

**PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT &
PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**

BEACON VIEWS PROJECT

100 CONKLIN STREET,
BEACON, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:

BEACON VIEWS LLC
C/O NATHAN KAHN
1041 EAST 22 STREET
BROOKLYN NEW YORK 11210



HUDSON VALLEY
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS, LTD.
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AUGUST 2019

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **ACOE, SEQR**

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Search & Sensitivity Assessment & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **100 Conklin Street**

Minor Civil Division: **City of Beacon**

County: **Dutchess County**

Survey Area (English& Metric)

Length: **1010'/307.9 m**

Width: **470'/143.2 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **8.6 acres (3.48 ha)**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Wappingers NY Quadrangle**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **79 @50' (15m) intervals**

Number & Size of Units: N/A

Width of Plowed Strips: N/A

Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: **0**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **0**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance:

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within Project APE: **0**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project APE: **0**

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **0**

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **0**

Report Author (s): **Beth Selig, MA, RPA**

Date of Report: **August 2019**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

I.	PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT	1
A.	BEACON VIEWS PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
B.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	6
•	ECOLOGY	6
•	GEOLOGY	6
•	DRAINAGE	6
•	SOILS	6
C.	RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SURVEYS	8
•	PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	8
•	PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS	8
D.	NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE/LISTED SITES	9
E.	NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT	9
F.	HISTORIC CONTEXT	9
•	CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	11
•	AERIAL REVIEW	17
G.	ASSESSMENT OF SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES	21
•	PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY	21
•	HISTORIC SENSITIVITY	21
H.	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	21
II.	PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY	22
I.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY	22
J.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS	22
K.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
L.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	29

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: 2016 USGS Wappingers NY Topographical Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.) Scale: 1"=1250'.
- Figure 2: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project APE. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=235'.
- Figure 3: 1850 J.C. Sidney Map *of Dutchess County, New York*. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=1880'.
- Figure 4: 1867 Beers, F.W. *Atlas of New York and Vicinity Town of Fishkill Dutchess County*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=940'.
- Figure 5: 1891 Beers Atlas *of the Hudson River New York City to Troy*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1500'.
- Figure 6: 1903 Newburgh USGS Topographical Quadrangles. (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1880'.
- Figure 7: 1956 / 1981 Wappingers Falls Topographical Maps. 7.5 Minute Series (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1500'.
- Figure 8: 1936 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=270'.
- Figure 9: 1970 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=360'.
- Figure 10: 2004 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=270'.
- Figure 11: Beacon Views Project. Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey. Scale: 1"=80'.

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2019)
- Table 2: Previously Completed Archaeological Surveys within one-mile radius

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- Photo 1: The western portion of the parcel is a lightly wooded elevated knoll. View to the northeast.
- Photo 2: A wetland is located in the southwestern portion of the Project APE. View to the north.
- Photo 3: The western boundary of the parcel is defined by a chain-link fence. View to the west.
- Photo 4: A hay field borders the property to the east. View to the southeast.
- Photo 5: The residential properties along Conklin Street are built on a substantial amount of fill. View to the south.
- Photo 6: A previously or developed property, formerly operated by the Knights of Columbus borders the southeastern part of the property. View to the east.
- Photo 7: View to the south from within the Project APE toward 37 Conklin Street.
- Photo 8: View to the southeast along the southern boundary of the Project APE. This location has been disturbed by the prior construction activities.
- Photo 9: The Project APE is overgrown with vegetation and the ground surface is covered with downed trees. View to the northeast.
- Photo 10: A large ceramic drainage pipe was identified in the central portion of the APE, draining into the wetland area. View to the north.
- Photo 11: The landscape next to the north of the pipe, at the base of the slope has been built up and leveled. View to the east.
- Photo 12: The landscape at the base of the slope appears to have been artificially leveled. View to the east.
- Photo 13: Transect 4 tested a level area at the base of the slope. View to the west.
- Photo 14: The fence line defined the northeastern parcel boundary, and served as a baseline for Transects 5 through 13. View to the west.
- Photo 15: Piles of concrete and asphalt are located within the disturbed area, along the eastern boundary of the parcel. View of a pile on Transect 6.
- Photo 16: The landscape in the eastern portion of the parcel is much higher than the ground surface to the west. View to the south along TR 5.

I. PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

A. BEACON VIEWS PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In July of 2019, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained to complete a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Beacon Views project located at the northern extent of Conklin Street, a short distance north of Fishkill Creek in the City of Beacon, Dutchess County New York.

The purpose of the Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey is to determine whether previously identified cultural resources (historic and archeological sites) are located within the boundaries of the proposed project, and to evaluate the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be located within the boundaries of the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE). All work was completed in accordance with the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections published by the New York Archeological Council* (NYAC) and recommended for use by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The report has been prepared according to New York State OPRHP's *Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements*, established in 2005.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed by Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. A project site visit was conducted Beth Selig on August 5, 2019 to observe and photograph existing conditions within the Project APE. The information gathered during the walkover reconnaissance is included in the relevant sections of the report.

The Beacon Views (hereafter “the Project APE”) consists of ±8.6 acres (3.48 h) of woodland located on the northwestern side of a residential neighborhood. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes the entirety of the parcel, excepting a large wetland. An area of slope in excess of 12% grade is located in the western portion of the parcel. In its current state, the Project APE is an overgrown agricultural and lightly forested parcel that contains a wetland area and slopes that ascend to a knoll. In some locations, the vegetation is very dense. Within the wetland area, the ground surface is mucky, with areas of standing water. At the time of the field investigations, the wetland had been flagged, but the survey of the boundaries had not been completed.

The proposed undertaking includes constructing a townhome residential development within the boundaries of the parcel. These structures will be located outside the boundaries of the delineated wetland. A recreation area is proposed in the western portion of the parcel, with a trail extending to adjoining properties. No impacts are proposed within the boundaries of the wetland.

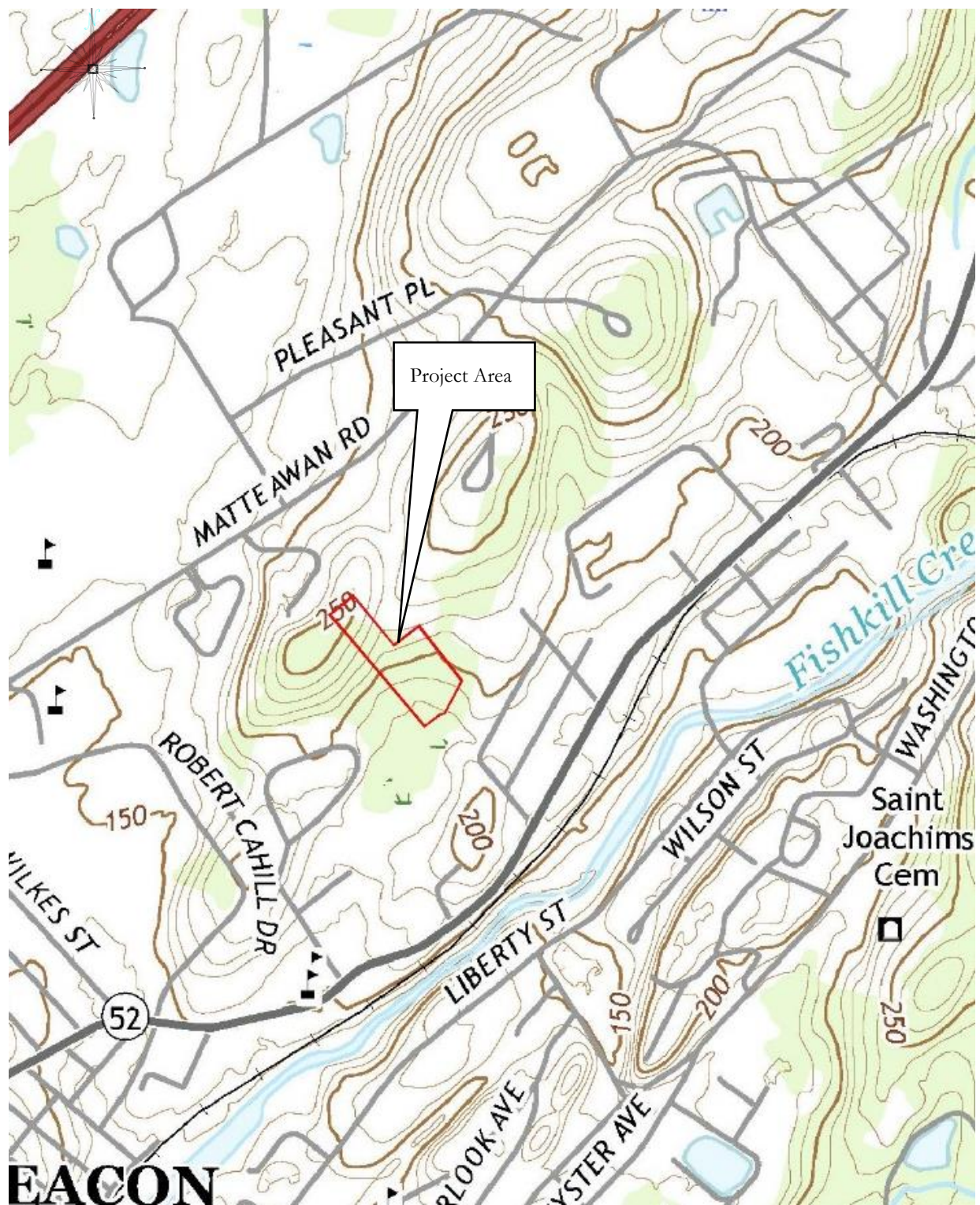


Figure 1: 2016 USGS Wappingers NY Topographical Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.)
Scale: 1"=1250'.



Photo 1: The western portion of the parcel is a lightly wooded elevated knoll. View to the northeast.



Photo 2: A wetland is located in the southwestern portion of the Project APE. View to the north.



Photo 3: The western boundary of the parcel is defined by a chain-link fence. View to the west.



Photo 4: A hay field borders the property to the east. View to the southeast.



Photo 5: The residential properties along Conklin Street are built on a substantial amount of fill. View to the south.



Photo 6: A previously or developed property, formerly operated by the Knights of Columbus borders the southeastern part of the property. View to the east.

B. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The landscape within the Project APE is a mix of lightly wooded areas, wetlands and areas overgrown with dense old field succession vegetation. The elevations within the Project APE include slopes that rise from the southwestern edge of the parcel at 176' (53.65 m) Above Mean Sea Level, to 250' (76.2 m) AMSL in the northwestern portion of the parcel.

ECOLOGY

The Project APE lies in a vegetation zone where the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone meets the Appalachian Oak Forest Zone. In the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone, sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees in this type of forest (Bailey 1995). In the Appalachian Oak Forest Zone, tall, broad-leaved deciduous trees predominate, particularly Red Oak and White Oak. The wooded areas of the site contain trees with diameters that suggest relatively recent reforestation, probably within the last 30 to 50 years.

GEOLOGY

The Project Parcel is situated within the Taconic Mountains physiographic province that extends from the Washington County, New York-Rutland County, Vermont line in the north to the vicinity of Harriman Dutchess County in the south. The Taconic Mountains rise above the landscape east of the Hudson River and create a transition from the low-lying Hudson River Valley to the Green Mountains in Vermont and the Berkshire Mountains in Massachusetts. Ground surface elevations range from near sea level in the vicinity of the City of Troy to approximately 1,900 feet AMSL at Perigo Hill in the vicinity of East Poestenskill on the Rensselaer Plateau. The Rensselaer Plateau forms the foothills of the Taconic Mountains to the east.

The topography of the Taconic Mountains physiographic province reflects the complex structural geology of the relatively resistant rock types underlying the province. Most of the ridges and valleys trend roughly north-south as a result of the similarly trending structural features (folds and faults), produced by the Taconic Orogeny.

The surficial geologic deposits overlying the bedrock of the Taconic Mountains physiographic province consist primarily of glacial till in the form of ground moraines and north-south oriented drumlins. The north-south orientation of the drumlins is indicative of the direction of ice movement during the most recent ice advance during the Wisconsin Period of Pleistocene glaciation.

DRAINAGE

Drainage on the site is into Fishkill Creek, which is located 2200' (670.7m) to the southeast of the Project APE. Numerous precontact sites have been identified adjacent to Fishkill Creek, a tributary of the Hudson River

SOILS

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depths of soils that are found in an area. The characteristics of the soils within the Project APE have an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soils present affect the ability of an area to support human populations. The Soil Survey's mapped boundaries are considered approximate, as they generally correspond poorly to the actual boundaries of landforms and soils types within an area. Details of the soils within the Project APE have been included below in Table 1.



Figure 2: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project APE. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=235'.

Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2019)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Soil Horizons & Texture	Slope	Drainage	Landform
BeB	Bernardston silt loam	H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam H2 - 8 to 27 inches: silt loam H3 - 27 to 80 inches: silt loam	3 to 8 %	Well drained	Drumlinoid ridges, hills, till plains
BeC	Bernardston silt loam	H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam H2 - 8 to 27 inches: silt loam H3 - 27 to 80 inches: silt loam	8 to 15 %	Well drained	Drumlinoid ridges, hills, till plains
Ca	Canandaigua silt loam, neutral substratum	H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam H2 - 6 to 40 inches: silt loam H3 - 40 to 72 inches: silt loam	0 to 3%	Very Poorly Drained, Hydric Soil	Depressions
NwC	Nassau-Cardigan complex, rolling, very rocky	H1 - 0 to 5 inches: channery silt loam H2 - 5 to 16 inches: very channery silt loam H3 - 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock	5 to 15%	Somewhat excessively drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
		H1 - 0 to 8 inches: channery silt loam H2 - 8 to 20 inches: channery loam H3 - 20 to 30 inches: channery silt loam H4 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock		Well Drained	Ridges, hills

C. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SURVEYS

To gather information on the history and prehistory of the Project APE and the surrounding region, HVCRC consulted historical documents and maps available at the Library of Congress, David Rumsey Cartography Associates and the New York Public Library. HVCRC reviewed the combined site files of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the New York State Museum (NYSM) for information regarding previously recorded archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project APE. HVCRC also consulted regional Native American sources (e.g. Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk 1973) for descriptions of regional archeological sites.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Twelve previously documented archaeological sites have been identified within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. None of these identified sites will be impacted by the proposed project.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within one- mile radius				
Site Number	Site Name	Distance from Project APE	Time Period	Site Type/ Materials Recovered
02741.000343	Groveville Mill	2640' / 0.8 k	Historic	Post 1930 concrete foundation
2706.000051	J.B. Seaman Residence	5280' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of nineteenth century Map Documented Structure (MDS)
2706.000052	G A Seaman Historic Site	3960' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of Map Documented Structures
2716.000019	Leacote Stone Water Tower 1925	3960' / 1.6k	Precontact	Scraper and FCR, Small Camp site, National Register Listed
2741.000013	Schenck Mill Site	5280' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of Map Documented Mill Structure
2741.000015	Jarvis Site	5280' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of Map Documented Structures
2741.000016	Fishkill Landing Settlement	3960' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of Map Documented Structures
2741.000345	Matteawan Company	3960' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of nineteenth century Map Documented Structures
2741.000346	Schenck Grist Mill	5280' / 1.6k	Historic	Location of Map Documented Mill Structure
NYSM 6621	AC Parker Dutchess	2640' / 0.8k	Historic	Traces of Occupation
NYSM 7856	AC Parker Dutchess 13A	2640' / 0.8k	Precontact	Burial site, location of several precontact cemeteries
NYSM 9055	AC Parker Dutchess	5280' / 1.6 k	Precontact	A.C. Parker reference to a Wappinger Village site located near Castle Point

PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

As part of the research for this project, surveys completed for sites in the general area were consulted. A total of three surveys have been completed within a one mile radius of the Project APE. These surveys, completed for both municipal undertakings as well as residential developments, did not identify any archaeological sites.

D. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE/LISTED SITES

The National Register Database and OPRHP files were reviewed to identify structures on or in the vicinity of the Project APE that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or identified as National Register Eligible. The Project APE is located to the north of the boundaries of the Grovesville Mill Historic District, and south of the Matteawean State Hospital, both National Register Eligible Districts. No historic properties, either eligible or listed, are located within or adjacent to the boundaries of the Project APE.

E. NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT

During the Paleoindian period, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers occupied what is now New York State. These bands exploited the resources of the landscape by hunting game and gathering plants. Paleoindian sites have been in the upland regions a short distance from the Hudson River (Ritchie and Funk 1976). Frequently these sites are associated with sources of stone, as is the case with a site in Greene County where a quarry-workshop complex has been excavated. More frequently, the sites appear to have been temporary campsites located where it would be possible to watch for game as it moved across the landscape (Ritchie 1980).

With the lowering of the water table during the Archaic period, subsistence methods and technologies changed in response to climatic warming. This was accompanied by an increase in vegetation density and diversity, changing faunal migrations and a change in sea levels (Sirkin 1977). The Archaic Period was likely a time of incipient sedentism among the inhabitants of the area. Changes in settlement and subsistence patterns that occurred during the Late Archaic period reflect an increased exploitation of coastal and riverine resources (Snow 1980). Ground stone food processing tools are more common, reflecting an increase in processed plant resources in the diet. Projectile points commonly found at Late Archaic sites include narrow stemmed, broad stemmed and side notched types (Snow 1980). The Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic is the most represented throughout New York State, and is subdivided into a series of phases: Vergennes, Vosburg, Sylvan Lake, River and Snook Kill. Ground stone tools appear, and steatite bowls are associated with the later part of this time period (Pretola and Freedman 2007).

The Woodland period is distinguished from the Archaic in part, by the use of ceramics. Horticulture, although practiced in other parts of North America at an earlier date, does not appear in the Hudson River Valley until c. 1000 AD (Funk 1976). The soil and moisture requirements for the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash created a marked change in the pattern of land use and the selection of locations for villages (Hart and Brumbach 2005). It was no longer necessary for the entire group to move from place to place following a seasonal round of migration fueled by fluctuating sources of food. Cord marked ceramics became common during the Middle Woodland period, and incised vessels, many with a collar area, are typical of Late Woodland cultures (Lavin et al 1993). Up to the time of Contact, two Algonquin-speaking Indian nations, referred to locally as the Wappinger and the Mohican (Mahican), occupied the southern and northern sections of Dutchess County. These tribal people were sedentary, living in small permanent villages and growing crops such as maize and squash (Cronon 1983).

F. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Dutchess County, one of New York's original counties, was created in 1683 and at that time included all of Putnam County and part of Columbia County (Cronon 1983). The county was divided into thirteen patents, with the Rombout Patent being one of the earliest. Dutch settlement on the patents began in the late 1600s, with English Quakers from Rhode Island and Long Island moving into the eastern part of the county in the 1740s (Cronon 1983).

The Project APE falls within a landscape that was originally part of the 85,000 acre Rombout Patent, which was granted to Francis Rombout, Gulian Verplanck, and Stephanus Van Cortland in 1685. The land was originally purchased from the Wappingers Indians for real estate speculation. As payment, the Wappingers received one hundred royals and trade items such as wampum, bars of lead, tobacco, guns, powder, cloth, kettles and horses (Smith 1882).

The patent was soon after divided into three sections. The southernmost section includes the City of Beacon. It was inherited by Catherine Brett, Francis Rombout's only child. Madam Brett and her husband built a house around 1709, which is listed on the National Register (Hasbrouck 1909).

Following her husband's death, Madam Brett was instrumental in developing the Beacon area. She established mills along the major waterways, and encouraged settlers from western Long Island to settle in the region. Among the early families to purchase land from Madame Brett were the Van Wyck, Swartwout, Wiltse, Hasbrouck, DuBois and Verplanck families (Hasbrouck 1909).

The City of Beacon was formed in 1913 from the villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan (Lamson 1937). The name Beacon is derived from nearby Beacon Mountain (known in the Colonial period as "The Grand Sachem"), upon which patriots would light signal fires to warn of British movements during the American Revolution (Hasbrouck 1909). The Project APE is located in the former hamlet of Groveville, which sat north of Fishkill Creek between Matteawan to the west and Fishkill to the east.

During the nineteenth century, Matteawan was an important manufacturing center in the Middle Hudson Valley. The Matteawan Manufacturing Company was founded in 1812 and engaged in the cotton milling industry. Another important textile factory was the Glenham Mill, which produced woolen goods from 1823 through the 1870s. The mill's most active period was during the Civil War, which spurred a huge demand for indigo blue goods for the Union Army. The factory was greatly enlarged, and scores of tenement houses for workers were built (Hasbrouck 1909). Other factories were built along Fishkill Creek, including the Wicapee Company, the Fishkill Landing Machine Company and several brickyards. Manufacturing was still a vital part of the local economy as late as the mid-twentieth century. In the 1960s, the City of Beacon represented 7% of Dutchess County's labor force, but had over 11 % of the county's industrial jobs (Hudson River Valley Commission 1970).

After the Civil War, the railroad facilitated the growth of a summer resort industry in the Beacon area. The National Register listed Mount Beacon Incline Railway was built in 1902 to shuttle passengers via an electric cable railway, to hotels at the top of Beacon Mountain. A Colonial period roadway, the "Old Road" laid for Madame Brett between the Hudson River and the eastern limits of her landholdings, linked villages along Fishkill Creek (Hasbrouck 1909). The "Old Road", currently Route 52, ran on the high ground north of the creek.

The Project APE was part of the former Matteawan State Hospital, known currently as the Fishkill Correctional Facility. In 1886, a legislative commission recommended the purchase of the 246-acre Dates Farm in the village of Matteawan for \$25,000, or just over \$100 per acre (correctionshistory.org).

This facility was constructed during period of reform to better treat and serve mentally ill inmates separately from other inmates. As the state Asylums were overcrowded, Matteawan State Hospital was intended to house inmates and patients who were too dangerous for hospital institutions, and too ill for prisons such as Sing-Sing Prison (NR Eligibility Form). Matteawan was a working institution that provided routines and occupations for its residents. It included extensive acreage up to 700 acres (280 ha) that were devoted to vegetable and fruit

cultivation, a dairy farm, a piggery and pastureland for the animals. Barns and other farm buildings were built down the hill from the asylum (correctionshistory.org).

The Matteawan farm was closed in the mid-1960s, a period where the facility transformed itself many times. This transformation was due in part to new court legislation, but also in part due to several tragic events at the hospital. By 1977, the facility that would become the present day Fishkill Correctional facility was established (correctionshistory.org). The Fishkill Correctional facility was considerably smaller in size than the original 700-acre state hospital. Parts of its property were appropriated for the Beacon Correctional Facility for women and Downstate Correctional, a reception and classification center which opened in 1979 (correctionshistory.org).

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

HVCRC examined historical maps of Dutchess County to identify possible structures, previous road alignments and other landscape features or alterations that could affect the likelihood that archeological and/or historic resources could be located within the Project APE. These maps are included in this report, with the boundaries of the Project APE superimposed. Nineteenth century maps frequently lack the accuracy of location and scale present in modern surveys. As a result of this common level of inaccuracy on the historic maps, the location of the Project APE is drafted relative to the roads, structures, and other features as they are drawn, and should be regarded as approximate. The historic maps included in this report depict the sequence of road construction and settlement/development in the vicinity of the Project APE.



Figure 3: 1850 J.C. Sidney Map of Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=1880'.

The earliest map examined is the 1850 J.C. Sidney Map of Dutchess County, New York. The Project APE is shown to the north of Fishkill Creek at the southern extent of the hamlet of Glenham. The Project APE is located on interior land, to the east of the Dates Farm. A hill is shown north of the property, on land owned by J. VanVoorhes.



Figure 4: 1867 Beers, F.W. *Atlas of New York and Vicinity Town of Fishkill Dutchess County*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=940'.

The 1867 Beers Map shows the Project APE was the northwest of Groverville Mills (woolen factory) on unoccupied land. To the southwest of the Project APE is the village of Matteawan, which has become densely populated. To the southeast is the A.C. Rogers farm, which was subdivided in 1843 and sold to A. T Stewart, who built the Groverville Mills complex (Hasbrouck 1909).

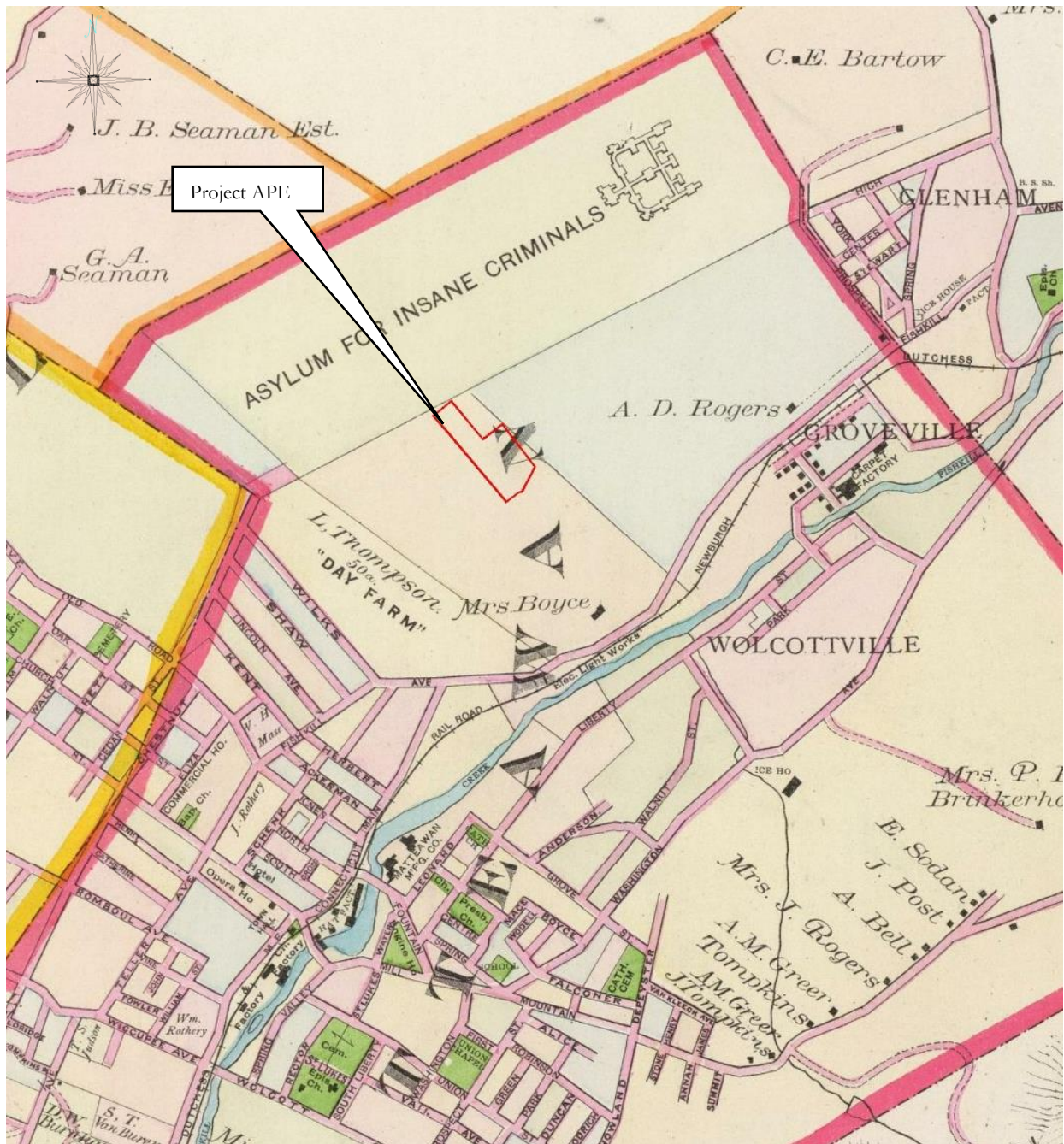


Figure 5: 1891 Beers Atlas of the Hudson River New York City to Troy. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1500'.

By 1891, there have been significant changes in the vicinity of the Project APE. Matteawan State Hospital, shown as the Asylum for Insane Criminals has been constructed to the north of the Project APE. To the south, is a residence owned by Mrs. Boyce. To the west of the Project APE is L. Thompsons "Day Farm". The hamlet of Matteawan has expanded considerably along both sides of Fishkill Creek.

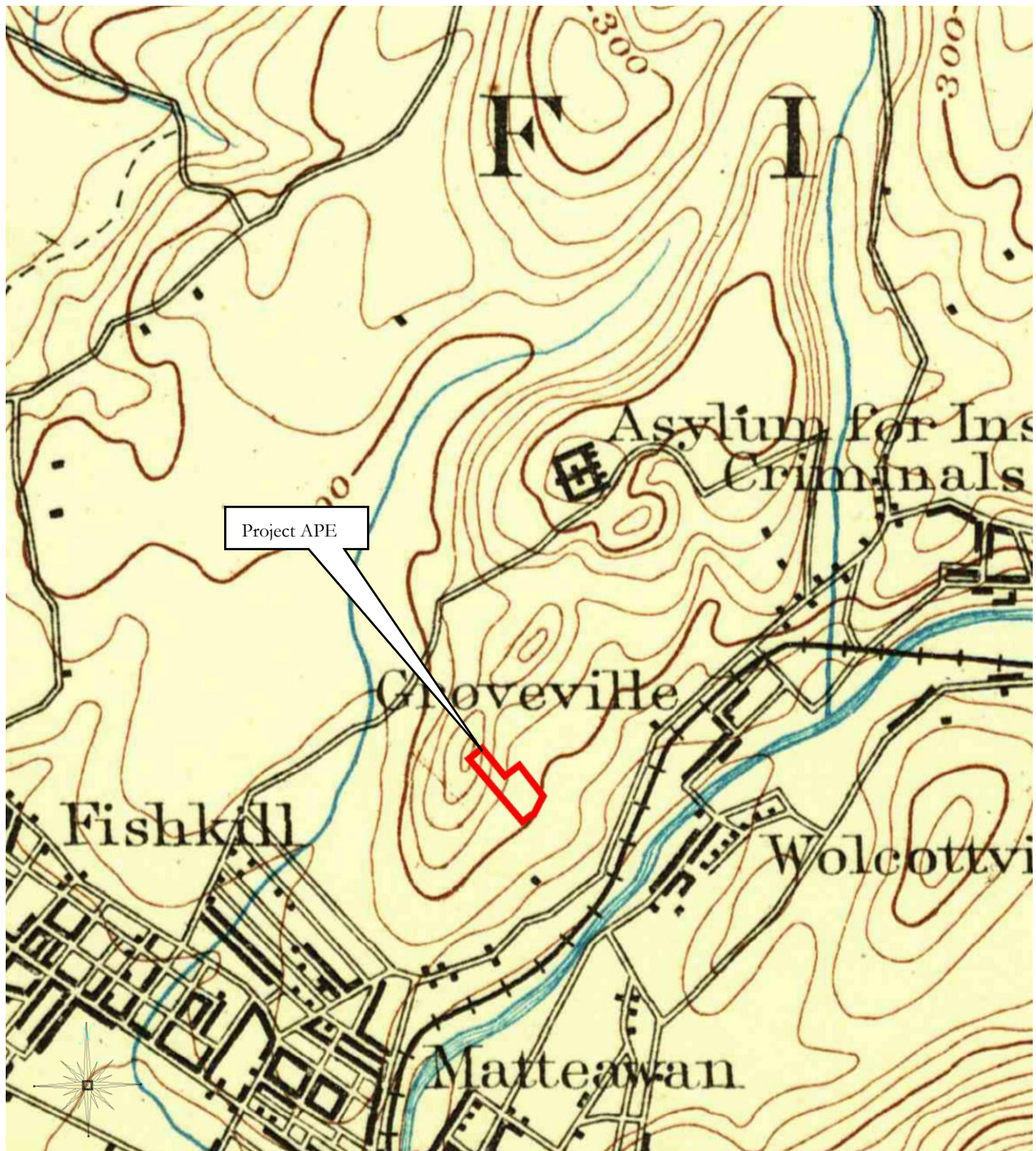


Figure 6: 1903 Newburgh USGS Topographical Quadrangles. (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1880'.

The USGS topographical maps depict the locations of roads, structures and landscape features; however, they do not indicate property landowners. This map indicates that there are no structures within the vicinity of the Project APE. This map shows the Asylum to the northeast of the project boundaries. There is no indication of the boundaries of the State Hospital shown on this map.

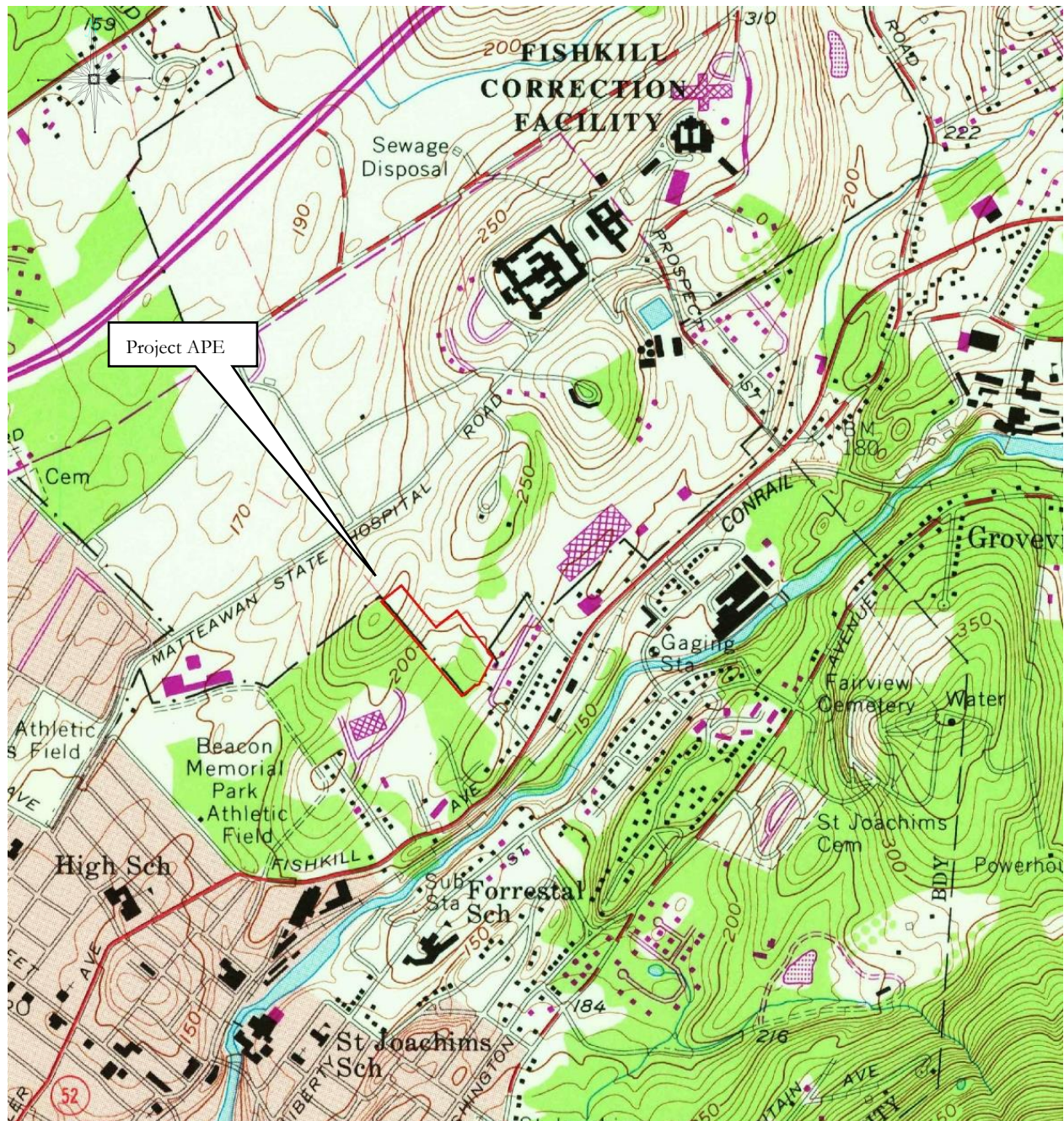


Figure 7: 1956 / 1981 Wappingers Falls Topographical Maps. 7.5 Minute Series (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1500'.

The 1956 topographical map shows updates (in purple) that were taken from aerial images in 1981. The Matteawan State Hospital is now Fishkill Correctional Facility. This map also shows the fence line that bounds the correctional facility property. This fence line, shown as a black dashed line and includes the Project APE. The topographical map indicates that the majority of the Project APE has been cleared, and that by the 1980s De Soto Avenue is under construction.

AERIAL REVIEW

To track the evolution of the structures within the Project APE, a series of aerial images have been examined and are included in this report



Figure 8: 1936 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=270'.

The 1936 aerial image shows the Project APE as wooded and bordered by open agricultural fields. To the south, De Soto Avenue has not been constructed.



Figure 9: 1970 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=360'.

The 1970 aerial image shows that the northern part of the APE has been maintained as cleared land. To the south, residential structure have been built along DeSoto Avenue.



Figure 10: 2004 Aerial Image. Dutchess County, New York. (Source: Dutchess County Parcel Access) Scale: 1"=270'.

The 2004 aerial image shows that portions of the parcel have been graded and disturbed. This disturbed area, along the southern and northeastern boundary, is the result of the construction of a proposed road. On August 7 2019, Mr. Coulter, a longtime resident on DeSoto Avenue informed the principal investigator that a road had been partially constructed through the area. In addition, water lines had been installed, as evidenced by the presence of a fire hydrant adjacent to the southern property boundary. Mr. Coulter also stated that the roadway had been dramatically built up, and that at one time the entire landscape was at the same elevation as the property at 11 DeSoto Avenue. He also indicated that the housing lot at 37 Conklin Street had once been at the same elevation, a difference of nearly 10' (3.04 m) but was filled in prior to the construction of the residence (Personal Communication, Beth Selig 8/7/2019).



Photo 7: View to the south from within the Project APE toward 37 Conklin Street.



Photo 8: View to the southeast along the southern boundary of the Project APE. This location has been disturbed by the prior construction activities.

G. ASSESSMENT OF SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

PRECONTACT PERIOD SENSITIVITY

Precontact period archaeological sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented Precontact archeological sites, known Precontact period resources, and physiographic characteristics, such as topography and proximity to freshwater. The project's location, a short distance from Fishkill Creek, and previously identified archaeological sites, combined with the fact that undisturbed, and level terrain exists within this Project APE, makes this landscape moderate to highly sensitive for precontact cultural resources.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Careful examination of the historic and topographical maps available indicates that the Project APE has been agricultural land for a significant portion of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No residential structures are shown within the project boundaries, which was part of the Matteawan State Hospital farm. Disturbance has taken place within the Project APE, with the partial construction of roads along the eastern and southern boundaries, and the installation of a drainage culvert in the center. Given the fact that nineteenth century structures are not located within or adjacent to the Project APE, and the amount of prior disturbance the historic sensitivity is considered low.

H. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The use history and environmental conditions present on the Beacon Views Project Parcel indicates that the area is sensitive for precontact cultural resources. It is therefore recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken on those undisturbed areas within the Project APE that have been assessed to have the potential to yield cultural resources.

II. PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

I. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the Project APE is located in an area of precontact period activity. In addition, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the level, undisturbed portions of the Project APE are moderate to highly sensitive for precontact cultural materials. Phase 1B field investigations took place from August 5 to August 7, 2019, under the supervision of Beth Selig, MA, RPA.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during an intensive walkover inspection, which evaluated the landscape to determine areas of prior disturbance, slopes in excess of 12% grade, saturated or wet soils and document evidence of former land usage. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 50' (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface and the boundaries of the Project APE. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a scaled map that shows surveyed borders and the locations of the various structures or features identified (Field Reconnaissance Map).

Shovel tests (STs), approximately 45 cm in diameter, were spaced 50 feet apart and excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil, unless impeded by rocks or other obstructions. This subsurface testing strategy was applied in areas of undisturbed soils and that were well drained and did not contain surface water. All soils excavated from shovel tests were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Shovel test profiles were recorded on standard field forms, which included stratigraphic depths, Munsell soil color, texture and inclusions, disturbances and artifacts (Appendix A). The presence of clearly modern materials, such as plastic fragments, modern bottle glass fragments, or twentieth-century architectural materials were noted on field forms, but HVCRC does not generally collect these materials for analysis or inclusion in the artifact assemblage. Had precontact period artifacts been recovered from shovel tests they would have been bagged, and labeled with standard project provenience information. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, all recovered materials would be washed, identified, inventoried and re-bagged in labeled clean 4-mil archival quality plastic bags. Any recovered artifacts would have been identified and described based on material type and standard descriptive characteristics and included in an artifact inventory.

J. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Field investigations began with a comprehensive walkover of the project parcel. During the walkover inspection, the field team noted a fire hydrant along the southern boundary, a drainage culvert in the central portion of the APE, near the western boundary, and large piles of rock and concrete near the eastern boundary. The piles of rock and concrete are associated with a built up area where new road construction took place in 2003. Mr. Coulter stated that the roads were partially constructed as part of a plan to develop the parcel (personal communication Beth Selig 8/7/2019).

The project parcel is bordered by a chain-link fence topped with barbed wire. This fence line corresponds to the boundary of the former Matteawan State Hospital. The landscape is characterized by overgrown downed trees, dense briars and tall weeds. Within the wetland area, the vegetation is sparse, and the wet mucky soil is very dark. Tree roots are visible on the ground surface within the wetland area. At the time of the field investigations, the boundaries of the wetland had been recently demarcated. These flagged boundaries appeared to extend beyond the marked boundaries of the field reconnaissance map, therefore the transects terminated at the flagged wetland boundaries.

Field investigations began in the western portion of the project parcel, at the top of a high knoll. A total of fifteen shovel tests were completed in this area of the Project APE. The field team progressed east and south across the Project APE. Transect (TR) 4 was completed along a level terrace bounded by slopes in excess of 12% grade. The soils encountered consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty loam overlying a yellowish brown silty loam.

Transects 5 through 13 tested the southern part of the APE. These transects began along a fence line and progressed south terminating at the flagged wetland boundaries, or the property boundary. A total of fifty-nine shovel tests were completed in the southern portion of the APE. The soils encountered consisted primarily of a dark yellowish brown silty loam overlying a yellowish brown silty loam and silty clay loam. The soils adjacent to the flagged wetland boundary consisted of a thin layer of black humic loam overlying a gray brown clay. Along the southeastern and eastern boundary, the shovel tests encountered areas of profound disturbance associated with grading and filling. The soils consisted of a yellowish brown fill that contained bits of concrete or asphalt. The ground surface was marked with piles of concrete, rock and asphalt pieces, and compacted fill.

K. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In June of 2019, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the proposed the Beacon Views Project, in the City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York. The Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes ± 8.6 acres (3.48 h) of woodland. The field survey covered the entirety of the parcel, excepting the areas of slope and the flagged wetland as well as areas of saturated soils.

A total of seventy-nine shovel tests were completed within the Project APE. No significant cultural material was identified during the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey. Therefore, the proposed undertaking will not affect any potentially significant cultural resources. In the opinion of HVCRC that no additional cultural resources investigations are warranted for the proposed Project. These recommendations are subject to concurrence by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.



Photo 9: The Project APE is overgrown with vegetation and the ground surface is covered with downed trees. View to the northeast.



Photo 10: A large ceramic drainage pipe was identified in the central portion of the APE, draining into the wetland area. View to the north.



Photo 11: The landscape next to the north of the pipe, at the base of the slope has been built up and leveled. View to the east.



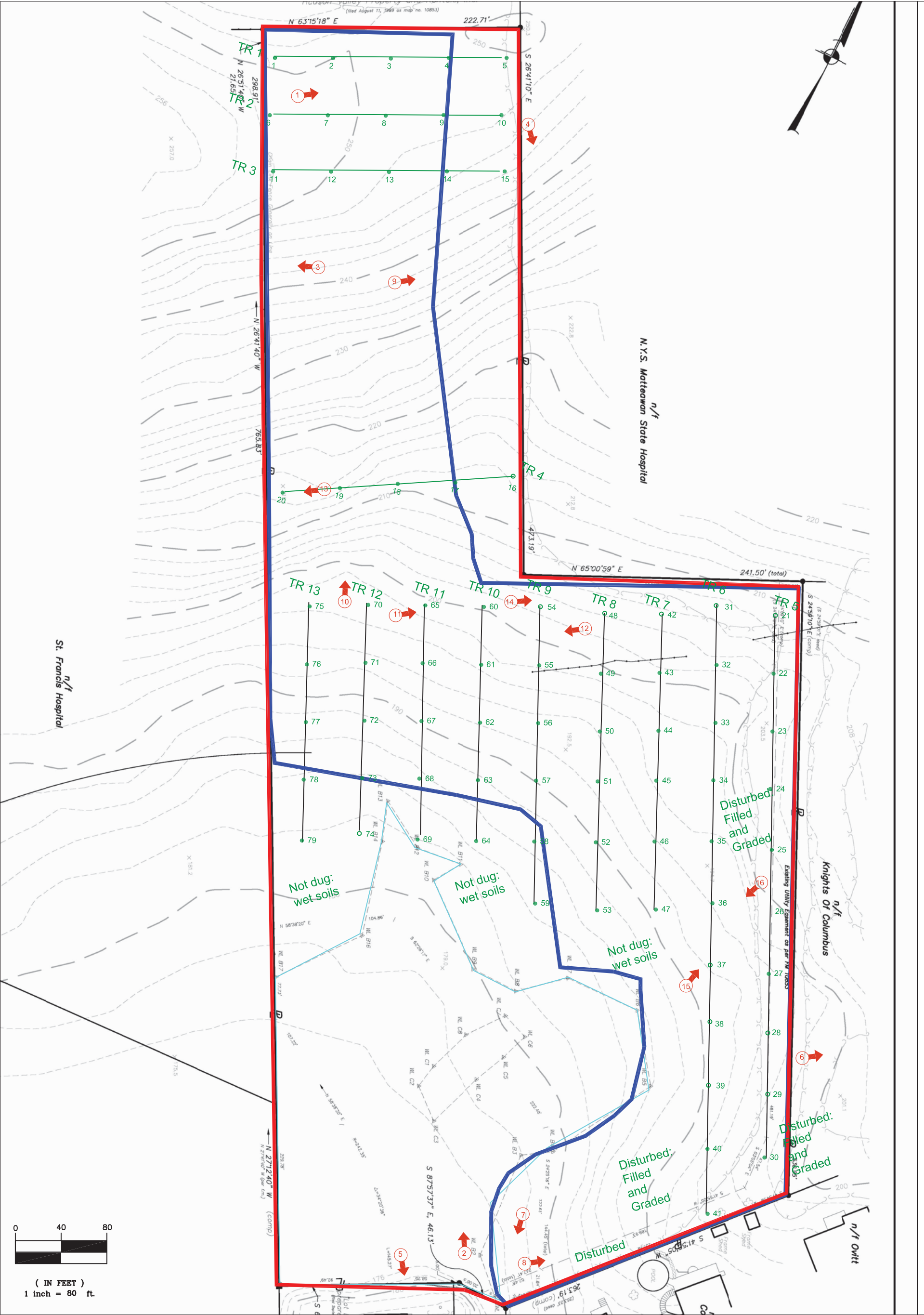
Photo 12: The landscape at the base of the slope appears to have been artificially leveled. View to the east.



Photo 13: Transect 4 tested a level area at the base of the slope. View to the west.



Photo 14: The fence line defined the northeastern parcel boundary, and served as a baseline for Transects 5 through 13. View to the west.



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
Figure 11: Beacon Views Project
Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
Scale 1" = 80'.

LEGEND

- ST Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ST Planned Shovel Test Location: Not Excavated
- ➡ ① Photographic View
- Subject Property Boundaries
- Area of Potential Effect (APE)



Photo 15: Piles of concrete and asphalt are located within the disturbed area, along the eastern boundary of the parcel. View of a pile on Transect 6.



Photo 16: The landscape in the eastern portion of the parcel is much higher than the ground surface to the west. View to the south along TR 5.

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
TR 1	1	1	0-7	0-18	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 7"
	2	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	11-13	28-32	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 13"
	3	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	8-13	20-33	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	4	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 9"
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
TR 2	6	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM	
		2	13-17	33-44	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM	
	7	1	0-10	0-26	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM	
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM	
	8	1	0-11	0-27	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 11"
	9	1	0-4	0-11	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 4"
	10	1	0-9	0-22	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 9"

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
TR 3	11	1	0-4	0-10	10YR2/1	Black silty loam	NCM	
		2	4-6	10-15	10YR7/2	Light gray silty loam	NCM	
		3	6-8	15-20	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		4	8-14	20-35	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	12	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	13	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	14	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	15	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	soil is wet
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	soil is wet
TR 4	16					Not Excavated: Slope > 15%		
	17	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	15-19	38-48	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	
	18	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
	19	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	20	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
TR 5	21					Not Excavated: Slope >15%		
	22	1	0-2	0-6	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	ST in base of gully
		2	2-9	6-24	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill	NCM	
	23	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	4-6	10-15	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	
	24	1	0-28	0-72	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 28"
	25	1	0-4	0-10	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 4"
	26					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	27	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	tennis ball (discarded)	
		2	4-11	10-27	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill	cement (discarded)	
	28					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	29					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	30	1	0-12	0-30	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 12"

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
TR 6	31					Not Excavated: Slope >15%		
	32	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	3-8	8-20	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	
	33	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	9-12	23-30	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	
	34	1	0-1	0-3	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	no A horizon
		2	1-7	3-18	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty loam	NCM	
	35	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	no A horizon
		2	1-8	2-20	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty clay loam	NCM	
	36	1	0-1	0-3	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	
		2	1-7	3-18	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill, terminated at concrete	NCM	concrete at 7"
	37					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	38					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	39					Not Excavated: Disturbed		Area graded and filled
	40	1	0-4	0-9	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill	NCM	no A horizon
	41	1	0-3	0-7	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow gravel fill	NCM	no A horizon
TR 7	42					Not Excavated: Slope > 15%		

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
	43	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with cobbles, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 8"
	44	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 5"
	45	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 5"
	46	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 5"
	47	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	Transect terminated at wetland
TR 8	48					Not Excavated: Slope >15%		
	49	1	0-11	0-29	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown clay, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 11"
	50	1	0-7	0-19	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam with cobbles, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 7"
	51	1	0-9	0-24	10YR4/4 & 10YR4/2	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam and dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM	
		2	9-13	24-34	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty clay loam	NCM	
	52	1	0-13	0-32	10YR4/4 and 10YR5/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam and yellow brown brown silty clay loam	NCM	
		2	13-18	32-45	10YR6/8	Brownish yellow silty clay loam	NCM	
	53	1	0-4	0-11	10YR7/2	Light gray clay	NCM	Transect terminated at wetland
TR 9	54					Not Excavated: Slope >15%		

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
	55	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 8"
	56	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam with cobbles	NCM	
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty clay	NCM	
	57	1	0-5	0-12	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 5"
	58	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 5"
	59	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty clay	NCM	
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/1	Gray silty clay	NCM	Transect terminated at wetland
TR 10	60	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with channery	NCM	
		2	6-12	15-30	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty clay loam with channery	NCM	
	61	1	0-7	0-19	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with channery	NCM	
		2	7-11	19-29	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty clay loam with channery	NCM	
	62	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 12"
	63	1	0-4	0-9	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown clay, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 4"
	64	1	0-7	0-19	10YR5/4	Yellow brown clay, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 7"
TR 11	65	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 8"
	66	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/1	Very dark gray brown silt with cobbles, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 4"

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
	67	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/1	Very dark gray brown silt with cobbles, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root obstruction at 6"
	68	1	0-10	0-26	10YR6/1	Gray silty loam	NCM	
		2	10-15	26-38	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
	69	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay	NCM	
		2	11-15	27-38	10YR4/1	Dark gray clay	NCM	Transect terminated at wetland
TR 12	70	1	0-5	0-12	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	5-12	12-30	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	71	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM	
		2	11-13	28-32	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 13"
	72	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, terminated at root obstruction	NCM	root at 12"
	73	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM	
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty clay loam	NCM	
	74					Not Excavated: STP in Wetland		
TR 13	75	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	
		2	2-14	6-35	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 14"

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material	Comments
	76	1	0-11	0-28	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	
		2	11-12	28-30	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM	rock at 12"
	77	1	0-10	0-25	10YR6/1	Gray silty loam	NCM	
	78	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	
		2	1-18	2-45	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM	
	79	1	0-1	0-1	10YR2/1	Black humic loam	NCM	
		2	1-11	1-29	10YR5/2	Gray brown clay	NCM	