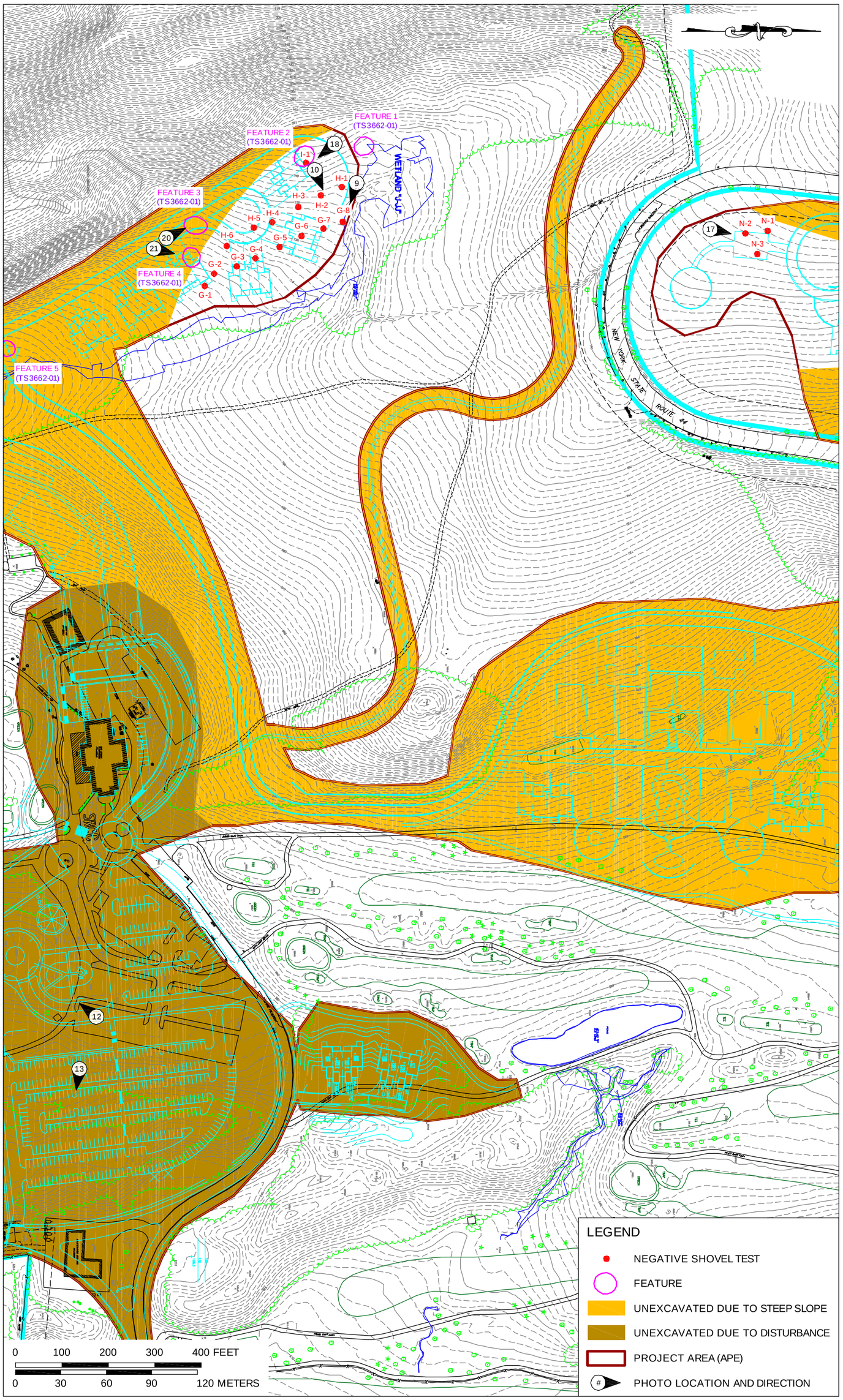


FIGURE 6d: Plan Map Detail

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

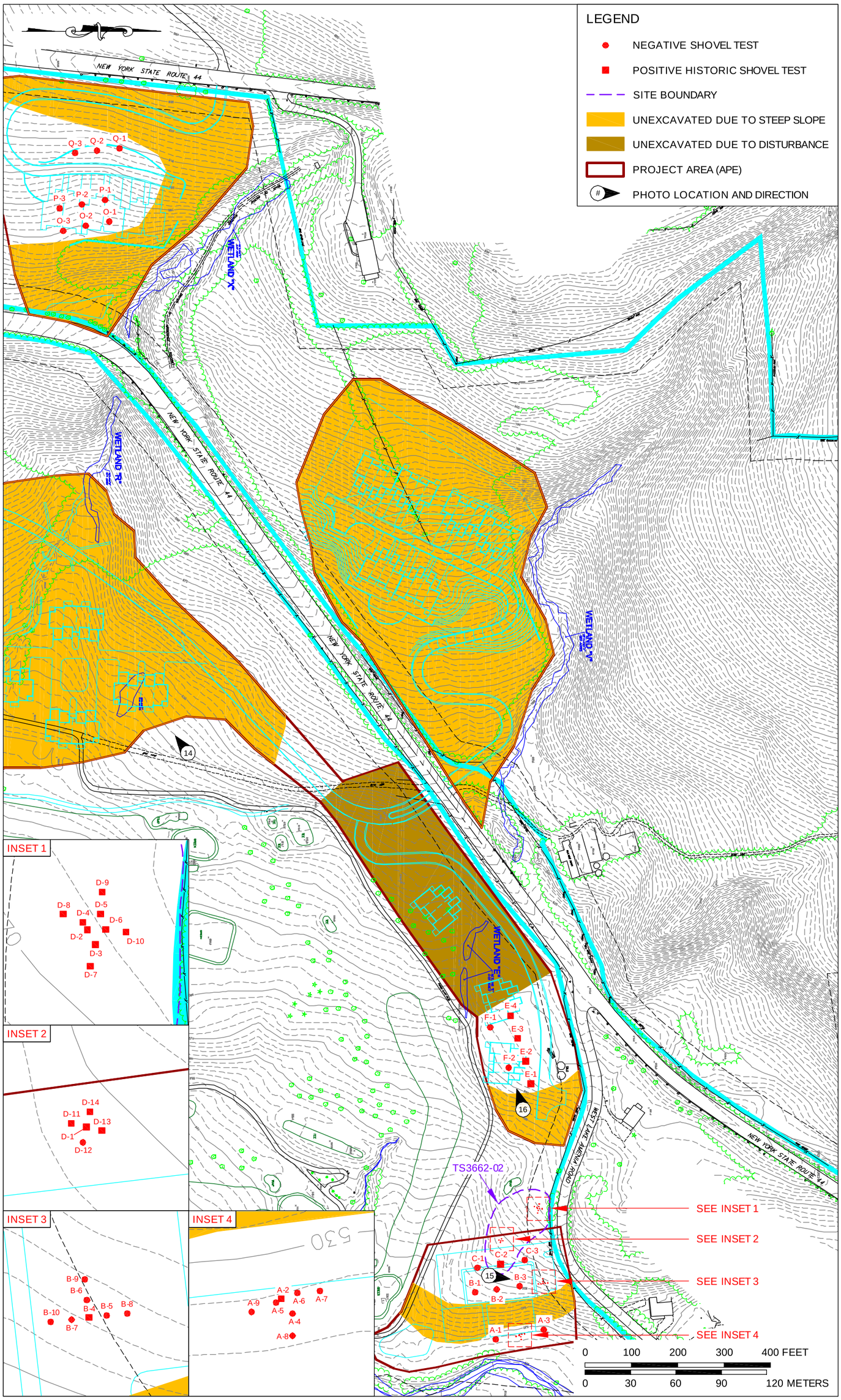


FIGURE 6e: Plan Map Detail

BASE MAP: Chazen 2005

This report is organized into six chapters. Chapter II summarizes the results of the background research completed for this project. Chapter III describes the methods used for the Phase IB archaeological survey. The results of the Phase IB archaeological survey are presented in Chapter IV. Chapter V provides a summary and recommendations. Chapter VI contains a list of the references cited. The report concludes with two appendices: Appendix A contains a summary table of all excavated shovel tests. Appendix B contains the site forms for the two sites identified. Appendix C provides detailed information on the methods of artifact analysis and the artifact inventory.

Berger Senior Archaeologist Hope E. Luhman, Ph.D. directed the Phase I archaeological survey. Rick Vernay served as Field Supervisor and was assisted by Field Archaeologists Annemarie Hess and Patrick Sabol. Mr. Vernay and Dr. Luhman authored the report with the assistance of Berger Field Archaeologist Patrick Sabol and Berger Archaeologist Niels Rinehart. The artifacts were processed and cataloged under the direction of Susan Butler. Anne Moiseev supervised the editing and production of this report, including the graphics, which were prepared by Senior Draftsperson Jacqueline L. Horsford.

II. Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment

A. Environmental Setting

Dutchess County lies in the easternmost part of the Mid-Hudson Valley of New York State in the Valley and Ridge and the New England physiographic provinces. The Valley and Ridge physiographic province is the western part of the county and includes the Hudson Lowlands and the Low Taconics. The High Taconics, the Housatonic Highlands, and the Hudson Highlands are within the New England physiographic province in the eastern part of the county (Faber 2002:12-13). The subject property is in the Housatonic Highlands along the eastern edge of the county. The elevations of the subject property range from 335 meters (1,100 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) at the very highest point on top of the ridge to 149 meters (490 feet) amsl at DEC Wetland L. Phyllite, schist, and meta-graywacke of the Walloomsac Formation underlie the property at the higher elevations, and Stockbridge Marble underlies the lower elevations to the east (Faber 2002).

Amenia Creek drains the subject property into the Tenmile River system, above the confluence of Wassaic Creek with the Webatuck Creek. The Tenmile River flows southward about 24 river kilometers (15 river miles) to its confluence with the Housatonic River at Bulls Bridge, Connecticut.

During the Wisconsinan glaciation the county was completely covered in glacial ice. Although gravelly outwash (glaciofluvial deposits) and glacial till (or a mixture) lie in the valleys and on the valley walls, only glacial till lies on the ridgetops, if it has not eroded away. Table 1 presents a compilation of the soils present on the subject property (Figure 7). Soils derived from outwash deposits are at the lower elevations on the east side of the property, and the till derived soils are found at higher elevations to the west and north.

TABLE 1

SUBJECT PROPERTY SOILS

NAME	SOIL HORIZON DEPTH	COLOR	TEXTURE, INCLUSIONS	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE	LANDFORM
Copake Gravelly Silt Loam, Rolling	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-20 cm (6-8 in) C 20-60 cm (8-24 in) D 60-91 cm (24-36 in) E 91-203 cm (36-80 in)	Dk Brn Dk YBrn OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn	Grl Si Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo CSa	5-16	Well	Valley sides, small hills
Copake Gravelly Silt Loam, Hilly	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-20 cm (6-8 in) C 20-60 cm (8-24 in) D 60-91 cm (24-36 in) E 91-203 cm (36-80 in)	Dk Brn Dk YBrn OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn	Grl Si Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo VGrl Lo CSa	15-30	Well	Valley sides, terrace faces, hills
Copake Channery Silt Loam, Fan	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-20 cm (6-8 in) C 20-60 cm (8-24 in) D 60-91 cm (24-36 in) E 91-203 cm (36-80 in)	Dk Brn Dk YBrn OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn/YBrn Lt OlBrn	Ch Si Lo Ch Lo Ch Lo Ch Lo Ch Lo CSa	3-8	Well	Outwash fans near streams
Dutchess – Cardigan Complex, Hilly, Rocky	A 0-20 cm (0-8 in) B 20-43 cm (8-17 in) C 43-71 cm (17-28 in) D 71-116 cm (28-46 in) E 116-218 cm (46-86 in)	Dk Brn YBrn Dk YBrn YBrn Dk YBrn	Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo Ch Si Lo Ch Si Lo	15-30	Well	Hills, side slopes

TABLE 1 (continued)

NAME	SOIL HORIZON DEPTH	COLOR	TEXTURE, INCLUSIONS	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE	LANDFORM
Fluvaquents – Udifluvents Complex, Frequently Flooded	A 0-101 cm (0-40 in) B 101- 203 cm (40- 80 in)	Blk, Gry, Brn Gry, Brn, YBrn	Lo Lo, Sa	0-3	Very Poorly	Floodplains
Galway – Farmington Complex, Hilly	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-25 cm (6-10 in) C 25-76 cm (10-30 in) D 76-78 cm (30-31 in) E 78 cm (31 in)	Dk Brn Dk YBrn Dk Brn Dk Brn Wh	Grl Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo Grl Lo Limestone	15-30	Well	Hilltops, side slopes
Hollis – Chatfield – Rock Outcrop Complex	A 0-7 cm (0-3 in) B 7-10 cm (3-10 in) C 10-38 cm (10-15 in) D 38 cm (15 in)	Dk GBrn Dk YBrn OlBrn	Lo Dk YBrn OlBrn Micaceous Schist	25-45	Well, Excessively	Hills, side slopes
Nassau – Cardigan Complex, Rolling, Very Rocky	A 0-12 cm (0-5 in) B 12-40 cm (5-16 in) C 40 cm (16 in)	Dk GBrn YBrn Dk Gry	Ch Si Lo VCh Si Lo Shale	5-16	Well	Hilltops, side slopes
Nassau – Cardigan Complex, Hilly, Very Rocky	A 0-12 cm (0-5 in) B 12-40 cm (5-16 in) C 40 cm (16 in)	Dk GBrn YBrn Dk Gry	Ch Si Lo VCh Si Lo Shale	15-30	Well	Hills, side slopes
Nassau – Rock Outcrop Complex, Steep	A 0-12 cm (0-5 in) B 12-40 cm (5-16 in) C 40 cm (16 in)	Dk GBrn YBrn Dk Gry	Ch Si Lo VCh Si Lo Shale	25-45	Excessively	Hills, side slopes
Nassau – Rock Outcrop Complex, Very Steep	A 0-12 cm (0-5 in) B 12-40 cm (5-16 in) C 40 cm (16 in)	Dk GBrn YBrn Dk Gry	Ch Si Lo VCh Si Lo Shale	45-70	Excessively	Hills, side slopes
Stockbridge Silt Loam	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-27 cm (6-11 in) C 27-58 cm (11-23 in) D 58-203 cm (23-80 in)	VDk GBrn Dk Brn YBrn Brn	Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo	8-15	Well	Hills, side slopes
Stockbridge Silt Loam	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-27 cm (6-11 in) C 27-58 cm (11-23 in) D 58-203 cm (23-80 in)	VDk GBrn Dk Brn YBrn Brn	Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo	15-25	Well	Hills, side slopes

TABLE 1 (continued)

NAME	SOIL HORIZON DEPTH	COLOR	TEXTURE, INCLUSIONS	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE	LANDFORM
Stockbridge Silt Loam	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-27 cm (6-11 in) C 27-58 cm (11-23 in) D 58-203 cm (23-80 in)	VDk GBrn Dk Brn YBrn Brn	Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo	25-45	Well	Hills, side slopes
Stockbridge – Farmington Complex, Hilly, Rocky	A 0-15 cm (0-6 in) B 15-27 cm (6-11 in) C 27-58 cm (11-23 in) D 58-203 cm (23-80 in)	VDk GBrn Dk Brn YBrn Brn	Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo Si Lo	15-30	Well	Hills, side slopes
Udorthents, Smoothed	Varied	Varied	Varied	0-8	Moderately Well	Urban areas, industrial, borrow areas
Udorthents, Wet Substratum	Varied	Varied	Varied	0-8	Moderately Well	Filled depressions, drainage ways, tidal marsh
Wayland Silt Loam	A 0-22 cm (0-9 in) B 22-33 cm (9-13 in) C 33-53 cm (13-21 in) D 53-78 cm (21-31 in) E 78-203 cm (31-80 in)	VDk Gry Gry Gry Gry Gry	Si Lo Si Lo Si Cl Lo Si Lo Si Lo	0-3	Poorly	Floodplains

KEY: *Shade:* Lt - Light, Dk - Dark, V – Very
Color: Brn - Brown, Blk - Black, Gry - Gray, GBrn - Gray Brown, StrBrn - Strong Brown, RBrn - Red Brown, YBrn - Yellow Brown, OlBrn - Olive Brown, Wh - White, Ol - Olive
Soils: Cl - Clay, Lo - Loam, Si - Silt, Sa - Sand
Other: Mottled, Grl - Gravel, Cbs - Cobbles, Pbs - Pebbles, Rts - Roots, C - Coarse, Ch - Channery, F – Fine

The natural topography of the subject property is predominantly steep terrain, precluding the need for subsurface testing; however, there are a few areas that will be affected by the proposed project that are level enough to warrant testing (see Figures 3 through 6). The ridgetop in the western half of the subject property contains some level areas but will not be affected by the project. The east side of the large ridge slopes steeply down, with a vertical cliff face in some places, to the golf course, where the irregular topography continues to the lower elevation of the wetland. At the base of the cliff in many places is a scree or talus slope.

B. Prehistoric Context

Archaeologists have divided the vast expanse of New York culture history into five general periods: Paleoindian (12,000 to 9500 years before present [BP]); Archaic (9500 to 3000 BP); Woodland (3000 to 500 BP); Contact (500 to 300 BP); and Historic (300 BP to present). The first three subdivisions (Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland) are thought to represent Native American cultural adaptation to changing climatic conditions since the arrival of humans in the New York region around 12,000 years ago—from Pleistocene (Ice Age) to Holocene (modern) norms. The region's natural environment and geomorphology have greatly influenced the nature of Native American settlement, land use, and cultural development. One important factor in the interpretation of New York prehistory is the impact of glaciation on the topographic and hydrologic conditions in the area since the end of the Pleistocene.

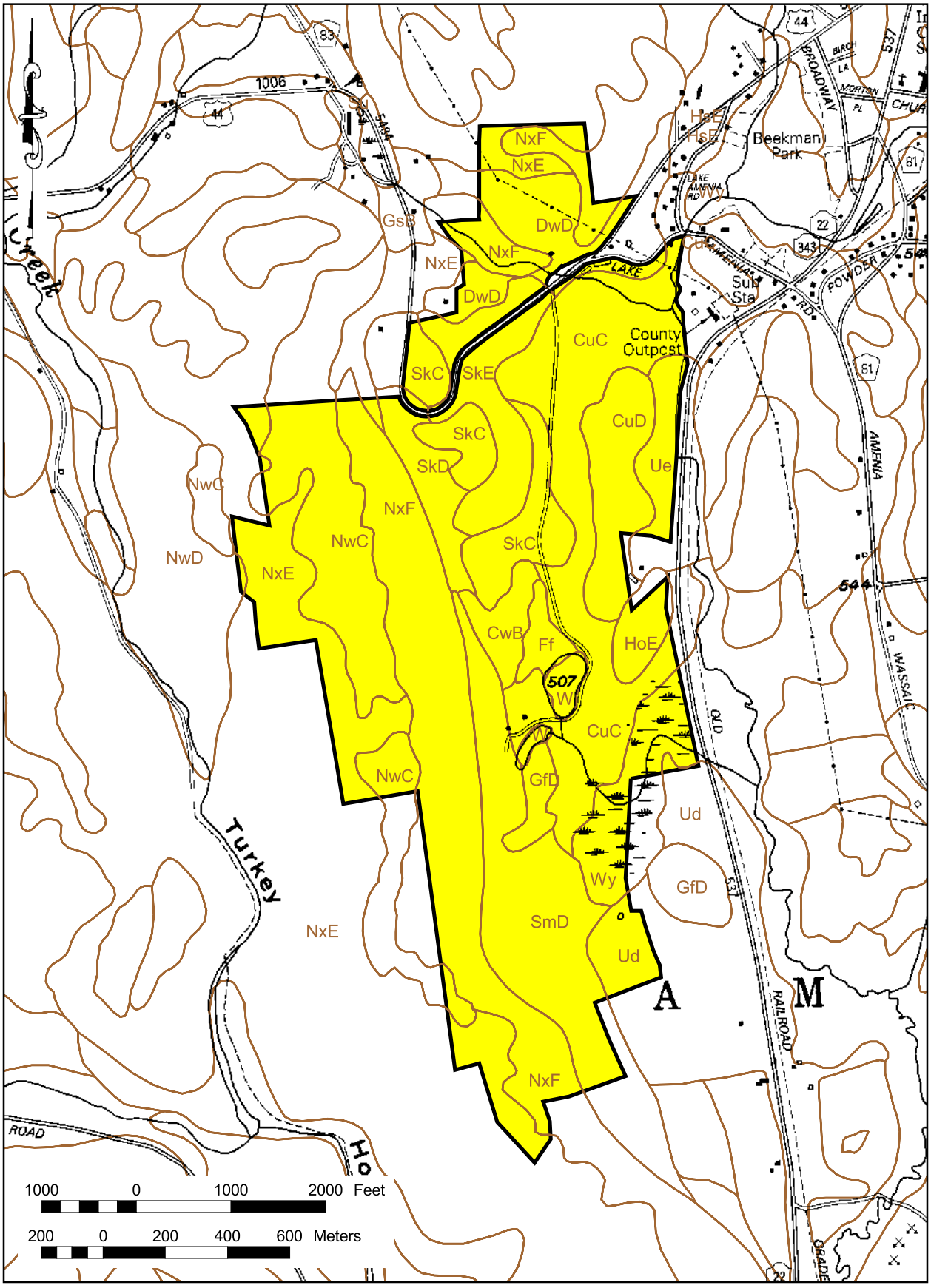


FIGURE 7: Subject Property Soils

SOURCE: Soil Data Mart 2006; USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Amenia, NY-CT 1958 (NYSDOT 1989)

1. Paleoindian Period (12,000 to 9500 BP)

Humans (the Paleoindians) first entered the region from the south between 12,000 and 9500 BP, following the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciers. At its maximum extent (18,000 and 16,000 BP), the Wisconsin glacier covered all of New York State and extended south into northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As the ice sheets receded, open spruce woodland developed in the Northeast, and pine had replaced spruce as the dominant arboreal species by about 10,000 BP (Gaudreau 1988).

Few definite habitation sites from the Paleoindian period have been identified in the Northeast. It is more common to encounter isolated finds of artifacts that are diagnostic for the period. Such artifacts include Clovis-type fluted projectile points, assorted scrapers, gravers, and drills. These lithic tools are usually made from cherts that originate in eastern New York and jaspers found in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The Paleoindian sites that have been located in New York tend to be quarry-related activity areas, small base camps, and isolated kill sites.

Paleoindian period sites in the region appear to be located in three geographic settings: (1) lowlands adjacent to water and near coniferous swamps or larger rivers; (2) upland bluffs with deciduous trees as the predominant arboreal species; and (3) ridgetops with deciduous trees as the predominant arboreal species. The basic model for Paleoindian habitation in the Northeast assumes that Paleoindians coalesced in small, highly mobile bands that traveled and hunted through large territories, focusing on post-Pleistocene megafauna. It is also possible, however, that Paleoindian populations used a relatively wide range of plant and animal resources that were encountered in more restricted territorial ranges.

2. Archaic Period (9500 to 3000 BP)

The Archaic period is characterized by climatic amelioration that eventually resulted in greater biodiversity in the resource base, and changes in technology, site size, and site location that reflect utilization of a broader spectrum of resources. Researchers usually divide the Archaic into three subperiods: Early (9500 to 7000 BP), Middle (7000 to 5500 BP), and Late (5500 to 3000 BP).

a. Early Archaic Period (9500 to 7000 BP)

The Early Archaic period was initially characterized by fluctuations in climate that eventually stabilized into a warming trend. The warmer conditions enhanced biological diversity in the plant and animal communities developing in the region. The subsistence pattern of aboriginal populations shifted from a primary focus on hunting post-Pleistocene megafauna to hunting, fishing, and gathering a diverse range of animal and plant forms. Populations may have increased as a result of the greater stability of the resource base. Most of the evidence of human occupation during this period is based on isolated finds of artifacts diagnostic for the period, including bifurcate-base points, which are most often located along major drainages.

b. Middle Archaic Period (7000 to 5500 BP)

During the Middle Archaic the climatic warming trend continued. New varieties of flora and fauna became established in the region. The subsistence and settlement pattern of the human occupants of the region continued to shift toward seasonal transhumance focused on utilization of specialized resources within limited ranges, which may have fostered a greater degree of territoriality (Dincauze and Mulholland 1977). Diagnostic artifacts included Neville and Stark projectile points. The reliance on diverse and specialized resources fostered expansion of the toolkit, which included adzes, axes, drills, mortars and pestles, netsinkers, and hammerstones.

c. Late Archaic Period (5500 to 3000 BP)

Climatic warming continued into the Late Archaic. The rich and diverse biotic resource base enabled increased habitation. Diagnostic artifacts for the subperiod include small stemmed projectile points such as Lamoka, Taconic, Squibnocket, and Brewerton.

By the Terminal Archaic (Transitional) period people were grinding and polishing soapstone to make bowls and other cultural items. The Terminal Archaic is characterized by three cultural traditions: the Laurentian tradition (Vergennes phase and Vosberg complex); the small stemmed tradition; and the Susquehanna tradition (Snook Hill and Orient phases). Based on a reassessment of the distribution of Terminal Archaic points, Snow suggests that the Susquehanna tradition (Snook Hill, Perkiomen, and Susquehanna Broad points) was dominant in the first half of the Terminal Archaic and superseded by the Orient complex (Orient Fishtail points) in the second half of the period (Snow 1980:237). The exact nature of the cultural differences reflected in the technological and stylistic differences between these traditions has not been conclusively discerned. They may represent differences in settlement system and technology based on utilization of different resource niches, the migrations of new people into the region, or the spread of distinctive technological ideas.

3. Woodland Period (3000 to 500 BP)

The Woodland period is divided into three subperiods: Early Woodland (3000 to 1700 BP), Middle Woodland (1700 to 1200 BP), and Late Woodland (1200 to 500 BP).

a. Early Woodland Period (3000 to 1700 BP)

In general, Early Woodland occupations in the Eastern Woodlands are characterized by a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways. Throughout the eastern United States it appears that Early Woodland groups were sedentary or semisedentary, with residential sites located in riverine and upland contexts and logistical sites located in a variety of physiographic contexts.

Ritchie and Funk (1973:96) write that "as in the case of the Transitional [Archaic] stage, it [the Early Woodland] is marked by the appearance of certain new traits and by the characteristic expression of other, older traits," but "there is no evidence for significant changes in subsistence or settlement patterns." Substantial residential sites of the Late Archaic are often referred to as base camps, yet similar sites of the Early Woodland become "villages" with the presence of ceramics and possible storage pits.

Broadspear forms were phased out in the Early Woodland period, and small stemmed and notched forms, as well as lanceolate and teardrop forms, dominate hafted biface assemblages. Ground grooved axes, seen in the Late Archaic, continue into the Early Woodland but are refined, and the repertoire of such implements is expanded. Slate gorgets, pendants, and ground slate pieces have also been recovered from Early Woodland sites.

The mortuary complexity exhibited by some Late Archaic groups continued into the Early Woodland. Meadowood (3000 to 2560 BP) cremations, bundle burials, and flex burials include red ochre, cache blades ("up to 1,500 in one grave"), gorgets, tubular pipes, and copper objects, as well as utilitarian items such as hafted bifaces, other bifacial tools, adzes, celts, bone tools, carbonized nets, and basketry (Ritchie and Funk 1973:96, 348). Early Woodland groups also created burial mounds for their dead, which represents one of the most dramatic manifestations of the social complexity inherent in Adena societies.

The Early Woodland period (Middlesex phase) is characterized by the introduction of ceramic vessels—in this region typed as Vinette 1 undecorated wares, some with steatite temper. Sites of the period are usually found on well drained knolls next to fresh water (Ritchie 1980:21).

b. Middle Woodland Period (1700 to 1200 BP)

The Middle Woodland period is marked by changes in lithic and ceramic technology. During the Middle Woodland maize agriculture and other horticultural practices were gradually incorporated into the subsistence adaptations of the occupants of the region, promoting development of semipermanent village settlement. Subsistence practices during the Middle Woodland period were not very different from those of earlier periods, although intensified hunting, gathering, and small-scale agriculture increased use of resources. The climate during this cultural period remained similar to that of the Early Woodland period, although episodic fluctuations in temperature and precipitation did occur, which affected the distribution and composition of biotic communities. Site types identified

include small camps (some temporary and some reoccupied over time), semipermanent large camps, cemeteries, burial mounds, and workshop activity areas (Ritchie and Funk 1973:349).

The bow and arrow were introduced in this period. Diagnostic lithic artifacts include Jack's Reef Corner Notched and Pentagonal projectile points, and Fox Creek projectile points. The presence of increased amounts of exotic lithic materials suggests further development of interregional trade networks. Other items of material culture associated with the Middle Woodland include ornamental pendants and pins. Ceramic technology became more sophisticated as indicated by a decrease in the wall thickness of pots and a rounding of vessel shape. Ceramic decoration, including netmarking, and ornamentation of collars and bodies increased.

c. Late Woodland Period (1200 to 500 BP)

During the Late Woodland period aboriginal populations continued to grow and expand into riverine environmental zones. Agriculture continued to increase in importance as part of aboriginal subsistence systems. Maize became a major component of the prehistoric diet. By the time of the Late Woodland the climate was very similar to that of today. A greater number of sites, larger sites, and sites with a higher density of cultural material are associated with this period in prehistory than with earlier periods. Sites have been encountered along major drainages, in association with rockshelters, in coastal areas, and on islands. Small campsites are also located near swamps and streams. The settlement-subsistence system for this period appears to be characterized by an annual pattern of seasonal movement between riverine, coastal, and inland sites. The semipermanence of many of the occupations and resource areas may have fostered greater territoriality (Mulholland 1988:163). Diagnostic artifacts include Levanna projectile points and Owasco-related ceramics.

4. Early Historic Contact (500 to 300 BP)

Native American settlement and subsistence adaptations of the Late Woodland continued during the early Contact period. These adaptations were characterized by seasonal hunting and gathering, focusing on streams and major watercourses in the spring and fall for the seasonal fish runs. During this period Native Americans also accessed smaller sites in inland and upland areas for hunting and resource procurement. Larger semipermanent village sites, consisting of oval and round houses and large pits, were located in the interior near planted fields. In the winter smaller bands of people occupied sites in inland and upland settings close to forest game (Cronon 1983:48).

Initial contact between Europeans and Native Americans was made when early explorers entered the area to engage in trade. The introduction of European material goods, the demands of trading relationships, rapid colonial expansion, and the spread of diseases brought by the Europeans had profound effects on the settlement and subsistence adaptations of the native populations. Native groups gradually became dependent on trade with the Europeans. Tribal and clan affiliations were affected, and much of the native population was depopulated or displaced (Brasser 1978). Some estimates suggest that between 60 and 90 percent of the native population was lost to European diseases in the seventeenth century in southern New England and New York (Snow 1980:34).

C. Historic Context

The Town of Amenia was part of the 145,000-acre Nine Partners Patent obtained in 1697 that ran from the Connecticut line to the Hudson River. It was also a section of the "Oblong" (Lots 43-72) until its transfer to New York from Connecticut in 1731. In 1737 the Crum Elbow precinct was formed to include Amenia, Clinton, Pleasant Valley, Hyde Park, Stanford, Washington, and Northeast. As an act of colonial legislation in 1762, the Crum Elbow precinct was divided into the Amenia and Charlotte precincts. The town was officially formed on March 7, 1788.

Captain Richard Sackett and Captain Garret Winegart were the first settlers to establish themselves in Amenia in the early 1700s. The open fields, cleared through millennia of burning by the local Indians, appealed to the settlers, who saw great potential for agriculture (Reed 1985:18). Sackett was denied his claim to the land he settled and eventually found himself impoverished, but Winegart and his family flourished and expanded their presence in the area (Smith 1877). Winegart lived in peace with the local Indian tribes in the region, as evidenced by the lack of any block-house or palisade, which were common among early settlements of the period (Reed 1985:18).

As Amenia began to take shape, Dutch from the west and British from New England began to settle the region. Industry appeared in the form of gristmills and a blacksmith, and the first tavern was established in 1758 by Daniel Castle Esquire (Reed 1985:117). These developments were soon followed by the creation of the first store by Captain James Reed.

Dr. Thomas Young, a son-in-law of Captain Winegart, named the town in 1762 and is also credited with naming Vermont. Young felt that the Latin term *Amoena*, which means "pleasant to the eye," was appropriate for the area. The naming of Amenia took place shortly before colonial legislation declared Amenia a separate precinct.

The circulation of a "Pledge" throughout the area in July 1775 is indicative of the patriotism that stirred in the small town at the beginning of the Revolution (Reed 1985:51). The "Pledge" declared allegiance to the Colonial armies and called for the formation of a local militia to defend against the British threat. With a total of 420 signatures, all but a few of the residents stood with the Colonies.

In October 1777 residents of Amenia climbed "Sunset Ridge" and witnessed the burning of Kingston by British forces under General William Clinton. While many took up arms and joined the fight, the immediate area remained free from any disturbance from the approaching enemy. Some in Amenia claimed to have heard the cannon fire as the British drove Washington into the hills, but this is disputed since Kingston is more than 96 kilometers (60 miles) away (Reed 1985:73). For many the only glimpse of the war came in the summer of 1778, when a number of prisoners, mainly Hessians, were marched through town after their defeat at the Battle of Saratoga.

During its early history Amenia was primarily an agricultural community, harvesting such staples as wheat, corn, and barley. This began to change around the turn of the century when farmers began to increase their numbers of cattle and sheep. Around 1825 the production of wool became a major part of the economy for the community, and by 1835 the number of sheep within Amenia had reached 21,761 (Reed 1985:134).

As the population of Amenia grew in the nineteenth century, businesses began to appear, including the first post office in 1823, the Amenia Seminary in 1835, and the Amenia Times in 1852. The largest boost to the population of the area came from the development of the iron ore industry. It was reported that in 1843 as many as 10 furnaces were in operation within 19 kilometers (12 miles) of Amenia. Altogether they were producing nearly 10,000 tons of iron yearly while employing about 1,000 men as ore-diggers, coal-men, teamsters, smelters, lime-diggers, etc. The thriving industry was a factor in determining the route for the Harlem Division Rail Road that was completed to Chatham in 1851. Some mines, including the Amenia mine, were directly connected to the main line of the railroad by private spurs (Reed 1985:183).

In the beginning the ore bed properties were owned and operated by the local families, two of which were the Gridley family of Wassaic and the Park family of Sharon Station. With the ever increasing industrialization of the country as a whole, the importance of the mines began to advance past the level that the local owners were equipped to handle. Larger companies, such as the Manhattan Mining Co., stepped in and began to buy or lease the properties, increasing the scale of the operations to meet the needs of the expanding nation.

In 1861 the focus of the farming community switched from sheep and grain to dairy. This switch was partly because of the increased demand from New York City as well as the establishment of the Borden Condensed Milk Factory. Founded by Gail Borden, the company became the world's first producer of powdered milk, and its product was shipped throughout the country. The necessity for large quantities of milk was the catalyst for a dairy industry that became a major contributor to the local economy well into the twentieth century.

D. Background Research

There are no known or recorded prehistoric sites in the subject property; however, there are 11 prehistoric sites within a 3.6-kilometer (2-mile) radius of the project area (APE) (Table 2). There are no documented historic sites in the project area (APE), but historical cartographic research illustrates that the property was home to two iron mines in the mid- to late nineteenth century: the "Squabble Hole," operated by the Peekskill Iron Company, and Wheelers

TABLE 2

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

SITE NUMBER/ADDITIONAL SITE No. (NAME)	DISTANCE FROM APE/USGS QUADRANGLE	SITE TYPE/TIME PERIOD	ARTIFACTS/FEATURES	REPORTED BY
OPRHP				
A027.01.0005 Wassaic Charcoal Kilns	1790 m (5873 ft) S/ Amenia	Historic, 19th century / Charcoal Kilns	Charcoal kilns	Booth and Benepe 1968
A027.01.000052 The Nook Site B	2878 m (9445 ft) SE/Amenia	Archaic	Bifaces, scrapers, Bannerstone, Vosburg, Neville-like, Brewerton, Dry Brook, Orient fishtail, Fox creek, Levanna points	Diamond 1989
A027.01.000053 Site C	2900 m (883 ft) SE/ Amenia	Archaic to Woodland	Bifaces, drills, celts, scrapers, hammerstones, Brewerton, Snook kill, Genessee, Orient fishtail, Meadowwood, Levanna, Madison points	Diamond 1989
A027.01.000055 Site E	3207 m (10,524 ft) SE/Amenia	Archaic to Woodland	Bifaces, drills, celt, Narrow stemmed, side notched, Snook kill, Levanna points	Diamond 1989
02701.000072 ATB Locus 1	3421 m (11,225 ft) E/Amenia	Prehistoric	3 chert debitage	ACS 2000
0271.000073 ATB Locus 2	3507 m (11,506 ft) E/Amenia	Prehistoric	2 chert debitage, 1 chert shatter	ACS 2000
02701.00074 ATB Brick Scatter	3542 m (11,622 ft) E/Amenia	Historic	Brick scatter, stoneware	ACS 2000
02701.000075 ATB Historic Dump	3796 m (12,457 ft) E/Amenia	Historic	Bottles, pipe fragment, creamware, whiteware	ACS 2000
02701.000049	3546 m (11,637 ft) NE/Amenia	No Information	No information	No Information
NYSM				
3135	965 m (3169 ft) NE /Amenia	Prehistoric / Burial Site	No information	Parker 1922
3137	3503 m (11,494 ft) NE/Amenia	Prehistoric / Village	Points, gouge, scraper	Parker 1922
3138 Council Grove	3539 m (11,612 ft) SE/Amenia	Historic / Meeting House	No information	Parker 1922
6835	2975 m (9762 ft) SE /Amenia	Prehistoric	Traces	Parker 1922
8206	468 m (1536 ft) NE /Amenia	Prehistoric / Burial Site	No information	Parker 1922
9226 Jobes	3283 m (10,771 ft) E/Amenia	Late Archaic to Late Woodland	No information	Walker 1997
9228 Troutbeck	4028 m (13,216 ft) NE/Amenia	Prehistoric	2 debitage, 1 biface	Walker 1997

Ore Bed (1876) (Figure 8). The Peekskill Iron Company's operations in the project area (APE) included an engine house, office, and other structures, all of which are no longer extant. In addition to the historical illustration of local industry within the project area (APE), a few residences and farmsteads are depicted on the Beers (1867) map (Figure 9) as well as on Gray & Son & Davis (1876) maps. A structure labeled "H. Rundell" sits in the south-central portion of the property, probably on the top of the ridge. There are also structures depicted north and south of the current Route 44 and West Lake Amenia Road that are attributed to "Mrs. H. Bird," "E. Parsons," and "J. L. Waring" (see Figures 8 and 9). Some of these structures also appear on the 1858 (Figure 10) and 1850 (Figure 11) maps, but the labels are illegible. There is documentary evidence that the Amenia ore beds were being mined on a large scale by 1843 (Smith 1877:88), but this reference seems to refer to the Amenia Mining Company and the Gridley Mine located west of the Village of Amenia and north of the subject property. Buildings listed in the OPRHP files in the general vicinity are shown in Table 3. The project vicinity is also shown in 1899 (Figure 12). The extent of existing ground disturbance in the project area (APE) can be attributed to the iron mining operations as well as the construction of the golf course and its accompanying structures.

TABLE 3

BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES IN THE OPRHP FILES IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

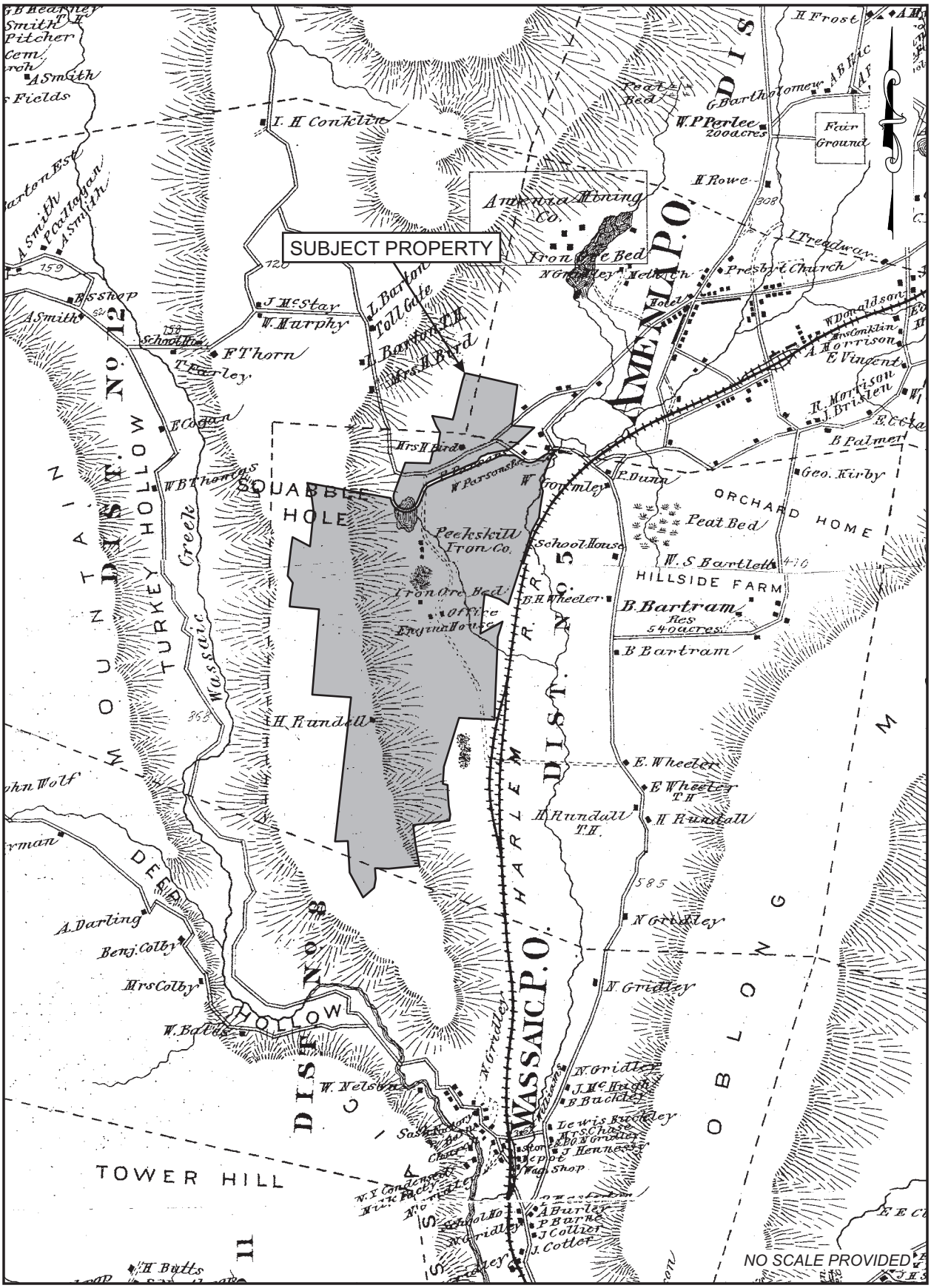
DESIGNATION	NAME/LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS
02NR01903	Beth David Synagogue	Listed
02NR01896	Indian Rock Schoolhouse	Listed
04NR05250	St. Thomas Episcopal Church	Listed
90NR00292	Winegar, Hendrik House	Listed

E. Sensitivity Assessment

To determine the archaeological sensitivity of the project area (APE), Berger combined pedestrian archaeological reconnaissance with background research, including the developed context for the project area (APE) and a review of historical cartographic evidence. The review compared the existing conditions with historical depictions of the project area (APE), such as those provided in Figures 8 through 12.

The project area (APE) does not contain previously identified archaeological resources. The general topographic setting of the property and the literature review suggest that the undisturbed portions of the project area (APE) have limited potential to contain prehistoric archaeological resources. The reconnaissance revealed that no portions of the project area (APE) contain surficial evidence of prehistoric activity, although the available site file information indicates that the project area (APE) possesses some potential to contain prehistoric archaeological sites.

Historical research conducted for this study provides evidence regarding the historical use of this property and indicated that the project area (APE) has a moderate to high potential to contain historic archaeological resources. Based on land use (i.e., the golf course) and soils information, however, the project area (APE) was thought to have a limited probability to contain either prehistoric or historic cultural material.



NO SCALE PROVIDED

FIGURE 8: Subject Property in 1876 *SOURCE: Beers 1876*

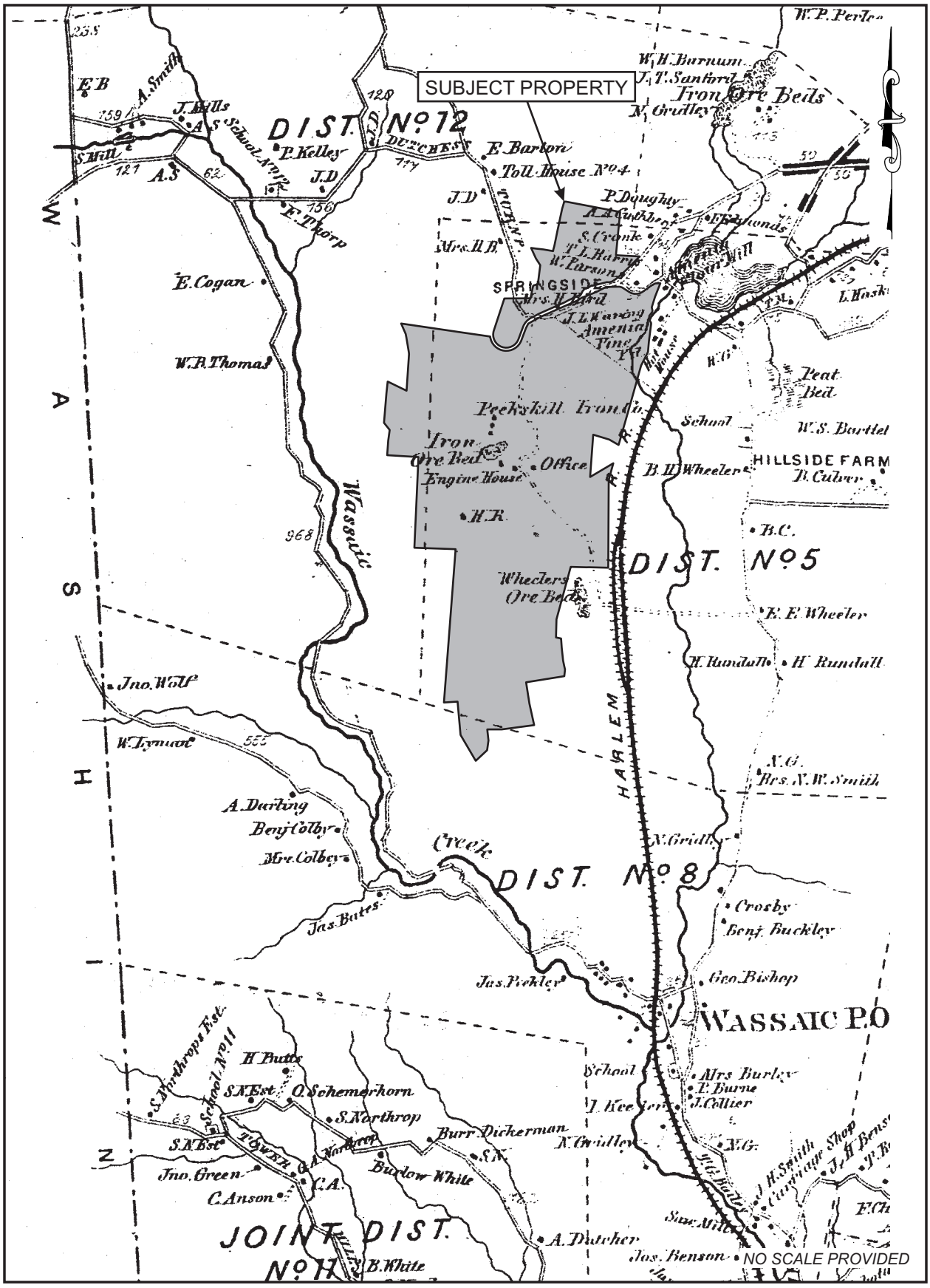


FIGURE 9: Subject Property in 1867

SOURCE: Beers 1867

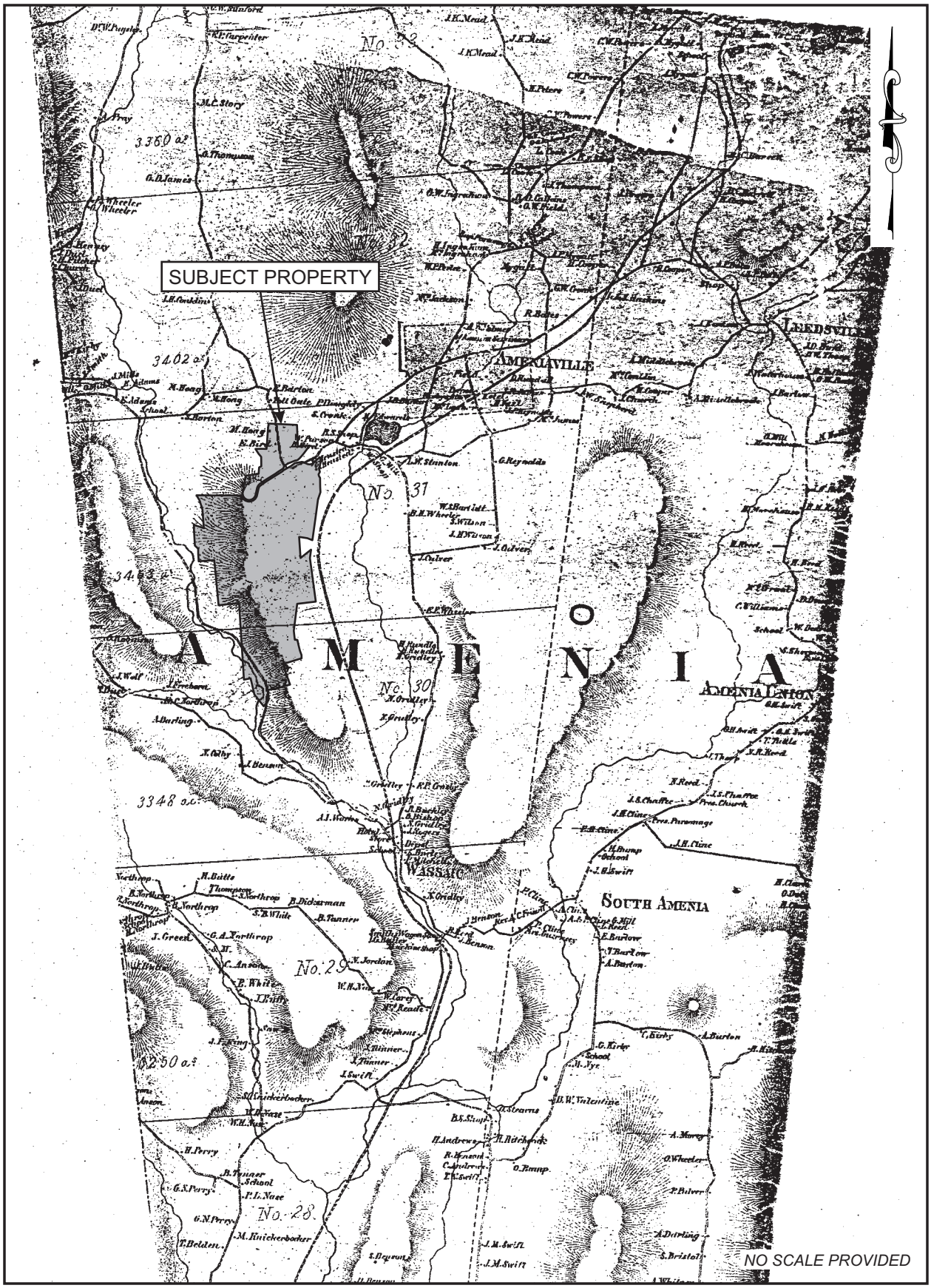


FIGURE 10: Subject Property in 1858

SOURCE: Gillette 1858

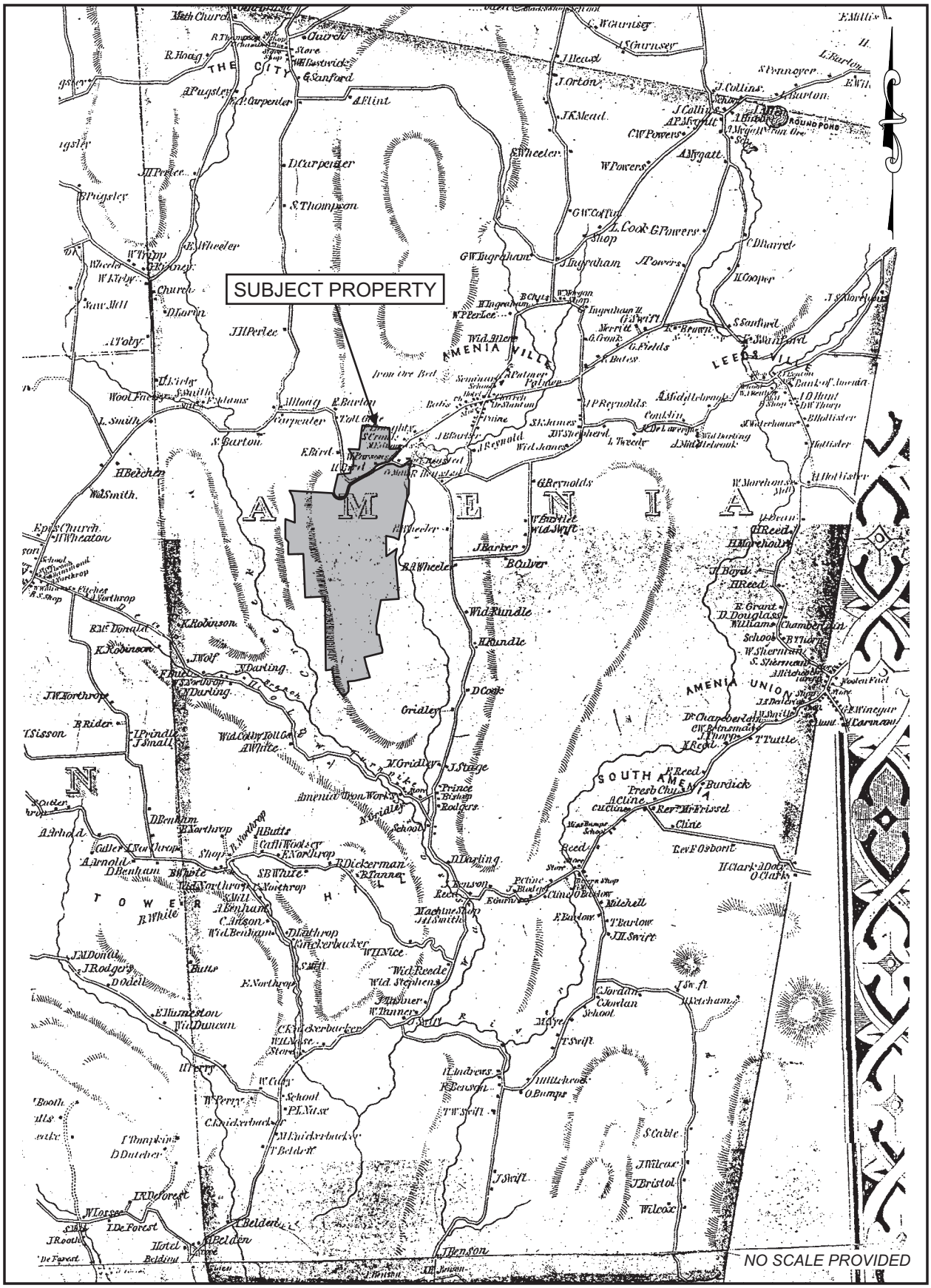


FIGURE 11: Subject Property in 1850 *SOURCE: Sidney 1850*

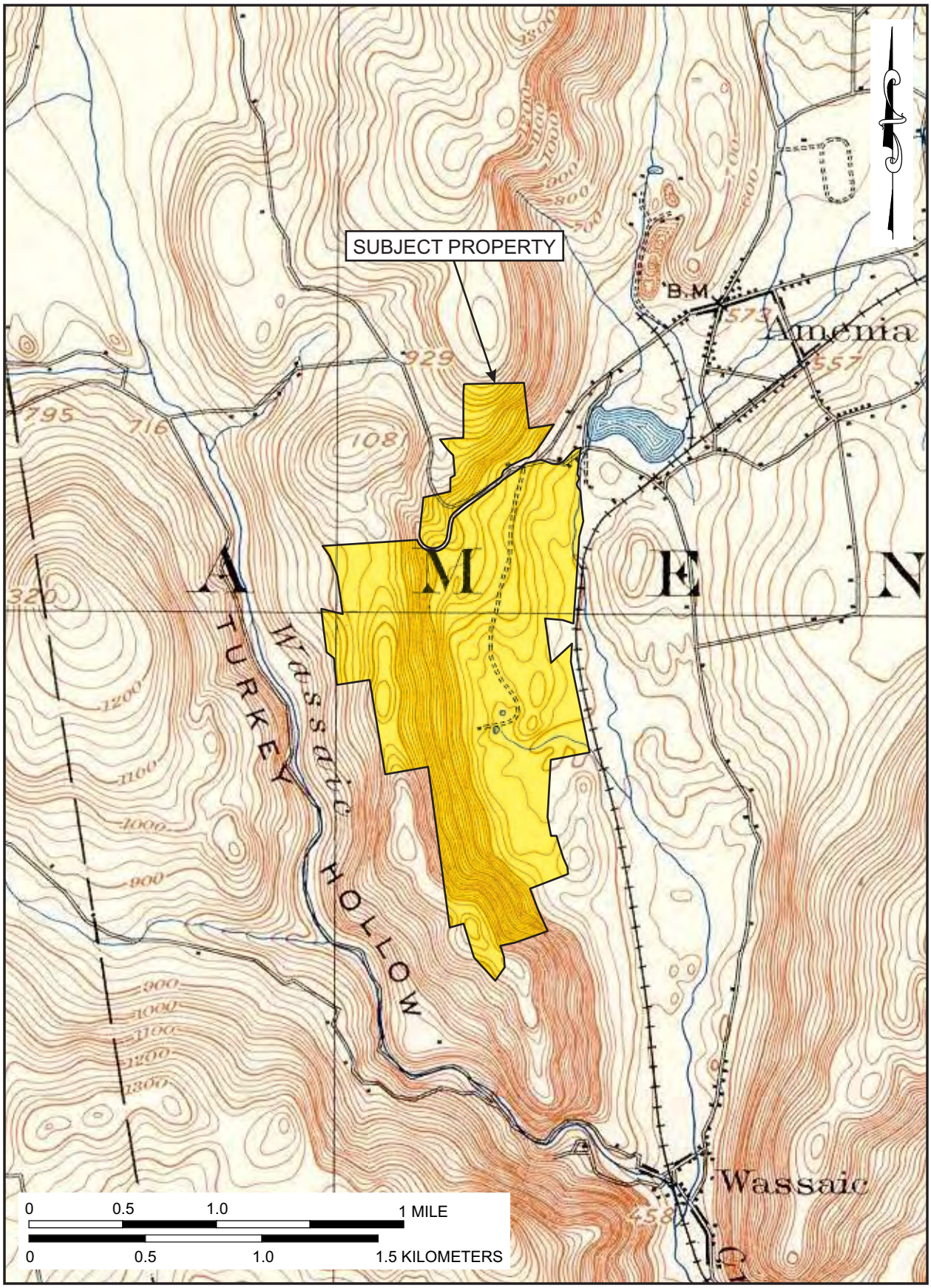


FIGURE 12: Subject Property in 1899 *SOURCE: USGS 15-Minute Quadrangle, Millbrook NY-CT 1899*

III. Methods and Techniques

The project area (APE), within the subject property, consists of the footprints of the proposed improvements, as well as any areas that will be disturbed during their construction (see Figure 5). In defining the project area (APE), a considerably larger area than the structural footprint was chosen to accommodate the greater cut and fill areas required for construction on steep slopes.

First, a pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted over the entire project area (APE) to determine which portions were suitable for subsurface testing, based on degree of disturbance and slope, and also to look for any surficial evidence of cultural remains. The subsurface testing methodology was straightforward and consisted of standard shovel testing at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals of all areas within the project area (APE) that fell within the requisite parameters of disturbance and slope. Transects were labeled alphabetically in the order in which they were excavated, and the shovel tests were numbered likewise.

Shovel tests were 50 centimeters (1.65 feet) in diameter and were excavated into the glacial soils. All soils removed from the shovel tests were passed through 0.64-centimeter (0.25-inch) mesh hardware cloth to recover artifacts. As each natural or cultural stratum was excavated, that stratum was assigned an alphabetic designation (i.e., Stratum A, Stratum B, Stratum C, etc.) in order to indicate its stratigraphic relationship to the other levels within the shovel test. The letter designations were assigned beginning with the first excavated level of the shovel test and proceeding alphabetically through each subsequent level, until the termination of the shovel test. Any artifacts recovered were bagged by level, and a field number was assigned to each provenience. Modern artifacts recovered from fill strata were noted and then discarded in the field. The shovel test data were recorded on standardized Berger forms and included stratum depth, soil texture, soil color according to Munsell soil color charts, and artifact content. Appendix A provides the shovel test data in tabular form.

Shovel test locations and project area conditions were recorded on a project plan map (see Figures 6a-e). Shovel test locations and other pertinent information were mapped using a Trimble Pathfinder Pro XL GPS unit, which provides sub-meter accuracy when utilized in conjunction with a base station. Digital photographs were taken of the project area to document disturbances and cultural features, and to complement the field notes.

The artifact inventory, translation of utilized codes, and detailed description of cataloging and analysis methods may be found in Appendix C.

IV. Field Investigation

A. Introduction

Berger conducted a pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing to identify archaeological sites within the project area (APE), paying particular attention to the portion of the project area (APE) associated with the proposed construction. Berger excavated a total of 95 shovel tests (see Figure 6a-e). The average depth of all shovel tests was 49.1 centimeters (1.61 feet), with a minimum depth of 10 centimeters (0.33 feet) and a maximum depth of 88 centimeters (2.89 feet). This chapter presents the results of the Phase IB archaeological survey of the project area, including information on shovel tests and recovered artifacts. Shovel test data are provided in Appendix A, and a detailed list of the artifacts recovered during the survey is provided in the artifact inventory in Appendix C.

B. Results

1. Pedestrian Reconnaissance

The documented iron mining operations on the property were not immediately evident during the pedestrian surface survey because the landscape had been reworked during the construction of the golf course. The only feature that appears related to the earlier mining episodes is Wetland "K." This wetland is a deep pond that was apparently excavated into bedrock (Photograph 1); however, other ponds on the golf course are also probably related to historic-era mining. "Green Island Pond" (Photograph 2) is evident on the 1958 topographic map (see Figure 1), but only a small pond appears on the 1899 map (see Figure 12), indicating that mining may have increased the size of the pond. In addition, Wetland "L" is a large Class 2 wetland that appears to be natural, but the Wheeler Ore Beds are located nearby. No pond is shown on the 1899 topographic map (see Figure 12) in this area, so the excavation of these ore beds may have increased the size of this wetland.

The project area (APE) is divided into seven distinct areas:

1. South Portion of Road 1 (outer loop road),
2. Road 4 and East Portion of Road 1 (outer loop road),
3. West Portion of Road 1 (outer loop road - single family residences),
4. Proposed Hotel, Golf Club House Expansion and Associated Parking,
5. North of the Golf Club House
6. North Along Route 44 and West Lake Amenia Road
7. Route 44 Loop

The pedestrian reconnaissance determined that subsurface testing would likely uncover cultural materials in five of the seven areas, as discussed below.

a. South Part of Road 1 (outer loop road)

In the southeast section of the property, the client will develop a large field overlooking the natural wetlands into residential condominiums. This portion of the project area (APE) falls outside the landscaped portion of the golf course but appears to be heavily disturbed, possibly by historic mining operations associated with the Wheeler Ore Beds or possibly by modern activities related to the modern-era landfill immediately to the south (Photographs 3 and 4). This area required subsurface testing.

b. Road 4 and East Part of Road 1 (outer loop road)

Proposed construction along the east half of the golf course includes development in areas that have been deeply cut because of landscaping, along with natural areas with moderate to steep slope (Photograph 5). Undisturbed areas within this section could have potential for prehistoric archaeological resources based on proximity to the New York

PHOTOGRAPH 1: Wetland K, View to Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 2: Green Island Pond, View to Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 3: Shovel Test J-2, View to South, Landfill in Background

PHOTOGRAPH 4: South of Wetland L, View to East, Disturbed Area

PHOTOGRAPH 5: Representative Disturbance Along Road 4, View to North

PHOTOGRAPH 6: Along the Outer Loop Road, View to South

State Department of Environmental Conservation wetlands south of the upland area. This area required subsurface testing in the few level areas.

c. West Part of Road 1 (Outer loop road - single family residences)

The west half of the project area includes a large ridge that slopes steeply, with a vertical cliff face in some places, to the golf course, where the irregular topography continues to the lower elevation of the wetland. This ridge makes up the west boundary of the golf course, and along the base of the cliff face is the proposed location of over 30 single-family residences on the outer loop road (Photographs 6, 7, and 8). The client will construct these homes within the tree line outside the disturbed soils of the golf course, in some cases on the scree slope beneath the cliff. Subsurface testing was required in the few level sections of this area. At the north end of the outer loop road there was an area level enough for the placement of two transects of shovel tests (Photographs 9 and 10).

d. Proposed Hotel, Golf Club House Expansion and Associated Parking

The client proposes to place a hotel to the southeast of the existing Golf Club House and southwest of the main entrance. Evidence of push piles, grading, and cutting indicates that this area is likely disturbed (Photographs 11, 12, and 13). The previous owner has also altered the landform through blasting (Kent 2006). No subsurface testing was necessary in this section of the project area (APE).

e. North of the Golf Club House

Directly north of the Golf Club House along proposed Road 3 is the location for the proposed "Village Square" gardens and five four-unit condominiums (Photograph 14). This area is steep enough that subsurface testing was unnecessary.

f. North Along Route 44 and West Lake Amenia Road

Silo Ridge Country Club will build condominiums north of the Golf Club House along the south side of Route 44 and West Lake Amenia Road, as well a wastewater treatment plant in the northeast corner of the subject property (Photographs 15 and 16). Although steep, this area is close to structures located on several historical maps associated with the name Parsons (see Figures 8, 9, 10, and 11) and required subsurface testing in the form of a few transects in the less steep areas.

g. Route 44 Loop

The two remaining areas of impact within the project area (APE) are located outside the golf course north of Route 44 (Photograph 17). The topography for these areas includes moderate to steep slopes, and shovel testing was needed on the flatter, less sloped portion in the loop of Route 44.

2. Subsurface Testing

After conducting the field inspection of the project area, Berger began the subsurface survey in February 2006. This work consisted of the excavation of 95 shovel tests in the project area (APE) in both the undisturbed portions subject to ground disturbance and areas with slopes of less than 12 to 15 percent.

The field survey program revealed eight historic cultural features (Features 1 through 8). All eight are interpreted as historic-era charcoal manufacturing areas referred to in the literature as charcoal pits, hearths, circles, or kilns (Benton n.d.; Hoadley, personal communication 2006). For this report, these features will be called hearths since they are not true pits, not necessarily circular, and have no associated structural elements (Photograph 18). The Wassaic Charcoal Kilns (Site A027.01.0005), located about 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) south of the Silo Ridge property, are true kilns (see Table 1; Photograph 19). Features 1 through 8 were very subtle in appearance and were not discovered during the pedestrian reconnaissance (Photograph 20 and 21). Subsequently, however, Shovel Test I-1 (Photograph 22) was placed judgmentally in an anomalous, small, level area that proved to be Feature 2. After this

PHOTOGRAPH 7: Along the Outer Loop Road, View to South

PHOTOGRAPH 8: Along the Outer Loop Road, View to South

PHOTOGRAPH 9: North End of Outer Loop Road, View to East

PHOTOGRAPH 10: Excavating Transect H, View to Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 11: Pavilion and Golf Club House, View to Northeast

PHOTOGRAPH 12: Area of Proposed Hotel, View to South

PHOTOGRAPH 13: Area of Proposed Hotel Parking, View to East

PHOTOGRAPH 14: Proposed “Village Square” Location, View to Southwest

PHOTOGRAPH 15: Excavating Shovel Test B-3, View to North

PHOTOGRAPH 16: Transects E and F, View to West

PHOTOGRAPH 17: Transect N, View to Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 18: Feature 2, View to South

PHOTOGRAPH 19: Wassaic Charcoal Kilns, View to Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 20: Feature 3, View to Northwest

PHOTOGRAPH 21: Feature 4, View to Northeast

PHOTOGRAPH 22: Shovel Test I-1, Note Fire-reddened Zone

discovery, the wooded, undisturbed areas of the project area (APE) were subjected to another reconnaissance effort, resulting in the location of Features 1 and 3-8. This array of features comprises Berger Temporary Site 3662-01. Features 1 through 7 lie on the west side of the creek that runs along the base of the cliff, from the northwest near the Route 44 loop to the central part of the project area "Wetland J-JJ" (see Figures 6a, 6c, and 6d). Feature 8 was located in the south end of the project area in the southernmost group of proposed single-family residences along the outer loop road. These sites must be seen in the context of a larger landscape that encompasses the entire town of Amenia and possibly beyond. It is therefore not possible to give a single site size, although each locus is approximately 25 meters (82 feet) in diameter and measures 490 square meters (6,724 square feet). In total, all eight features cover 3,920 square meters (1.2 acres). During an interview with Town of Amenia Historian Kenneth Hoadley (personal communication 2006), he mentioned that these features are common in wooded areas throughout the town. Such features are directly related to the iron furnaces, of which there were at least 10 within a distance of 19 kilometers (12 miles) of the project area. The nearest was the Gridley Iron Works in Wassaic, which was started in 1825 and continued into the twentieth century. Other furnaces existed in the region from the time of the American Revolution. Therefore, Features 1 through 8 may date to as early as the late eighteenth century to as late as the early twentieth century (Hoadley, personal communication 2006).

In some places, Berger identified the remnants of a wagon trail in the form of vague ruts. Features 1-7 consist of level, stone-free areas that range from roughly square to rounded square, measuring 6 meters (20 feet) to 9 meters (30 feet) in diameter. The topsoil is black (see Photograph 22), and it is likely that different vegetation grows here than in the immediate surroundings, although this could not be determined during this winter season survey.

Excavations in each of the five areas surveyed are discussed below.

a. South Part of Road 1

Berger excavated six shovel tests in this area (see Figure 6a). Shovel Tests J-1 through J-6 demonstrated that cutting and filling have extensively disturbed this area.

b. Road 4 and East Part of Road 1 (outer loop road)

Berger placed judgmental shovel tests in this section according to variables such as relative slope and proposed ground disturbance. Fourteen shovel tests were excavated in three judgmentally placed transects (see Figure 6c). Shovel tests in this area were labeled K-1 through K-6, L-1, L-2, and M-1 through M-6. No cultural material was recovered from this group of shovel tests. Transect K was placed along an existing gravel road that will become Road 1 in the proposed project. Shovel Tests K-1 through K-5 produced evidence of recent disturbance unrelated to historic period mining, with Shovel Test K-4 producing Styrofoam and tin foil in its deepest stratum. Shovel Test K-6 appeared to present a natural profile consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam (Stratum A) 10 centimeters (0.33 feet) thick, overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) loamy sand (Stratum B) that continued to the base of the excavation at 50 centimeters (1.64 feet) below the ground surface. Transects L and M, placed along proposed Road 4, revealed intact profiles similar to that of K-6.

c. West Part of Road 1 (outer loop road - single family residences)

Shovel testing in this area was judgmental, based on slope and impact of the proposed construction. The proposed condominiums northwest of the Golf Club House are situated in an area with intact soils on moderate to excessive slope. Subsurface testing at this north end of the outer loop road consisted of two shovel test transects along the west side of the creek and the emplacement of one judgmental subsurface test. A total of 21 shovel tests were excavated along the proposed outer loop road; Transect R contained judgmentally placed Shovel Tests R-1 through R-6 (see Figures 6a, 6b, and 6d), and Transects G and H contained eight and six shovel tests, respectively. Shovel I-1 was placed judgmentally to investigate the first charcoal hearth feature (Feature 2). All of the other features were discovered along the section of the project area (APE) that incorporated the outer loop road.

All of the shovel tests in this area exposed intact, shallow soil profiles with high amounts of angular and sub-angular cobbles. Although Shovel Test R-2 confirmed Feature 8, no cultural materials were recovered from any of these

shovel tests. The presence of charcoal in Stratum A was noted in both Shovel Tests I-1 and R-2, but not collected. The profile of Shovel Test R-3 is typical of these units, exhibiting dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam to a depth of 28 centimeters (0.92 feet) below the ground surface, overlying olive brown (2.5YR 4/4) loamy silt that continued to the base of the excavation at 50 centimeters (1.64 feet) below the ground surface. The shovel tests in Transects G and H exhibited darker Stratum A material, generally consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam, and more yellow Stratum B material, typically dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam.

d. North Along Route 44 and West Lake Amenia Road

Berger placed three shovel test transects in the location of the wastewater treatment plant and two more transects south of the two extant silos (source of the property name) (see Figure 6e). The remaining areas in this section were too steep to test. A total of 149 historic and modern artifacts was recovered in this section of the project area (APE) (see Appendix C). Artifacts recovered from Transects E and F were mixed with modern artifacts, including tiles dated to 1972, wire nails, and modern window and plate glass. These modern materials were found in all strata, indicating that this area had been graded fairly recently, probably during the demolition of the barn that had been adjacent to the silos, as well as during the development of the golf course. Shovel Tests A-2, B-4, C-2, D-1, and D-2, however, produced a mix of artifacts that included no unequivocally modern material, but did include creamware, pearlware, and oriental porcelain, as well as broad/crown glass, machine-cut nail, redware, and brick. These artifacts date these locations to the first half of the nineteenth century. In excavating radially oriented shovel tests around these initial positive shovel tests, Berger found more of the same types of artifacts, but no modern materials other than one plastic cigar holder in Stratum A (found between the surface to 31 centimeters [0.66 feet] beneath the surface) of Shovel Test D-11. Berger Temporary Site 3662-02 (West Lake Amenia Road Site) was therefore identified in this area, just south of West Lake Amenia Road and east of Wetland "E" (see Figure 6e). The soils and topography within the immediate area of these tests appear to have been landscaped. Although the interface between Strata A and B undulates greatly, the surface of Stratum A is fairly level. This irregularity led to the interpretation that the area was graded, resulting in the pushing and re-depositing of natural soils. It is therefore possible that remnants of the original Stratum A surface before the demolition of the barn and the construction of the golf course may remain, containing cultural deposits associated with the West Lake Amenia Road Site.

The artifacts recovered from Shovel Tests A-2 and B-4 are not considered to be a part of the site because the confirmatory tests placed around those shovel tests proved negative, and they are considerably downslope from the landform holding the highest concentration of historic artifacts. At this time, the West Lake Amenia Road Site consists of the more or less level area around Shovel Tests C-2, D-1, D-2, and their confirmatory tests, and covers approximately 1,500 square meters (0.39 acres) (see Figure 6e). The artifacts may possibly be associated with the structure labeled Parsons on the 1876 map (see Figure 8). It is unclear from the project plans how much of the site will be impacted by the proposed actions. At this time the degree of integrity that this site possesses, or whether any structural remains are present, is unclear.

e. Route 44 Loop

Berger excavated 12 shovel tests on the less sloped portion in the loop of Route 44 (see Figures 6d and 6e) in four transects labeled N, O, P, and Q (three shovel tests each), recovering no cultural material. These shovel tests revealed very consistent profiles; typical of these was Shovel Test P-1. Stratum A in Shovel Test P-1 was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam with about 30 percent gravel and angular cobbles. At 30 centimeters (0.98 feet) below the ground surface, Stratum A gave way to Stratum B, a light olive brown (2.5YR 5/3) loamy silt with about 25 percent gravel and cobbles, which continued to the base of the excavation at 50 centimeters (1.64 feet) below the ground surface.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Albany, New York, completed a Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Silo Ridge Resort Community Project in the Town of Amenia, Dutchess County, New York. The survey was conducted on behalf of the Silo Ridge Country Club. The subject property for the survey is the property situated on the west side of Route 22 southwest of the intersection of Route 22 with Route 44. It has a highly irregular boundary with a portion of the property north of Route 44 and the majority to the south. The property measures over 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) north-south and 1.36 kilometers (0.85 miles) east-west at the widest point, for a total of 270.5 hectares (668.4 acres). The project area (APE), also highly irregular (see Figure 4), covers an area of 37.9 hectares (93.6 acres). Within the project area (APE) 12.5 hectares (30.8 acres) was determined to be too steep or too disturbed to warrant subsurface testing, leaving only 25.4 hectares (62.8 acres) for shovel testing.

Berger performed the archaeological survey in February and March 2006. The objective of the survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area (APE). The archaeological fieldwork consisted of extensive field reconnaissance and subsurface testing through the excavation of 95 shovel tests. Eight historic charcoal production features (Berger Temporary Site 3662-01) were identified, visible on the surface in the project area (APE). These charcoal concentrations donot form a single distinct site but rather reflect the use of a large landscape that likely encompassed the town of Amenia and beyond. In addition, 149 historic/modern artifacts were recovered along Route 44 and West Amenia Lake Road in a concentration labeled Berger Temporary Site 3662-02 (West Lake Amenia Road Site), possibly associated with a structure labeled Parsons on the north side of West Lake Amenia Road (see Figure 8).

Based on the survey findings, Berger recommends avoidance of these sites. If avoidance is not possible, then Berger recommends a Phase II site evaluation designed and conducted in consultation with OPRHP. It is suggested that the Phase II investigation of Berger Temporary Site 3662-01 include the mapping and photographic documentation of the features as well as background research to develop a context for understanding the role charcoal production played in the history of the surrounding region. In addition, the excavation of a slot/slit trench into one of the features would offer the opportunity to evaluate the profile of one of these features, sample the matrix for subsequent analysis, and offer a significant contribution to our understanding of the technology surrounding these features. The Phase II investigation for Berger Temporary Site 3662-02 would involve additional shovel tests to determine the extent of modern disturbance to the site, as well as the site's horizontal and vertical dimensions. In addition, the implementation of a trench may determine if any structural remains exist below the surface.

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APPENDIX A

Shovel Test Data

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
		cm	ft					
A-1	A	57	1.87	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	70	2.3	2.5Y 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
A-2	A	50	1.64	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	1	Brick, Ceramic, Glass
	B	64	2.1	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
A-3	A	55	1.8	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	75	2.46	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	
A-4	A	44	1.44	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, East 1 Meter
	B	60	1.97	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25 % Gravel	NCM	
A-5	A	38	1.25	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, North 1 Meter
	B	56	1.84	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25 % Gravel	NCM	
A-6	A	45	1.48	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, South 1 Meter
	B	63	2.07	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt		NCM	
A-7	A	40	1.31	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, South 3 Meters
	B	55	1.8	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt		NCM	
A-8	A	48	1.57	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, East 3 Meters
	B	61	2	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25 % Gravel	NCM	
A-9	A	46	1.51	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	A2 Confirmation Test, North 3 Meters
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25 % Gravel	NCM	
B-1	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	40 % Gravel	NCM	
B-2	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	
B-3	A	33	1.08	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
B-4	A	27	0.89	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	2	Brick, Ceramic, Glass
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
B-5	A	28	0.92	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, North 1 Meter
	B	47	1.54	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
B-6	A	30	0.98	10YR 4/2 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, West 1 Meter
	B	46	1.51	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	loamy Silt	40% Gravel	NCM	
B-7	A	26	0.85	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, South 1 Meter
	B	47	1.54	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	40% Gravel	NCM	
B-8	A	31	1.02	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, North 3 Meters
	B	45	1.48	10 YR 4/4 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	40% Gravel	NCM	
B-9	A	29	0.95	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, West 3 Meters
	B	49	1.61	10 YR 4/4 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	40% Gravel	NCM	
B-10	A	23	0.75	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	B4 Confirmation Test, South 3 Meters
	B	42	1.38	10 YR 4/4 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	40% Gravel	NCM	
C-1	A	30	0.98	10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10 YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
C-2	A	30	0.98	10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	3	Ceramic, Glass
	B	50	1.64	10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
C-3	A	30	0.98	10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	10 YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
D-1	A	38	1.25	10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	4	Ceramic, Glass
	B	58	1.9	2.5Y 5/4 Light Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
D-2	A	63	2.07	10 YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	5	Bone,Brick,Ceramic,Glass,Nail Bedrock
D-3	A	36	1.18	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	6	Brick,Ceramic,Glass, Nails
	B	49	1.61	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test for D2, East 1 Meter
D-4	A	53	1.74	10 YR3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	7	Brick,Ceramic,Glass
	B	65	2.13	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test for D2, South 1 Meter
D-5	A	51	1.67	10 YR3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	8	Brick, Ceramic
	B	66	2.17	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test for D2, West 1 Meter
D-6	A	46	1.51	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	9	Brick,Ceramic,Nail
	B	64	2.1	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, North 1 Meter
D-7	A	28	0.92	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	10	Ceramic
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, East 3 Meters

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
D-8	A	37	1.21	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	11	Brick,Cermaic,Iron frag.
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, South 3 Meters
D-9	A	61	2	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	12	Brick,Ceramic,Glass
	B	74	2.43	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Mottled W/ 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, West 3 Meters
	C	88	2.89	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
D-10	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	13	Brick,Ceramic,Nails
	B	51	1.67	10YR 3/4 Mottled W/ 10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, North 3 Meters
	C	65	2.13	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
D-11	A	31	1.02	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	14	Brick,Ceramic,Plastic Cigar Filter
	B	66	2.17	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, South 1 Meter
D-12	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel,Angualr Cobbles	NCM	Confirmation test For D2, East 1 Meter, Terminated Due To Rock Impasse
D-13	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	15	Ceramic
	B	40	1.31	10YR 4/3 Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	16	Ceramic
	C	53	1.74	10YR 5/3 Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2, North 1 Meter
D-14	A	17	0.56	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Confirmation Test For D2
	B	43	1.41	10YR 4/3 Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	17	Brick, Ceramic, Glass
	C	62	2.03	10YR 5/3 Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
E-1	A	40	1.31	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	18	Ceramic,Glass,Nails,Shingle Term.- impasse by unarticulated foundation stone
E-2	A	38	1.25	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	19	Glass, Term. Bedrock
E-3	A	12	0.39	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	23	0.75	10YR 5/3 Brown	Silt Loam	20% Grave;	20	Glass, Shingle
	C	45	1.48	2.5Y 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	21	Tin, Shingle, Rock Impasse
E-4	A	22	0.72	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	31	1.02	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	Fine Loamy Sand		NCM	Fill
	C	60	1.97	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	22	Glass, Nails, Fill, term due to proximity to drainage channel which has eroded the surface and been filled
F-1	A	27	0.89	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	52	1.71	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	C	60	1.97	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Loamy Sand	25% Gravel	NCM	

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
F-2	A	24	0.79	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	49	1.61	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
G-1	A	23	0.75	10YR 3/1Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
G-2	A	25	0.82	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel,	NCM	
G-3	A	18	0.59	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
G-4	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	41	1.35	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
G-5	A	22	0.72	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
G-6	A	15	0.49	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	40	1.31	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
G-7	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock Impasse
G-8	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/1 Very Dark Gray	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	43	1.41	2.5Y 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
H-1	A	22	0.72	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	42	1.38	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
H-2	A	26	0.85	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	40	1.31	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
H-3	A	22	0.72	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	48	1.57	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
H-4	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	41	1.35	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
H-5	A	23	0.75	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
H-6	A	27	0.89	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
I-1	A	24	0.79	10YR 2/1 Black	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Charcoal Discarded, STP Within Charcoal Hearth
	B	27	0.89	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt-Sandy-Loam		NCM	
	C	43	1.41	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25 % Gravel	NCM	
J-1	A	7	0.23	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	13	0.43	10YR 4/3 Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	C	16	0.52	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray		Fine Gravel	NCM	Fill
	D	23	0.75	2.5Y 5/2 Grayish Brown	Fine Loamy Sand		NCM	Fill
	E	55	1.8	10 YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	Fill, STP in close proximity to superfund landfill
J-2	A	7	0.23	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	12	0.39	10YR 4/3 Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	C	57	1.87	10 YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Loamy Silt	35% Gravel	NCM	
J-3	A	14	0.46	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	18	0.59	10YR 4/3 Brown		15% Gravel	NCM	Fill
J-4	A	10	0.33	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam Silt	30% Gravel, Round Cobbles	NCM	rock impasse
J-5	A	10	0.33	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	40	1.31	10YR 4/3 Brown W/ Inclusions of 10YR 4/1 Dark Grav	Silt Clay Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	C	60	1.97	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam Silt	30% gravel, Rounded Cobbles	NCM	
J-6	A	8	0.26	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	B	40	1.31	10YR 4/3 Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Fill
	C	58	1.9	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loam Silt	30% Gravel, cobbles	NCM	
K-1	A	14	0.46	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	10% Gravel	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
K-2	A	10	0.33	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	10% Gravel	NCM	
	B	24	0.79	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
	C	45	1.48	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray W/ 10YR 4/3 Brown	Coarse Sand	35% Gravel, Rocks	NCM	
K-3	A	9	0.3	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	10% Gravel	NCM	
	B	18	0.59	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
	C	40	1.31	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	sandy Silt	35% Gravel	NCM	
K-4	A	10	0.33	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	10% Gravel	NCM	
	B	16	0.52	10YR 4/2 dark grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
	C	22	0.72	2.5Y 5/4 Light Olive Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
	D	34	1.12	10YR 4/1 Dark Gray	Sandy Silt	35% Gravel	NCM	Discarded-Styrofoam, tin foil,plastic,wire,glass,

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
K-5	A	7	0.23	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	10% Gravel	NCM	Dist. Fill
	B	16	0.52	10YR 4/6 dark Yellowish Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Dist. Fill
	C	21	0.69	2.5Y 5/4 Light Olive Brown	Sandy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	Dist. Fill
	D	40	1.31	10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	Sandy Silt	35% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	Dist. Fill
K-6	A	10	0.33	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	Humic layer
	B	50	1.64	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Sand	30% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
L-1	A	20	0.66	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	40% Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	40% Gravel	NCM	
L-2	A	21	0.69	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	20% Gravel	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	10YR 4/4 dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
M-1	A	16	0.52	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	48	1.57	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
M-2	A	15	0.49	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
M-3	A	15	0.49	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	42	1.38	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
M-4	A	17	0.56	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	70	2.3	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
M-5	A	19	0.62	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	52	1.71	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
M-6	A	21	0.69	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	54	1.77	10YR 3/6 Dark Yellowish Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
N-1	A	26	0.85	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	5% Gravel	NCM	
	B	43	1.41	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
N-2	A	34	1.12	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
N-3	A	25	0.82	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel, Angular Gravel	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	

STP	Stratum	Depth to base of Stratum		Soil Color	Texture	Coarse Fraction	Artifact Cat. #	Comments
O-1	A	27	0.89	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loamy Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
O-2	A	35	1.15	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	51	1.67	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Silt Loam	5-10% gravels	NCM	
O-3	A	22	0.72	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	40	1.31	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
P-1	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	2.5Y5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
P-2	A	29	0.95	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	43	1.41	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
P-3	A	30	0.98	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel	NCM	
	B	42	1.38	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25 % Gravel	NCM	
Q-1	A	29	0.95	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Loam Silt	30% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	50	1.64	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
Q-2	A	26	0.85	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
Q-3	A	25	0.82	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	30% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	45	1.48	2.5Y 5/3 Light Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
R-1	A	26	0.85	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
	B	51	1.67	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel	NCM	
R-2	A	20	0.66	10YR 2/1 Black	Loam		NCM	Charcoal Discarded, STP Within Charcoal Hearth
	B	30	0.98	2.5Y 4/3 Olive Brown	Loam Silt	25% Gravel	NCM	
	C	50	1.64	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Loam Silt	35% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
R-3	A	28	0.92	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
	B	50	1.64	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Loam Silt	35% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
R-4	A	28	0.92	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock Impasse
R-5	A	26	0.85	10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	43	1.41	2.5Y 4/4 Olive Brown	Loam Silt	35% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
R-6	A	15	0.49	10YR 3/2 Very Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	25% Gravel, Angular Cobbles	NCM	
	B	46	1.51	2.5Y 4/3 Olive Brown	Loam Silt	40% Angular Cobbles	NCM	

APPENDIX B

Site Forms for Temporary Sites 3662-01 and 3662-02

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger Reference XE 3662)

YOUR ADDRESS: 20 Corporate Woods Blvd., Albany, NY TELEPHONE: 518-432-9545

ORGANIZATION (if any): _____

DATE: April 2006

* *

1. SITE NAME: Silo Ridge Charcoal Hearths (Temporary Site (TS) 3662-01)
2. COUNTY: Dutchess TOWN/CITY: Amenia VILLAGE: _____
3. LOCATION: Route 22
4. PRESENT OWNER: Silo Ridge Country Club
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: Route 22, Amenia, NY
6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS	☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS	
☒ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE	☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE	
☐ UNDER CULTIVATION	☐ EROSION	☐ UNDERWATER
☐ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE	☒ OTHER Subsurface deposits encountered in shovel tests.	

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING	BY WHOM _____	DATE: _____
☐ TESTING	BY WHOM _____	DATE: _____
☐ EXCAVATION	BY WHOM _____	DATE: _____

☒ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: N/A

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: N/A

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

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

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:
The site is in an area associated with future development of the Silo Ridge Country Club.

11. REMARKS:
Eight (8)charcoal hearths along the base of the western ridge. No artifacts recovered.

12. MAP LOCATION

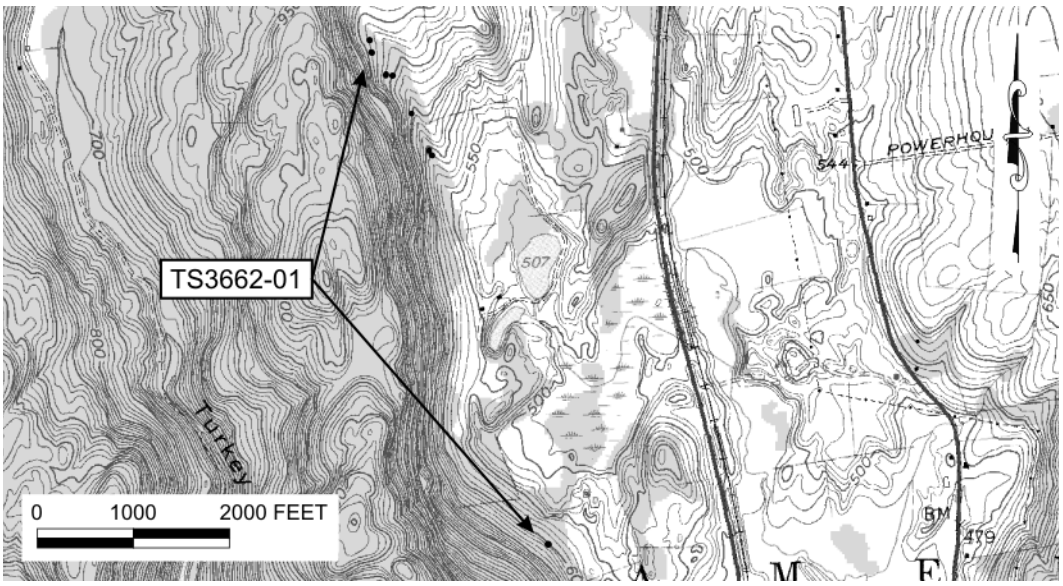
7½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Amenia, NY-CT

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME:

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES 618093E, 4632523N Zone 18
(Features 2-8 located south along the base of the ridge line)

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known)

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP



SOURCE OF MAP: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Amenia, NY-CT 1958 (Photorevised 1984)

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger Reference XE-3662)

YOUR ADDRESS: 20 Corporate Woods Blvd., Albany, NY TELEPHONE: 518-432-9545

ORGANIZATION (if any): _____

DATE: March 1, 2006

* *

1. SITE NAME: West Lake Amenia Road (Temporary Site (TS) 3662-02
2. COUNTY: Dutchess TOWN/CITY: Amenia VILLAGE: _____
3. LOCATION: Route 22
4. PRESENT OWNER: Silo Ridge Country Club
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: Route 22, Amenia, NY
6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

☐ STANDING RUINS	☐ CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS	
☐ SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE	☐ WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE	
☐ UNDER CULTIVATION	☐ EROSION	☐ UNDERWATER
☐ NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE	☒ OTHER Subsurface deposits encountered in shovel tests.	

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

☐ SURFACE HUNTING	BY WHOM	_____	DATE:	_____
☒ TESTING	BY WHOM	Berger	DATE:	March 2006
☐ EXCAVATION	BY WHOM	_____	DATE:	_____

☐ NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: Berger Archaeological Laboratory, Marion, IA

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: N/A

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

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

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:
The site is the location of future development for the Silo Ridge Country Club.

11. REMARKS:
117 historic artifacts recovered.

12. MAP LOCATION

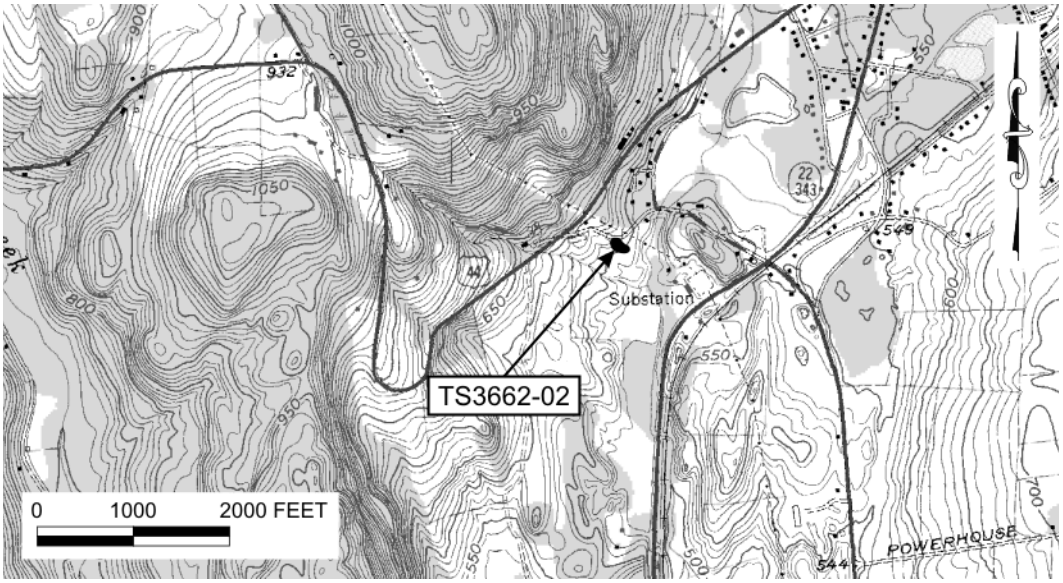
7½ MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Amenia, NY-CT

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES 618898E, 4633133N Zone 18

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP



SOURCE OF MAP: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Amenia, NY-CT 1958 (Photorevised 1984)

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

APPENDIX C

Methods of Artifact Cataloging and Analysis
Translation of Utilized Codes
Artifact Inventory

Artifact Cataloging and Analysis Methods

A. Laboratory Processing

All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil, resealable polyethylene bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. A Field Number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field. This number appears with all the provenience information and is used throughout processing and analysis to track artifacts.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card was checked against a master list of Field Numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at that time, and a Catalog Number was assigned to each provenience, according to New York State Museum guidelines.

Historic artifacts were washed in water with a soft toothbrush. Faunal material and fragile artifacts were wet-brushed with a soft natural-bristle paint brush or were simply dry-brushed. Metal objects were cleaned using a dry toothbrush or stainless steel wire brush. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry in preparation for analysis.

During analysis, individual Specimen Numbers were assigned to artifacts within each Catalog Number for each analytical Class: historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, and faunal. After analysis, the artifacts were re-bagged into clean, perforated 4-mil resealable polyethylene bags. Artifacts are organized sequentially first by Site Number, then by Catalog Number, and finally by Specimen Number within each Catalog Number. An acid-free artifact card listing full provenience information and analytical class was included in each bag.

Artifacts were marked with provenience information following the below format, using black waterproof India ink on a base of Rhoplex. The label was then sealed with a top coat of 10 percent polyvinyl acetate (PVA) in acetone.

Acc# (Accession #)	Ex.	Acc# 2000.057
(State Site Number)		13JK132
(Catalog #) – (Specimen #)		356-12

B. Analytical Methods

All artifact analyses were conducted by the Laboratory Supervisor and/or Material Specialist(s). Berger maintains an extensive comparative collection and laboratory research library to contribute to the completeness and accuracy of the analyses.

Berger has developed a flexible analytical database system that fully integrates all artifacts in one database for use in data manipulation and interpretation. The computerized data management system is written using Paradox® 9, a relational database development package that runs on a Windows® platform.

Each class of artifacts (historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, and faunal) has a series of attributes, sometimes unique to that class, that are recorded to describe each artifact under analysis. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. Berger maintains a complete type and attribute coding book for each material class.

The artifact coding system employs a Type/SubType system developed by Berger's Cultural Resources Division. The format for the historic artifacts is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The Type/SubType system is comprised of a three-letter code followed by a number (integer). The first letter of the code represents the specific Class to which that artifact belongs: C, for Historic Ceramics; G, for Curved (Vessel) Glass; S, for Small Finds/Architectural; and Z, for Faunal. The second and third letters and number represent further subdivisions of the artifact groups within the class and are defined below for each analytical class.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were assigned to each artifact entry. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by Berger (1987).

Artifact function codes were generated only for historic ceramics and glass. The functional categories used follow Beidleman et al (1983) and Klein and Garrow (1984), as modified by Berger (1987). Historic ceramic Function codes are linked to identified vessel forms, and the Function codes for glass are linked to the Type/Subtype codes.

C. Historic Ceramic Analysis

The ceramic tabulation provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and descriptions of decoration motifs. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Type/SubType. As mentioned previously, the first letter in the type codes for Historic Ceramics is always C. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; F, for Refined Stonewares; P, for Porcelain; and O, for Other and Unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types, e.g., R, for Redware; W, for Whiteware; and C, for Creamware. The Subtype numbers refer to particular decorative treatments or named types, e.g., CRW35 – Whiteware – Underglaze Handpainted.

Begin/End Dates. Type/Subtype may be descriptive and undated or have specific dates that are automatically assigned by the database. Sources for these dates include but are not limited to Cameron (1986), Denker and Denker (1985), Miller (1991), Noël Hume (1969), and South (1977). When more precise dates can be determined from maker's marks or particular decorations or forms, these fields are entered manually. The source used for identification of Makers' Marks (Var 1) was Cameron (1986).

Form (Var 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as "Tableware, Hollowware," are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. **Part (Var 7)** is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present.

D. Curved (Vessel) Glass Analysis

The glass artifacts from the collection were broken down, for analytical purposes, into three functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, and Other use-categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural materials, as discussed below. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Glass is always G. The second letter denotes the functional groupings: B, for Bottle; T, for Table; and O, for Other. The third letter denotes specific function within the appropriate use category, e.g., U, for Unidentified. The Subtype numbers denotes vessel form, e.g., GBU4 – Unidentified Bottle/Fragment - Body; GTU1 – Unidentified Tableware/General; and GOU1 – Total Unidentified Glass.

E. Small Finds/ Architectural Analysis

For the small finds/architectural analysis, each artifact was identified by its group and class, Material Type (Var 3) and Part/Portion (Var 6), and received a count and/or weight. Additional information, including Characteristic (Var

5) and Color (Var 9), was recorded as identified for the individual artifacts. Definitions of the variables used are presented below.

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Small Finds/Architectural is always S. The second letter denotes the group of the artifact, e.g., A, for Architecture, and the third letter denotes a class within that group, e.g., F, for Fasteners. The Subtype number denotes the specific artifact type, e.g., SAF6 – Wire Nail.

Begin/End Date. Dates for certain artifact were generated in the database based on the Type/Subtype. Other dates were entered manually and were based on various artifact characteristics. References used for dating of artifacts include Edwards and Wells (1993).

Characteristic (Var 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was simply coded as being whole or fragmented.

F. Faunal Analysis

The faunal analysis followed the **Type/Sub Type** pattern. It allowed for the identification of species, and Element (Var 5).

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Utilized Codes for XE 3662 Silo Ridge Resort Community, Dutchess Co, NY Ph I

Historic Ceramic

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Wear	Motif/Pattern	Form	Percent Complete	Part		Color		

Var1	Translation
405	"W.G. & Co. France"

Var7	Translation
1	Body
2	Rim
3	Base

Var4	Translation
2	Unidentifiable Motif
19	See Written Comments
101	Large Scale Floral
102	Small Scale Floral
107	Small Scale Floral w/ Blue Line Atop Rim
557	Dendritic - Mocha
627	Brown Slipped, Exterior Only
749	Glazed Exterior Only
750	Glazed Interior Only
752	Glazed Both Surfaces
801	Multiple Parallel Lines
803	Combed/Feathered
914	Ribbed - Straight

Var5	Translation
78	Unidentified Tableware, Hollowware
79	Unidentified Tableware
126	Bottle
357	Miscellaneous Storage/Serving Vessel
598	Unidentified Utilitarian, Hollowware

Var9	Translation
30	Red
40	Green
50	Blue
61	Dark Brown
62	Brown
63	Light Brown
110	Polychrome

Glass

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark	Vessel Number	Brand	Motif/Pattern	Manufacturing Technique	Percent Complete	Base	Finish	Color	Wear	Embossment/Label

Var4	Translation
1	Panel

Var9	Translation
1	Colorless
7	Brown/Amber/Honey
9	Aquamarine (all shades)

Small Finds/Architectural

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Maker's Mark/Brand		**Material**	**Decoration**	**Characteristic**	**Percent Complete**			**Color**		**BackMark**

Var6	Translation
1	Whole
2	Portion/Fragment

Var3	Translation
1	Brick
2	Asbestos
320	Glass
420	Plastic
600	Aluminum
624	Ferrous Metal

Var9	Translation
10	Colorless
11	Aqua
13	White
51	Red & White

Var5	Translation
126	Painted
414	Common
436	Rosehead
591	Porus/Low Fired

Faunal

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Butchering Type		**Illustrated Meat Cut**	**Age/Fusion**	**Element**	**Portion**	**Burning**	**Gnawing**	**Weathering**	**MNU Type**	

Var6	Translation
2	Fragment

Var5	Translation
120	Longbone
999	Unidentified

Pattern Group and Class Translations

PatGrp	Pattern Analysis Group
0	Unidentified
1	Kitchen
2	Architecture
7	Tobacco Pipes
11	Faunal
18	Household/Domestic

PatCls	Pattern Analysis Class
0	Unidentified
2	Bottles
3	Tumblers/Wine Glasses
4	Tableware
7	Cookware/Cooking-Related
10	Kitchen - Other
11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
16	Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials
55	Other Smoking Related
99	Faunal/Floral - Other

Acc	TempSite	Cat	Spec	Fld	Ph	STP	Str	Type Stype		Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date		V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V9	Ptn	Note
		-	1	1	1	A2	A	CRC	0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
		-	2	1	1	A2	A	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
		-	1	1	1	A2	A	SAG	12	Broad/Crown Glass	1	0.3	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
		-	2	1	1	A2	A	SAB	1	Brick	1	1.0	-	-	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-
		-	1	2	1	B4	A	GOU	1	Total Unidentified Glass/General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.10	-
		-	1	2	1	B4	A	CPJ	0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
		-	1	2	1	B4	A	SAB	1	Brick	2	1.8	-	-	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-
		-	1	18	1	E1	A	GTU	1	Unidentified Tableware/General	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-
		-	2	18	1	E1	A	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-
		-	3	18	1	E1	A	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.2	-
		-	1	18	1	E1	A	CPJ	0	Hard Paste Porcelain	1	-	1890	-	405	-	-	79	-	3	-	1.4	printed "LIMOGE[S]/ <W.G. & Co>/ FRANCE"
		-	1	18	1	E1	A	SAF	6	Wire Nail	2	-	1880	-	-	624	-	414	1	-	-	2.12	-
		-	2	18	1	E1	A	SAT	1	Tile	1	4.0	-	1972	-	2	-	-	2	-	13	2.16	-
		-	3	18	1	E1	A	SAG	9	Plate Glass	1	34.6	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	10	2.11	-
		-	1	19	1	E2	A	GOU	1	Total Unidentified Glass/General	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.10	-
		-	1	19	1	E2	A	SAG	1	Modern Window Glass	1	4.5	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	10	2.11	-
		-	1	20	1	E3	B	GTU	1	Unidentified Tableware/General	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.3	-
		-	1	20	1	E3	B	SAT	1	Tile	1	5.2	-	1972	-	2	-	-	2	-	13	2.16	-
		-	1	21	1	E3	C	SOS	1	Unidentified Metal	1	0.5	-	-	-	600	-	126	2	-	51	0.0	painted "...E..."
		-	2	21	1	E3	C	SAT	1	Tile	1	3.0	-	1972	-	2	-	-	2	-	13	2.16	-
		-	1	22	1	E4	C	GTU	1	Unidentified Tableware/General	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-
		-	1	22	1	E4	C	SAF	6	Wire Nail	1	-	1880	-	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
		-	2	22	1	E4	C	SAF	6	Wire Nail	1	-	1880	-	-	624	-	414	1	-	-	2.12	-
		-	3	22	1	E4	C	SAG	9	Plate Glass	2	17.9	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	10	2.11	-
	3662-02	1	1	3	1	C2	A	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.2	-
	3662-02	1	1	3	1	C2	A	CRC	0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	1	2	3	1	C2	A	CRP	35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775	1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	1	3	3	1	C2	A	CER	1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	2	1	4	1	D1	A	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.2	-
	3662-02	2	2	4	1	D1	A	GBU	4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-
	3662-02	2	1	4	1	D1	A	CRC	0	Creamware	2	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	2	2	4	1	D1	A	CRP	0	Pearlware	1	-	1775	1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	2	3	4	1	D1	A	CRP	38	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Other	1	-	1775	1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	40	1.4	-
	3662-02	2	4	4	1	D1	A	CPP	30	Oriental Porcelain - Overglaze Decorated - Miscellaneous Undated	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	79	-	2	30	1.4	red ticking along rim
	3662-02	2	5	4	1	D1	A	CER	62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	750	598	-	3	62	18.0	-
	3662-02	2	6	4	1	D1	A	CER	4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	752	357	-	1	61	1.7	-
	3662-02	2	1	4	1	D1	A	SAG	12	Broad/Crown Glass	2	0.8	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
	3662-02	3	1	5	1	D2	A	ZMZ	5	Large Mammal	2	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	11.99	-
	3662-02	3	2	5	1	D2	A	ZMZ	1	Unidentified Mammal	6	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	11.99	-

Acc	TempSite	Cat	Spec	Fld	Ph	STP	Str	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date		V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V9	Ptn	Note
	3662-02	3	1	5	1	D2	A	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-
	3662-02	3	1	5	1	D2	A	CRP 36	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Polychrome	1	-	1795	1825	-	-	102	79	-	1	110	1.4	red, brown, and green
	3662-02	3	1	5	1	D2	A	SAG 12	Broad/Crown Glass	2	0.8	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
	3662-02	3	2	5	1	D2	A	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790	-	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	3	3	5	1	D2	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	1.4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	4	1	6	1	D3	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	4	2	6	1	D3	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775	1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	4	3	6	1	D3	A	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	3	-	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	4	1	6	1	D3	A	SAG 12	Broad/Crown Glass	1	0.6	-	-	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
	3662-02	4	2	6	1	D3	A	SAF 5	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	2	-	-	-	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	4	3	6	1	D3	A	SAB 1	Brick	2	2.8	-	-	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	5	1	7	1	D4	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	2	7	1	D4	A	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820	-	-	-	19	79	-	3	50	1.4	incised annular stripes
	3662-02	5	3	7	1	D4	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775	1840	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	4	7	1	D4	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775	1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	5	7	1	D4	A	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	2	-	1775	1820	-	-	101	78	-	2	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	6	7	1	D4	A	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775	1820	-	-	107	79	-	2	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	7	7	1	D4	A	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775	1820	-	-	101	78	-	1	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	5	1	7	1	D4	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	2.4	-	-	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	6	1	8	1	D5	A	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	6	2	8	1	D5	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775	1840	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	6	3	8	1	D5	A	CEU 21	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware - Combed Lines	1	-	1670	1795	-	-	803	357	-	1	62	1.7	Staffordshire style
	3662-02	6	4	8	1	D5	A	CEU 23	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware - Trailed	1	-	1670	1795	-	-	801	357	-	1	62	1.7	brown bands
	3662-02	6	5	8	1	D5	A	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	749	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	6	6	8	1	D5	A	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	750	357	-	1	62	1.7	-
	3662-02	6	1	8	1	D5	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	7.5	-	-	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	6	2	8	1	D5	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	30.9	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	7	1	9	1	D6	A	CER 1	Redware - Unglazed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	7	2	9	1	D6	A	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	7	3	9	1	D6	A	CRP 25	Pearlware - Embossed Body	2	-	1775	1840	-	-	914	79	-	1	-	1.4	refit
	3662-02	7	4	9	1	D6	A	CRW 35	Whiteware - Underglaze Handpainted	1	-	1820	-	-	-	2	78	-	1	62	1.4	-
	3662-02	7	5	9	1	D6	A	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825	1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	30	1.4	-
	3662-02	7	6	9	1	D6	A	CRW 84	Whiteware - Colored Glaze	1	-	1820	-	-	-	2	79	-	1	62	1.4	-
	3662-02	7	7	9	1	D6	A	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820	-	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	7	1	9	1	D6	A	SAF 5	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	1	-	-	-	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	7	2	9	1	D6	A	SAF 1	Handwrought Nail	2	-	-	1820	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	8	1	10	1	D7	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	9	1	11	1	D8	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762	1820	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	1.4	-

Acc	TempSite	Cat	Spec	Fld	Ph	STP	Str	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V9	Ptn	Note
	3662-02	9	2	11	1	D8	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	9	3	11	1	D8	A	CRP 35	Pearlware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1775 1820	-	-	2	79	-	1	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	9	4	11	1	D8	A	CRW 55	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1	-	1825 1915	-	-	2	79	-	1	30	1.4	-
	3662-02	9	5	11	1	D8	A	CER 62	Redware - Brown Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	79	-	1	62	1.4	-
	3662-02	9	1	11	1	D8	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	52.9	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	10	1	12	1	D9	A	CFB 75	Stoneware - Miscellaneous Bottle	1	-	1800 1930	-	-	627	126	-	1	63	1.2	-
	3662-02	10	2	12	1	D9	A	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	10	3	12	1	D9	A	CRC 61	Creamware - Dipped - Mocha	1	-	1770 1860	-	-	557	79	-	1	61	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	4	12	1	D9	A	CRC 35	Creamware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	3	-	1765 1810	-	-	101	79	-	1	50	1.4	two refit
	3662-02	10	5	12	1	D9	A	CRC 0	Creamware	6	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	6	12	1	D9	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	3	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	7	12	1	D9	A	CRC 35	Creamware - Underglaze Handpainted - Blue	1	-	1765 1810	-	-	101	79	-	3	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	8	12	1	D9	A	CRC 50	Creamware - Underglaze Transfer Printed - Blue	1	-	1780 1820	-	-	2	79	-	3	50	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	9	12	1	D9	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	10	1	12	1	D9	A	SAB 1	Brick	2	5.3	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	10	2	12	1	D9	A	SAG 12	Broad/Crown Glass	2	1.1	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
	3662-02	10	3	12	1	D9	A	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	176.1	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	0.0	-
	3662-02	11	1	13	1	D10	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	11	1	13	1	D10	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	1.6	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	11	2	13	1	D10	A	SAF 2	Handwrought Nail - Rose Head	1	-	- 1820	-	624	-	436	1	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	11	3	13	1	D10	A	SAF 5	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	2	-	- -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	11	4	13	1	D10	A	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	1	-	-	2.12	-
	3662-02	12	1	14	1	D11	A	CRP 0	Pearlware	1	-	1775 1840	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	12	2	14	1	D11	A	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	12	1	14	1	D11	A	SAB 1	Brick	1	50.3	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	12	2	14	1	D11	A	SPS 1	Tobacco Related	1	-	1930 -	-	420	-	-	1	-	13	7.55	plastic cigar bit/mouthpiece
	3662-02	13	1	15	1	D13	A	CEU 0	Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware	1	-	1670 1795	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	13	2	15	1	D13	A	CER 4	Redware - Dark Brown to Black Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	752	357	-	1	61	1.7	-
	3662-02	13	3	15	1	D13	A	CER 2	Redware - Clear Glaze	1	-	- -	-	-	-	357	-	1	-	1.7	-
	3662-02	14	1	16	1	D13	B	CRC 0	Creamware	1	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	15	1	17	1	D14	B	CRC 0	Creamware	2	-	1762 1820	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	1.4	-
	3662-02	15	1	17	1	D14	B	SAG 12	Broad/Crown Glass	1	0.7	- -	-	320	-	-	2	-	11	2.11	-
	3662-02	15	2	17	1	D14	B	SAB 1	Brick	3	16.3	- -	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2.16	-
	3662-02	15	3	17	1	D14	B	SAB 1	Brick	1	0.7	- -	-	1	-	591	2	-	-	2.16	-