

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
River Ridge Views, LLC

NYS Route 9D
City of Beacon
Dutchess County, New York

HAA # 5160-31

Submitted to:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number:

Involved State and Federal Agencies: *New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)*

Phase of Survey: *Phase I*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *City of Beacon*

County: *Dutchess*

SURVEY AREA

Length: *500 feet*

Width: *250 feet*

Acres: *2.9 acres*

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *10 shovel tests excavated at 15 meter (50 ft) intervals and six shovel tests excavated at 8 meter (25 ft intervals).*

Number and Size of Units: *n/a*

Width of Plowed Strips: *n/a*

Surface Survey Transect Interval: *n/a*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: *None*

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *One, River Ridge Historic Site*

Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: *None*

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further archeological investigation is recommended for the well or the scattering of late 19th and 20th-century artifacts recovered from the surrounding area in the River Ridge Historic Site.

Report Authors: *Amy Wilson and Andre Krievs*

Date of Report: *October 2017*

ABSTRACT

A Phase I Archeological Investigation was completed for the River Ridge LLC Project (Project) located in the City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York. A surface reconnaissance of the property revealed a high level of soil disturbance across the entire eastern portion of the Project. The identification of the brick-lined well at the westernmost end of the property suggests some historic cultural deposits associated with several late 19th to early 20th century map-documented structures may be present. Therefore, a Phase IB archeological investigation was conducted in this area.

The Phase IB investigation included the documentation of a well feature accompanied by the excavation of 16 shovel tests across the undisturbed, wooded western portion of the project area. The shovel testing yielded a small assemblage of historic material dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries, identified as the River Ridge historic site. The well feature and the artifact assemblage are contemporaneous with a series of late 19th and early 20th-century row houses that once stood along the east side of Beekman Road. The row houses were removed sometime during the mid to late 20th century. Except for the well feature, no foundation remains or other features were evident.

Due to the shallow subsoil, exposed bedrock, and no additional evidence of structural remains in the western portion of the Project, the River Ridge historic site does not appear be National Register eligible and no further archeological study is recommended. The entire eastern portion of the Project along Wolcott Avenue has experienced extensive prior disturbance and no further archeological investigation is recommended in that area.

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PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase I archeological investigation for the proposed River Ridge Views subdivision (Project) located in the City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York (Map 1). The Project requires approvals by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the City of Beacon Planning Board.

This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

2 Project Information

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located along the west side of NY Route 9D (Wolcott Ave) at the intersection with Rombout Ave in the City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York.

2.2 Description of the Project

The project will include the installation of an access road, walkways, and parking lots accompanied by the construction of a perimeter retaining wall and multiple housing units (Map 2).

2.3 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the property that will be directly altered by the proposed undertaking. The APE encompasses approximately 2.9 acres. For the purpose of this study, the Project and APE are considered to be synonymous and the terms are used interchangeably.

3 Environmental Background

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the Project for archeological resources. Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the Project that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups. Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrology.

3.1 Present Land Use and Current Conditions

A site visit was conducted by Walter Wheeler on July 17, 2017 to observe and photograph existing conditions within the Project. The eastern half of the project area is mostly an open gravel-covered lot with patches of thick brush and small trees (Map 2; Photos 1, 2 and 3). The western portion of the parcel has a moderate to steep slope (Map 2; Photo 4). A mortared stone and wood structure is located within the eastern central portion of the parcel (Map 2; Photo 5). The structure is situated on a slight rise and the soils around the structure and across the property appear to have been removed and replaced by a layer of gravel. Several large soil piles are evident at the north end of the parcel suggesting further evidence of prior disturbance. The western end of the Project slopes sharply toward Beekman Street and contains a mixture of thick brush and small to medium-sized trees (Map 2; Photos 6 and 7). The larger trees are mostly locust, a species that is known to grow in soils

that have experienced a certain degree of prior disturbance. The remnants of a brick-lined well was encountered along the western portion of the parcel (Map 2; Photo 8). A cemetery associated with the nearby Reformed Church of Beacon (formerly the Dutch Reformed Church of Fishkill Landing) is in the wooded area north of the Project.

3.2 Soils

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depth of soils that are found in an area. This information is an important factor in determining the appropriate methodology if and when a field study is recommended. According to the Soil Survey for Dutchess County, the project area contains Nassau Cardigan complex soils and Udorthents (USDA NRCS 2006).

Table 1. Soils in Project Area

| Symbol | Name | Depth | Textures | Slope | Drainage | Landform |
|--------|-------------------------|---|----------------|-------|--------------|---|
| Ud | Udorthents | 0-15 cm (0-6 in) 15-60 cm (6-12 in) | Gv si Gv si | 0-8% | Well drained | Bedrock controlled cut and fill land |
| NwC | Nassau Cardigan complex | 0-8 cm (0-3 in) 8-43 cm (3-17 in) bedrock | Si lo Si lo | 0-20% | Well drained | Bedrock controlled glacially modified uplands |

Key: Texture: Co-Coarse, Fi-Fine, Gv-Gravelly, Lo-Loam, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt, Vy-Very

3.3 Bedrock Geology

According to the Geological Map of New York, the underlying bedrock is part of the Eugeosynclinal Sequence consisting of Austin Glen Formation greywacke and shale (Fisher, et al. 1970).

3.4 Physiography and Hydrology

Steeply sloped areas are considered largely unsuitable for human occupation. As such, the standards for archeological fieldwork in New York State generally exclude areas with a slope in excess of 12% from archeological testing (NYAC 1994). Exceptions to this rule include steep areas with bedrock outcrops, overhangs, and large boulders that may have been used by precontact people as quarries or rock-shelters. Such areas may still warrant a systematic field examination.

4 Documentary Research

Hartgen conducted research using the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), which is maintained by the New York SHPO and the Division for Historic Preservation DHP within OPRHP. CRIS contains a comprehensive inventory of archeological sites, State and National Register (NR) properties, properties determined eligible for the NR (NRE), and previous cultural resource surveys.

4.1 Archeological Sites

An examination of CRIS identified 23 reported archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project (Table 2). Previously reported archeological sites provide an overview of both the types of sites that may be present in the Project Area and relation of sites throughout the surrounding region. The presence of few reported sites, however, may result from a lack of previous systematic survey and does not necessarily indicate a decreased archeological sensitivity within the Project Area.

Table 2. Archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project

| OPRHP Site No. | NYSM Site No. | Site Identifier | Description | Proximity to Project Area |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 02706.000051 | - | G. A. Seaman Historic Site | Late 19 th -century house location, known from shovel testing (no extant structure above ground). NR status is undetermined. | 5,080 feet northeast |
| 02706.000052 | - | Miss E. Seaman Site | Historic house site, known from shovel testing (no extant structure above ground). NR status is undetermined. | 5,190 feet northeast |
| 02741.000010 | - | Van Planck Site | Map-documented location of structure shown on 1798 Livingston map. NR status is undetermined. | 4,780 feet southwest |
| 02741.000011 | - | Wiltzie Site and Site of Store | Map-documented location of late 18 th -century Wiltzie house and store. NR status is undetermined. | 3,730 feet south |
| 02741.000012 | - | School Site | Map-documented location of late 18 th -century school, between Sargent and South Avenues. NR status is undetermined. | 3,180 feet southeast |
| 02741.000013 | - | Schenck Mill Site | Mill site along the Fishkill. NR status is undetermined. | 4,720 feet southeast |
| 02741.000014 | - | Fishkill Ferry Landing and Beekman Street; also known as Fishkill Landing | Said in 1974 to be in the area slated for urban renewal. Citing the landing's importance in the Colonial Era and during the Revolutionary War, "there is a strong potential for significant archeological sites remaining in undisturbed areas along Beekman Street..." More research was needed, however, to determine if the targeted street on late 18 th -century maps was Beekman or Ferry street. A 1995 letter from John Bonafide asserts that the Landing is NRE because of important historic events. | 375 feet west |
| 02741.000015 | - | Jarvis Site | Map-documented location of late 18 th -century Jarvis farm. NR status is undetermined. | 4,000 feet east |
| 02741.000016 | - | Fishkill Landing Settlement | Cluster of map-documented, 18 th -century structures between Verplank Avenue, Main Street, Walnut Street, and North Avenue. One, the Country Club house, stands on the north side of North Ave, opposite Verplank. NR status is undetermined. | 2,380 feet northeast |
| 02741.000021 | - | ALB & Beacon Bridge Site, NYAC 292 | NR status is undetermined. | 5,010 feet north |
| 02741.000342 | - | Fishkill Landing Upper Landing | Late 18 th - and early 19 th -century commercial center on the Hudson River, extending inland along Main Street. NR status is undetermined. | 1,440 feet northwest |
| 02741.000344 | - | Long Dock | Map-documented location of 19 th -century pier, at foot of Ferry Street. NR status is undetermined. | 1,890 feet west |
| 02741.000346 | - | Schenck Grist Mill | Map-documented location of potentially 18 th -Century mill on the Fishkill. NR status is undetermined. | 5,090 feet southeast |
| 02741.000347 | - | Frankfort Storehouse | Map-documented location of 18 th -Century storehouse, served at one time as the Wiltzie storehouse. NR status is undetermined. | 2,850 feet south |
| 02741.000402 | - | Dennings Point Brick Works Historic Site | Late 19 th -century brick works site. NR status is undetermined. | 5,070 feet southwest |
| 02741.000403 | - | Dennings Point Prehistoric Site | Precontact site of unknown date. NR status is undetermined. | 5,070 feet southwest |
| 02741.000521 | - | Structure 14 Cistern | 19 th -century brick cistern. NR status is undetermined. | 325 feet north |
| - | 1154 | Beacon; SUNY ALB 2 | No information. | 4,400 feet northwest |

| OPRHP Site No. | NYSM Site No. | Site Identifier | Description | Proximity to Project Area |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| - | 3146 | ACP DUCH 14 | Precontact village, overlaps with NYSM 7259 (see below). | 3,315 feet south |
| - | 7259 | Site S; ACP DUCH 16A; ACP WEST no # | North end of site is within search radius. | 3,000 feet south |
| - | 6621 | ACP DUCH no # | "Traces of occupation;" plotted at the outside edge of the search radius. | 4,750 feet southeast |
| - | 7856 | ACP DUCH no #; ACP DUCH 13A? | Burial site plotted in a broad area east of the Project. | 2,100 feet east |
| - | 3145 | ACP DUCH 13C | Precontact village, described as "recent" [perhaps meaning Late Woodland]. | 770 feet southwest |

Of the 23 reported sites, six date to the precontact period and 17 to the 18th to 19th centuries. There appears to be considerable overlap between the Fishkill Landing sites (A02741.000342, A02741.000016, and A02741.000014), none of which were identified based on fieldwork. Instead, the Fishkill Landing sites appear to have been reported in response to urban renewal projects where historic maps showed buildings or clusters of buildings that were no longer intact.

4.2 Historic Properties

An examination of CRIS identified one NR property, no NRE properties, no properties previously determined to be ineligible, and no properties of undetermined status within the Project (Table 3).

Table 3. Inventoried properties within the Project Area

| USN | Property Name | Status | Description | Location and Proximity to Project Area |
|-----------|---|--------|---|--|
| 90NR00437 | Reformed Dutch Church of Fishkill Landing | Listed | 2.2-acre parcel containing an 1859 brick church, a 19 th -century cemetery, and a non-contributing parsonage. The church building was designed by Frederick Clarke Withers in the High Victorian Gothic style. The property's significance derives from the church's architecture, enhanced by the 1813 – 1930 cemetery. | Adjacent. The NR listed, 2.2-acre parcel is at 44-50 Ferry Street (known today in this portion as Wolcott Ave). It is adjacent to the north boundary of the project. The Church Cemetery is located to the north of the present Project west of the standing church. |

The 1859 church is the second church located on the lot; the first church for the congregation was built c. 1813, at the same time the cemetery was established. The earlier church is thought to be within the footprint of the extant church.

4.3 Previous Surveys

A review of CRIS identified one previous survey within the immediate vicinity of the Project (Table 4).

Table 4. Relevant previous surveys within or adjacent to the Project

| Project/Phase | Summary | Citation |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| The View Apartment Building, Phase I | Phase I survey identified brick cistern. Avoidance or further Phase II/III study was recommended. | (Hartgen 2016) |

A Phase I archeological investigation was completed by Hartgen in 2016 for the View Apartment Building project located north of the project area along Beekman Street. The investigation identified a brick cistern and avoidance or further Phase II/III study was recommended.

5 Historical Map Review

To trace the development of the Project, a review of historical maps was conducted. The maps include 19th-century landowner maps, 19th and 20th-century Sanborn insurance maps, and 20th-century topographic quadrangles. The maps are geo-referenced and the Project has been superimposed on each map. The maps are discussed in chronological order (Map 4).

The examined 19th-century landowner maps include the 1858 Gillette *Map of Dutchess County, New York* and the 1876 Gray *Atlas of Dutchess County, New York*. The 1858 Gillette map shows a structure (A. K. Chandler; MDS 1) at the north end of the property and two additional structures (Mrs. A. Gilmore) at the south end of the parcel (MDS 2, 3). The same three structures are indicated on the 1876 Gray atlas as Dr. Kittredge (MDS 1) at the north end of the property and Rogers & Smith and A. Kity at the south end of the parcel. Four adjacent house lots, two with structures, are indicated at the western end of the parcel along Beekman Road.

The late 19th and early to mid-20th-century Sanborn maps range from 1896 to 1946. The 1896 Sanborn map shows building in the same general location as MDS 1 identified on the earlier maps. Another smaller dwelling is indicated near the northern edge of the Project. Both structures appear to be associated with the Reformed Church of Beacon located on the adjacent lot. A series of four structures are indicated at the south end of the parcel and three residences and two outbuildings are indicated at the west end of the project area near Beekman Street. A complex of wooden structures that are labeled as sheds and a private garage are located in the north central portion of the Project. Since these are likely associated with MDS 1, they are identified as MDS 1A. These structures were possibly part of the Doctor Charles M. Kittredge's Riverview Home, a small asylum that housed four to eight patients between about 1879 and 1890 (Figure 1) (Smith 1882).

The 1927 Sanborn map depicts the Kittredge house and an associated dwelling (MDS 7) identified at the north end of the parcel and another smaller structure, known as the Summer House (MDS 12)) south of the main residence. A third dwelling is also indicated on the south side of the property (likely a care-takers house). Three additional structures are indicated at the south of the Kittredge property on separate lots. There are also three dwellings shown at the west end of the parcel along Beekman Street.

The 1946 Sanborn map identifies the same three structures at the north end of the parcel and a series of five dwellings at the south end of the property. Three dwellings are indicated at the west end of the parcel adjacent to Beekman Street.

The examined mid to late 20th-century topographic quadrangles are not detailed enough to show individual structures. The most recent ortho-image indicates one extant structure within the project area, MDS 12, the previously indicated "summer house" affiliated with the Kittredge estate.

The Kittredge estate buildings are thought to have been demolished in the 1960s, with the exception of the Summer House.

5.1 Map-Documented and Existing Structures

Each past or current structure within the Project Area is assigned a unique structure number. Map-documented structures—those structures that are depicted on one or more maps—are distinguished using the abbreviation "MDS" after the structure number (e.g. Structure 3 (MDS)).

Table 5. Summary of map-documented and existing structures within or directly adjacent the Project

| Structure # | Map 4 (1858) | Map 4 (1876) | Map 4 (1896) | Map 4 (1927) | Map 4 (1946) | Extant (2017) |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 | A Chandler | Dr. Kittredge | Rectory | X | X | |
| 1A | | | Sheds and Private | X | X | |

| Structure # | Map 4 (1858) | Map 4 (1876) | Map 4 (1896) | Map 4 (1927) | Map 4 (1946) | Extant (2017) |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1B | | | Study | | | |
| 2 | Mrs. A Gilmore | Rogers & Smith | X | X | X | |
| 3 | Mrs. A. Gilmore | A. Kity | X | X | X | |
| 4 | | Mrs. Grady | | | | |
| 5 | | J. Stottendarry | X | X | X | |
| 6 | | Stottendarry | X | X | X | |
| 7 | | | X | X | X | |
| 8 | | | X | | | |
| 9 | | | X | X | X | |
| 10 | | | X | X | X | |
| 11 | | | | X | X | |
| 12 | | | | X | X | X |
| 13 | | | | X | X | |
| 14 | | | | X | X | |
| 15 | | | | | X | |

6 Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

The New York Archaeological Council provides the following description of archeological sensitivity:

Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence of past human activities. Sensitive areas can include places near known prehistoric sites that share the same valley or that occupy a similar landform (e.g., terrace above a river), areas where historic maps or photographs show that a building once stood but is now gone as well as the areas within the former yards around such structures, an environmental setting similar to settings that tend to contain cultural resources, and locations where Native Americans and published sources note sacred places, such as cemeteries or spots of spiritual importance (NYAC 1994:9).

6.1 Precontact Archeological Sensitivity

The precontact sensitivity of an area is based on proximity to previously documented precontact archeological sites, known precontact resources (e.g. chert outcrops), and physiographic characteristics such as topography and drainage. Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams and wetlands are considered to have elevated sensitivity for sites associated with Native American use or occupation because they presented potential food and water sources as well as transportation corridors.

The site file data indicate 7 precontact sites within a mile of the project area. The sites are located mainly along the Hudson River and the Fishkill. Based on the project area's proximity to the Fishkill and Hudson River and the identification on numerous previously identified precontact sites, the project area is considered as having moderate to high sensitivity for precontact cultural resources.

6.2 Historic Archeological Sensitivity

The historic sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented historic archeological sites, map-documented structures, or other documented historical activities (e.g. battlefields).

The 19th-century landowner maps and the late 19th and early 20th-century Sanborn maps show several structures within or directly adjacent to the project area. The project area is considered as having a moderate to high sensitivity for historic cultural resources dating from the 19th century or earlier.

7 Archeological Potential

Archeological potential is the likelihood of locating intact archeological remains within an area. The consideration of archeological potential takes into account subsequent uses of an area and the impact those uses would likely have on archeological remains.

The site visit observations combined with the county soil data indicate the project area has experienced extensive prior disturbance. The historic development accompanied by more recent effects have significantly altered the property's original landscape along with any precontact cultural resources that may have been present. The project area has a low archeological potential for yielding intact precontact cultural resources.

The historic maps revealed numerous map-documented structures within the project area. The buildings appear to date from the 19th and 20th centuries. One of the 20th-century structures (Summer House) is located within the north central portion of the parcel. The stone and wood gazebo-style structure is situated on a slight rise and will be re-located to a green-space within the Project.

The "Summer House" or well house was the only extant structure identified within the Project. It is apparently related to the Kittredge House (Figure 1). MDS 1, the Kittredge House, was known as the Riverview Institute, a home for nervous invalids, under the care of Dr. C. M. Kittredge. It was subsequently used as a rectory. No evidence of the former Kittredge House (MDS 1) primary structure or any of the other map-documented structures was visible during surface and subsurface investigations.

The historic structural remains in the eastern half of the project area have largely been demolished and the grounds substantively removed, with some apparently redeposited in the western portion of the project area. After their removal, the eastern half was graded and sections of the property were covered by a layer of gravel. Several soil piles are evident at the north end of the parcel. Due to the high level of disturbance, the eastern portion of the project area is considered as having a low archeological potential of yielding intact historic cultural resources dating from the 19th century or earlier.

A surface reconnaissance of the western portion of the project area east of Beekman Street identified the remains of a brick-lined well that appears to be associated with a series of late 19th-century structures that once stood along Beekman Street. The buildings were apparently removed as part of the re-alignment of Beekman Street. This section of the project area has not experienced the high level of disturbance found within the eastern portion of the property and is considered as having a moderate to high potential of yielding historic cultural resources dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries.

8 Recommendations

The site visit observations combined with the county soil data suggest the project area has experienced a high level of prior disturbance within the general footprint of the proposed subdivision. The western wooded section of the Project has experienced significantly less disturbance, but has limited proposed impacts. The identification of the brick-lined well suggests some historic cultural deposits associated with several map documented structures may be present. Phase IB archeological investigations were subsequently completed on the undisturbed western portions of the Project.

9 Archeological Survey

The Phase IB field investigation included a surface reconnaissance followed by the excavation of shovel tests across the least disturbed sections of the project area.

9.1 Methodology

9.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft). Tests were excavated at a reduced interval of 7.5 meters (25 ft) within known archeological sites and within the suspected yard areas of extant structures and MDSs at least 50 years old.

Each shovel test was 40 centimeters (16 in) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map. Test excavation was photographed.

9.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

As general procedure, all precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork are collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items are collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials are noted. Any artifacts collected are placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags are numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database. Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix).

9.2 Results

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted on August 31, 2017. The field crew consisted of Adam Gersten, James Penk, and David Wendell, under the direction of Andre Krieves. Matthew Kirk, RPA, was the Principal Investigator.

The field investigation included a surface reconnaissance of the wooded western section of the property south of the cemetery. The surface reconnaissance revealed a brick-lined well that is associated with several late 19th and early 20th century map documented structures.

The previously identified well (Feature 1) was exposed, mapped, and photographed (Map 2; Figure 2). The feature is located along a moderately sloping hillside overlooking Beekman Street. The circular well has an exterior diameter of 140 centimeters (4.6 ft) and extends into the ground to a depth of at least 180 centimeters (6 ft). The upper portion of the well was constructed of brick to a depth of 60 centimeters (2 ft), and below that fieldstone. It is likely the well was filled in and it extended deeper. The well appears to be associated with a series of structures that first appear during the early part of the 20th century (Map 4). No additional features were identified during the surface reconnaissance.

Sixteen (16) shovel tests were excavated across the western portion of the project area. The eight (8) tests excavated near the well feature and the map documented structures were placed at 8 meter (25 ft) intervals while the remaining tests were excavated at standard 15 meter (50 ft) intervals. A varied soil stratigraphy was encountered in the shovel tests.

The soil stratigraphy varied across the tests. Some exhibited normal, natural soil development, while others had stripped topsoil, or crushed stone and other evidence of 20th-century fill. STP 6 had a very compact coal ash level at 17 centimeters (7 in) below the surface.

The presence of multiple soil levels, including areas where only subsoil was evident, indicates the surface soils throughout the western portion of the project area, including the area near the well and the map documented structures, have experienced a high level of disturbance. In all likelihood, the soil disturbances occurred during removal of the buildings and widening of the roadway and installation of the sidewalks which occurred sometime during the mid-20th century or later. The shallow nature of the subsoil, the presence of exposed bedrock along the sidewalk near the road, and the lack of any foundation remains or associated features other than the well, suggest the likelihood of encountering any additional features is minimal at best.

A scattering of mid to late 20th-century material including beverage bottles and cans, metal fragments, and clothing was evident along the ground surface throughout the area. Six of the shovel tests yielded historic materials that appear to be associated with the early 20th century map-documented structures that once stood near the westernmost end of the project area. The assemblage includes a few fragments of whiteware, yellowware, semi porcelain, porcelain, bottle glass, window glass, lamp chimney glass, tobacco pipe stem, and animal bone (Appendix 2).

9.2.1 Archeological Site 1

Table 6. Summary of Archeological Site 1

| Characteristic | Site information |
|----------------|--|
| Site Name | River Ridge Historic Site |
| Description | Well feature accompanied by a scattering of domestic, architectural, and energy related historic artifacts dating from the late 19 th and 20 th centuries. Several row-houses in the vicinity, but substantial disturbances indicate likely not NRE. |
| Date | Late 19 th and 20 th century |
| Function | Housing |
| Size | Less than 5,000 square ft |
| Location | NAD 83, UTM Zone 18N, 584988 Easting, 4595478 Northing |

10 Recommendations

The Phase IB investigation completed for the proposed River Ridge LLC project included the documentation of a well feature accompanied by the retrieval of a small historic artifact assemblage dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries. The well feature and the artifact assemblage are associated with a series of late 19th and early 20th century row houses that once stood along the east side of Beekman Street near the westernmost end of the project area. The row houses were removed sometime during the mid to late 20th century. A surface reconnaissance and shovel testing revealed only the well feature and a scattering of late 19th and 20th century material. The houses, outbuildings, and other associated features were apparently removed. The shallow nature of the subsoil, the presence of exposed bedrock along the sidewalk near the road, and the absence of foundation remains or associated features other than the well, indicate the sites integrity has been compromised. Therefore, the likelihood of encountering any additional features is minimal at best. The site does not appear to be National Register eligible and no further archeological study is recommended.

No archeological work is recommended in the eastern portion of the project area due to substantial and apparent grading and gravel emplacement for a parking area.

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Maps

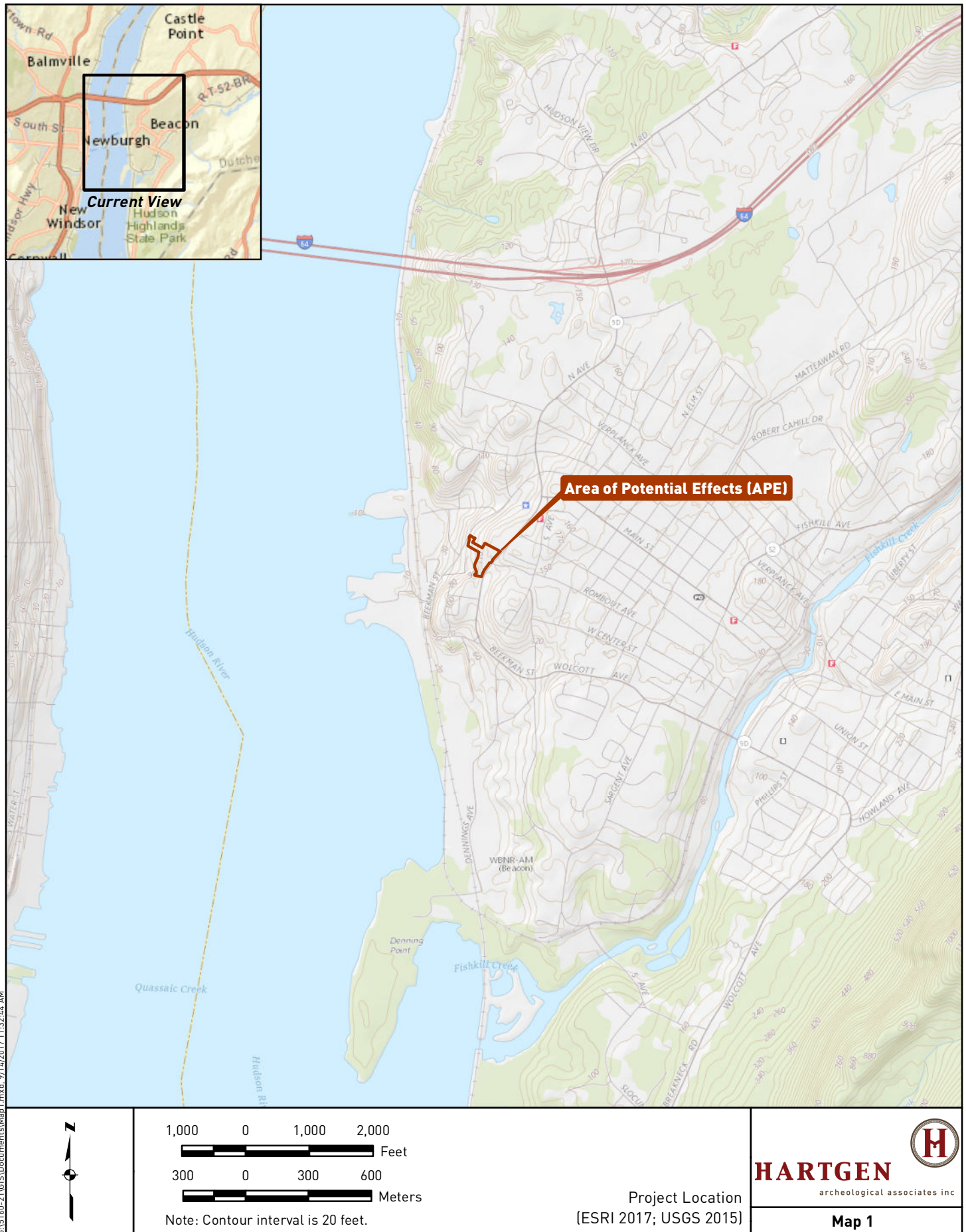
Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)

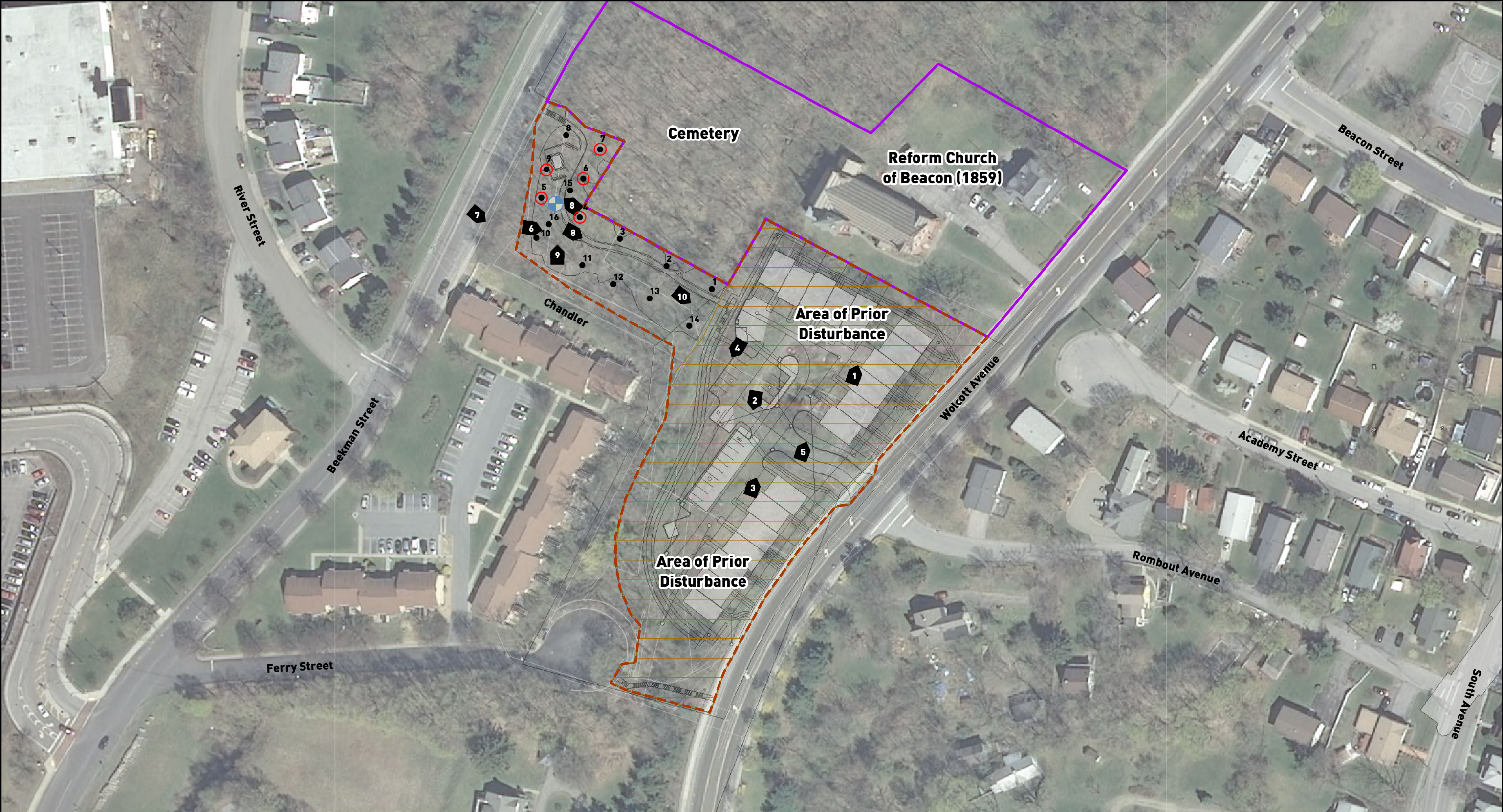
Map 2. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015)

Map 3. Soil Map (USDA NRCS 2006)

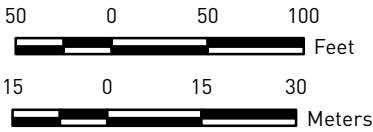
Map 4. Historic Maps, 1858-present (Esri Inc. 2016; Gillette 1858; Gray 1876; Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896; Sanborn Map Company 1927, 1946)

River Ridge Views, City of Beacon, Dutchess County, New York
Phase I Archeological Investigation





G:\160-21\GIS\Documents\Map2.mxd, 10/18/2017 11:59:19 AM



Legend

- Shovel Test (ST)
- ⊙ Positive ST (historic material)
- ⬛ Photo Angle

- ⊕ Well Location (see Figure 1)
- ▨ Prior Disturbed Area
- ▭ Area of Potential Effects (APE)

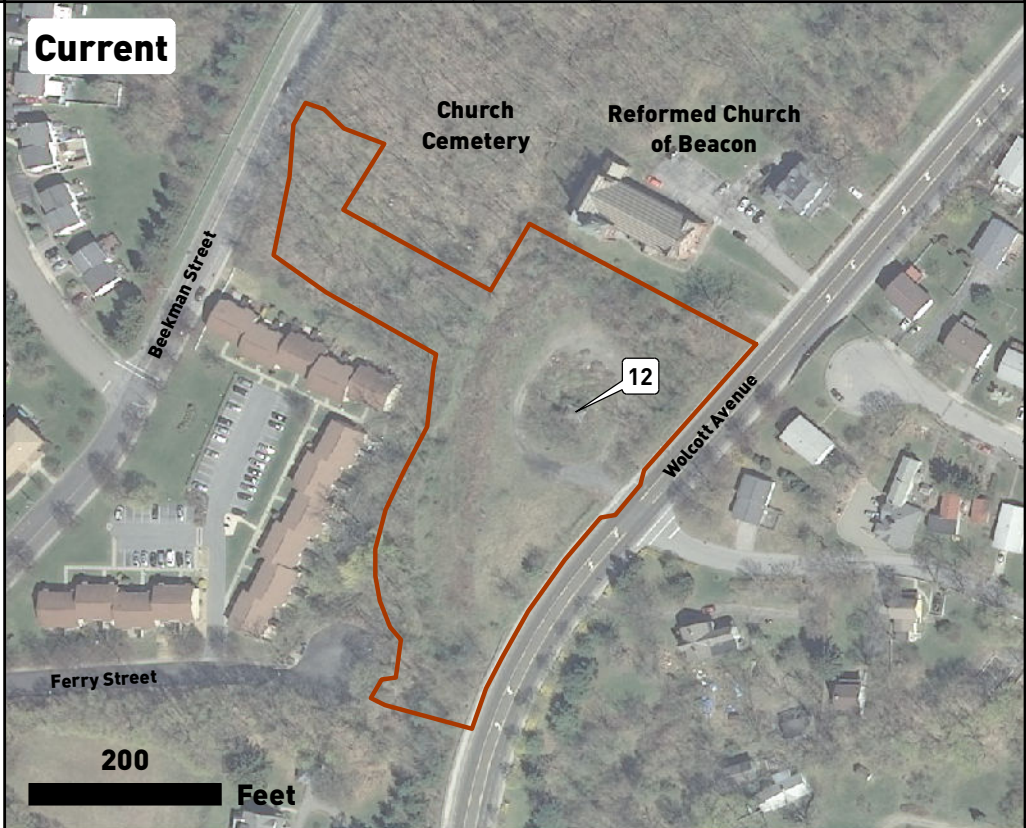
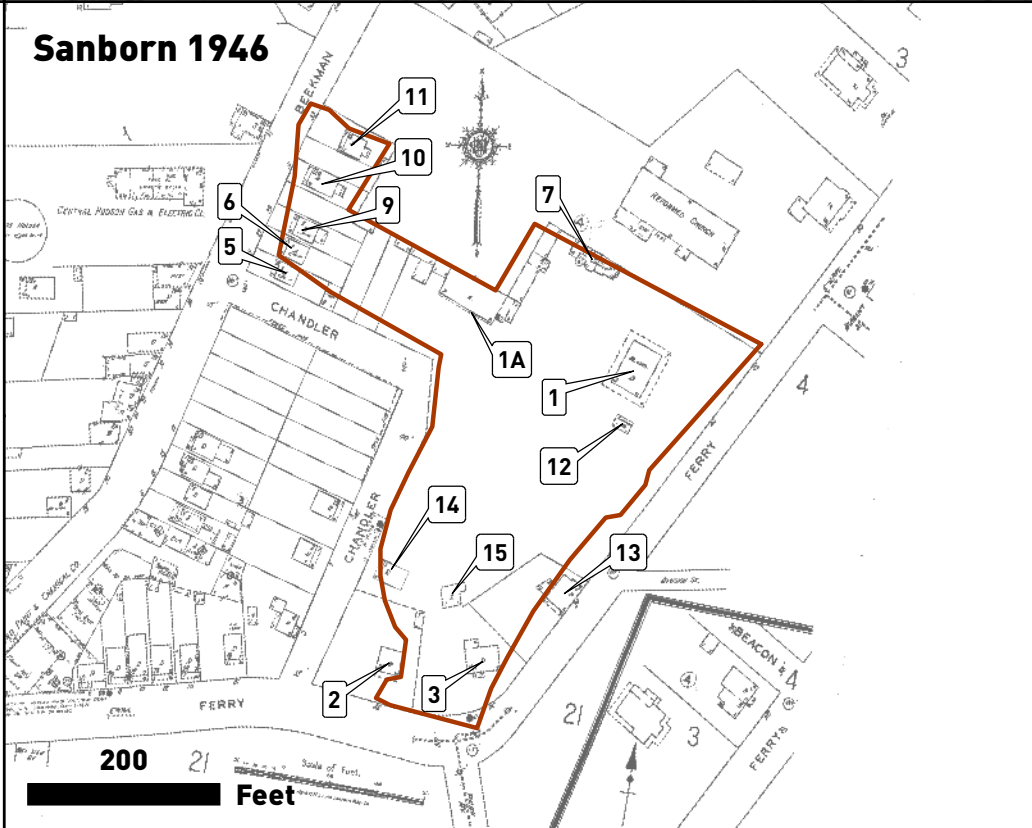
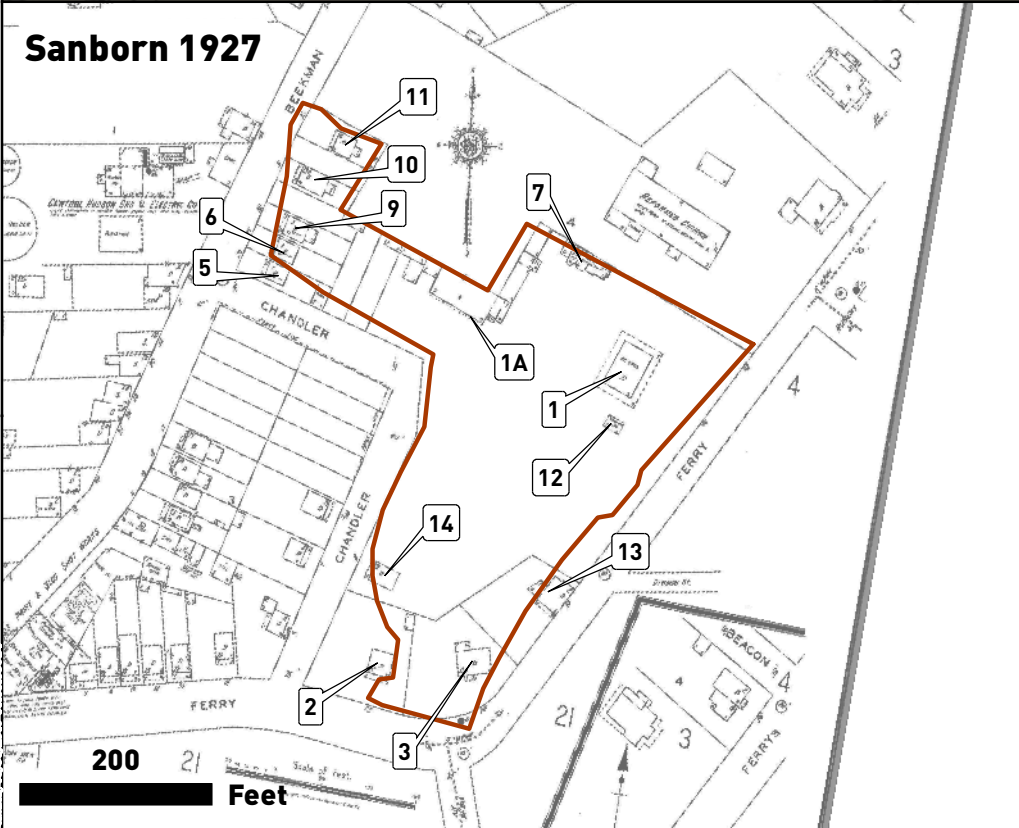
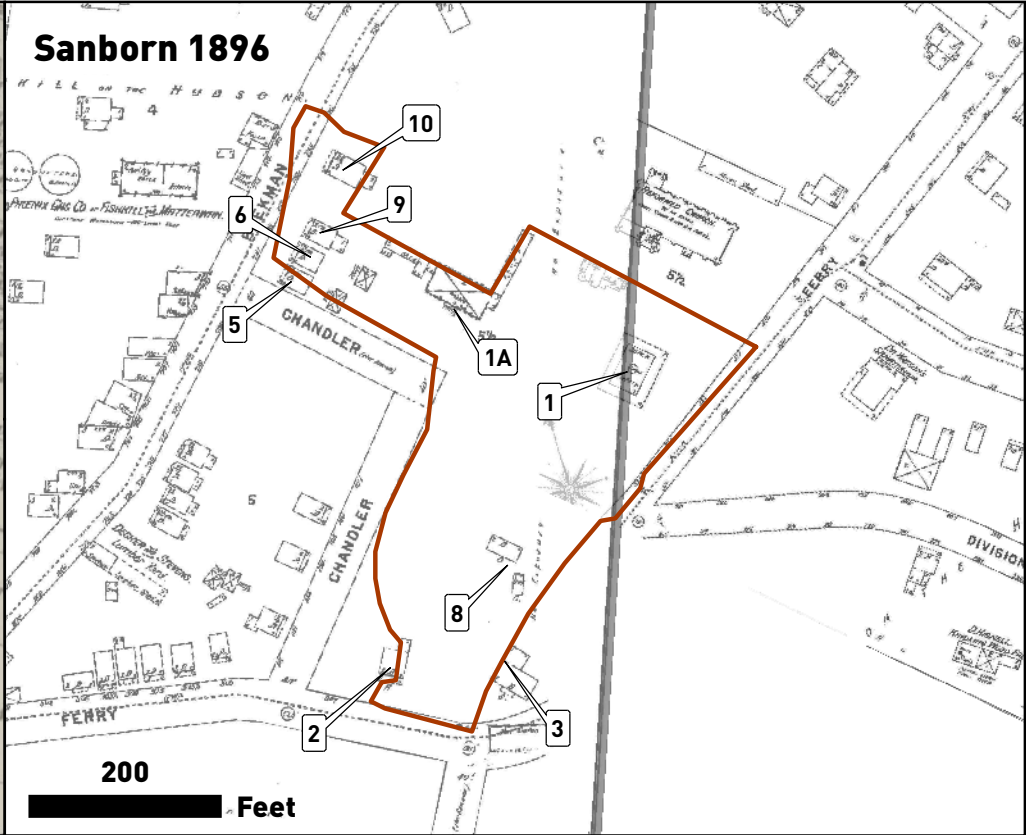
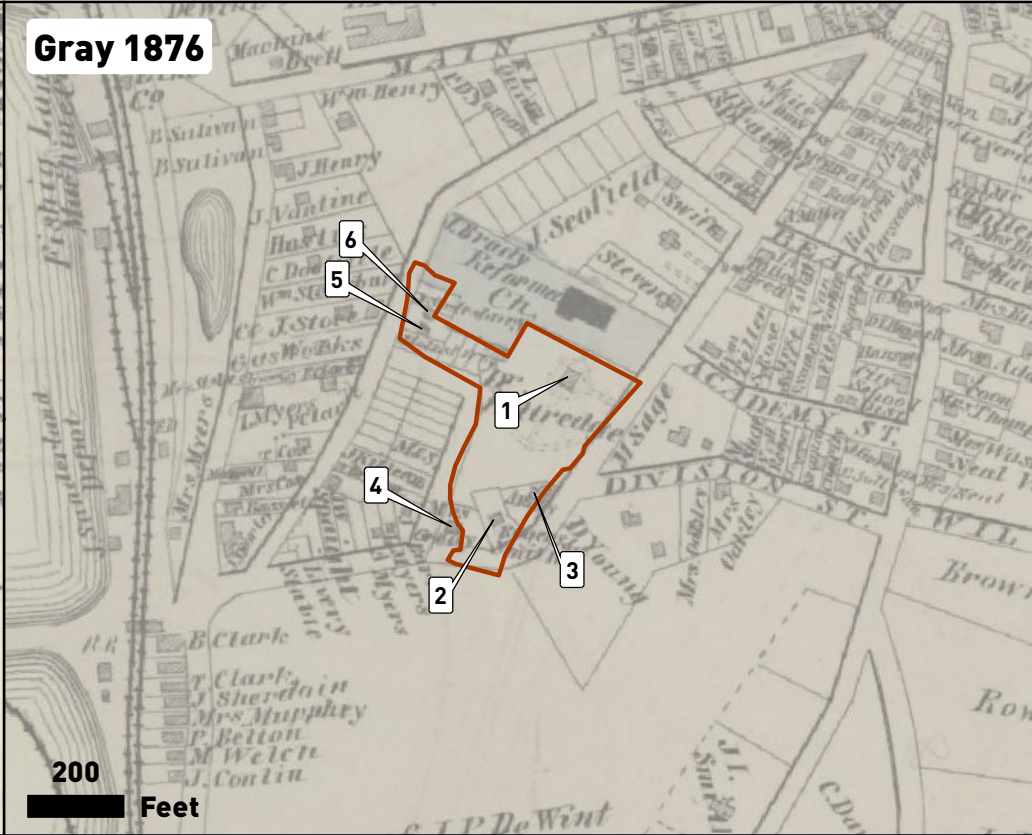
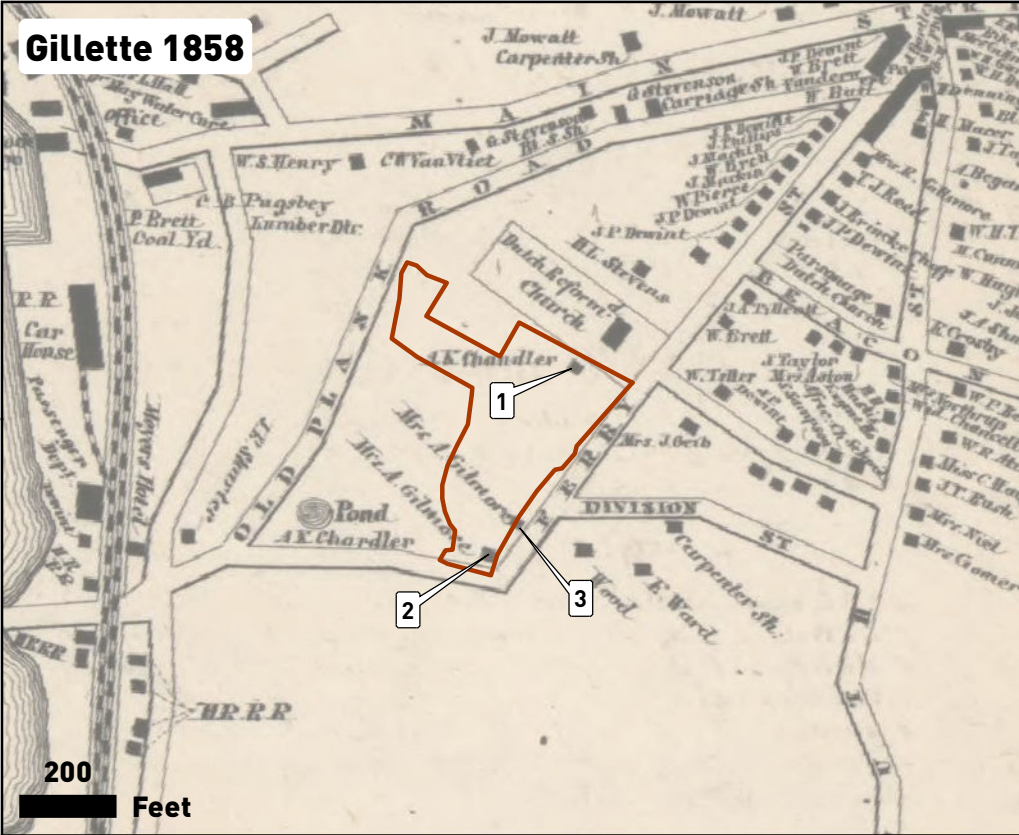
Project Map
(Hartgen 2017;
Hudson Land Design 2017;
ESRI 2017)



HARTGEN
archeological associates inc

Map 2





Legend

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Map Documented Structure

HARTGEN
archeological associates inc

Historical Maps 1858-present

Map 4

Photographs



Photo 1. View northwest of the general disturbed surface conditions evident within the north and east portions of the Project.



Photo 2. View south of the general disturbed surface conditions evident within the southeastern portion of the Project.



Photo 3. View north of the general surface conditions evident within the central eastern portion of the Project.



Photo 4. View south of the general surface conditions evident along the central portion of the Project.



Photo 5. View northwest of the stone and wood structure located within the east central portion of the Project. The gazebo-like structure is identified as a summer house on the early 20th-century Sanborn Insurance maps, and will be relocated on the Project.



Photo 6. View east of the wooded west central portion of the Project.



Photo 7. View east of the western end of the Project adjacent to Beekman Street.



Photo 8. View west of the opening to a brick-lined well located within the western portion of the Project.



Photo 9. View northeast of the general location of Tests 1-16 excavated across the western portion of the Project.



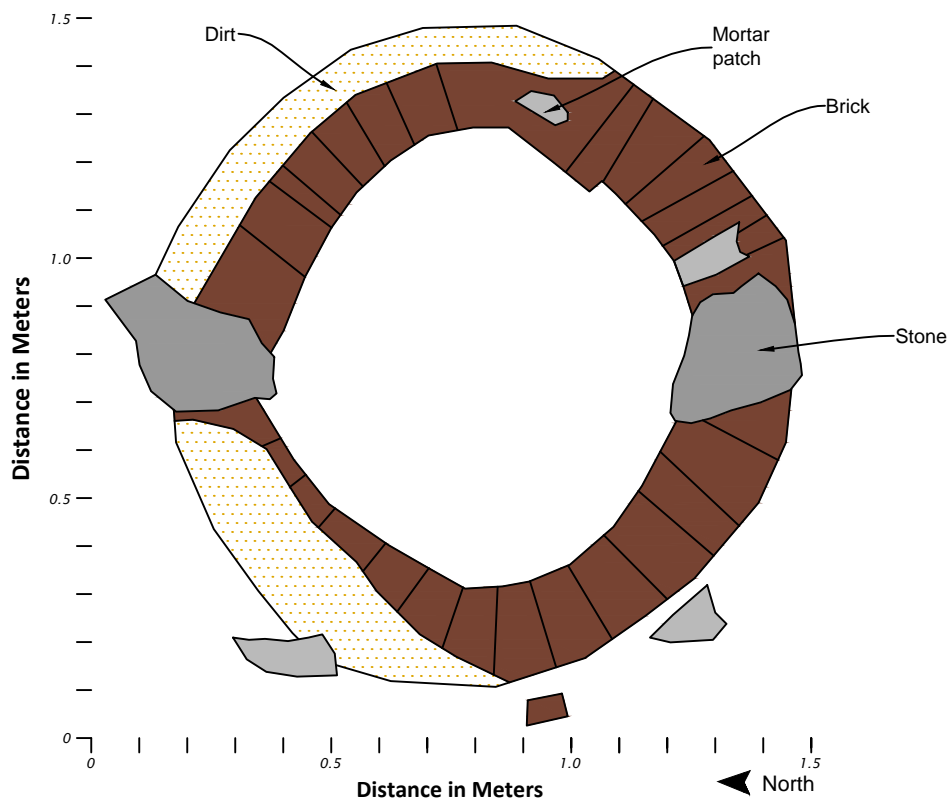
Photo 10. View northeast of the general location of Tests 1-16 excavated across the western portion of the Project.

Figures



Figure 1. Dr. Charles Kittredge estate as viewed to the southwest in this circa 1910s photograph. The "Summer House" or more likely well house, is located to the left (Beacon Historical Society).

Figure 2. Well feature



Feature 1, Plan View

Figure 2

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records

516021: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, River Ridge

Shovel Test Records

| | <u>Ending Depth (cm)</u> | <u>Level</u> | <u>Soil Type</u> | <u>Soil Inclusions</u> | | <u>Munsell Color</u> | <u>Termination Reason</u> |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 23 | 1 | silt | gravel, crushed stone, roots | 10yr 5/2 | grayish brown | impasse (rubble) |
| 2 | 12 | 1 | sand | gravel, cobbles | 2.5y 4/2 | dark grayish brown | |
| | 20 | 2 | silt loam | gravel, cobbles | 2.5y 5/6 | light olive brown | impasse (rock) |
| 3 | 30 | 1 | sand loam | gravel, roots | 2.5y 5/6 | light olive brown | impasse (rocks) |
| 4 | 13 | 1 | silt loam | gravel, roots | 10yr 3/2 | very dark grayish brown | |
| | 50 | 2 | sand | gravel, crushed stone | 2.5y 6/2 | light brownish gray | subsoil |
| 5 | 26 | 1 | sand loam | gravel, roots | 10yr 2/2 | very dark brown | |
| | 40 | 2 | sand clay | gravel, roots | 10yr 6/3 | pale brown | subsoil |
| 6 | 17 | 1 | sand | gravel, roots | 2.5y 5/2 | grayish brown | |
| | 26 | 2 | sand | Coal ash | 2.5y 7/2 | light gray | impasse (compact soil) |
| 7 | 24 | 1 | silt sand | roots | 10yr 2/2 | very dark brown | |
| | 50 | 2 | silt loam | gravel, roots | 10yr 6/4 | light yellowish brown | subsoil |
| 8 | 18 | 1 | sand | gravel, roots | 2.5y 6/4 | light yellowish brown | subsoil |
| 9 | 25 | 1 | silt sand | gravel, roots | 2.5y 6/3 | light yellowish brown | subsoil |
| 10 | 31 | 1 | silt loam | gravel, roots | 2.5y 3/3 | dark olive brown | |
| | 46 | 2 | silt clay | | 2.5y 5/3 | light olive brown | subsoil |
| 11 | 28 | 1 | silt | gravel, roots | 2.5y 4/2 | dark grayish brown | impasse (rubble) |
| 12 | 26 | 1 | silt clay | cobbles, crushed stone, roots | 10yr 6/2 | light brownish gray | impasse (rubble) |
| 13 | 9 | 1 | silt loam | cobbles, roots | 10yr 3/2 | very dark grayish brown | |
| | 31 | 2 | silt clay | gravel, cobbles, roots | 10yr 7/2 | light gray | disturbed |

516021: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, River Ridge

Shovel Test Records

| | <u>Ending Depth (cm)</u> | <u>Level</u> | <u>Soil Type</u> | <u>Soil Inclusions</u> | | <u>Munsell Color</u> | <u>Termination Reason</u> |
|----|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 14 | 16 | 1 | silt | cobbles, crushed stone, roots | 10yr 5/2 | grayish brown | impasse (rubble) |
| 15 | 20 | 1 | silt loam | crushed stone, roots | 2.5y 5/4 | light olive brown | |
| | 33 | 2 | silt clay | gravel, asphalt, charcoal, crushed stone | 2.5y 4/4 | olive brown | impasse (rubble) |
| | | | | | 10yr 2/1 | black | |
| 16 | 12 | 1 | silt loam | gravel, roots | 10yr 2/2 | very dark brown | |
| | 27 | 2 | silt clay | | 2.5y 7/2 | light gray | subsoil |

Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, River Ridge

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 5160-21

| <u>Provenience</u> | <u>Level</u> | <u>Feature</u> | <u>Bag</u> | <u>Item</u> | <u>Count</u> | <u>Artifact Description</u> | <u>Material</u> | <u>Weight (g)</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| STP 4 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | semi-porcelain | refined earthenware | 10.0 |
| STP 4 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | porcelain | porcelain | 3.8 |
| STP 4 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | vessel | glass | 0.9 |
| STP 5 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | yellowware | refined earthenware | 37.9 |
| STP 6 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | tobacco pipe | ball clay-white | 3.9 |
| STP 6 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | faunal bone | bone | 2.0 |
| STP 7 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | semi-porcelain | refined earthenware | 6.3 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | whiteware | refined earthenware | 3.3 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 2 | yellowware | refined earthenware | 6.5 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 3 | semi-porcelain | refined earthenware | 18.5 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 2 | porcelain | porcelain | 7.0 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | bottle | glass | 3.8 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 6 | 1 | window | glass | 2.1 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 7 | 3 | lamp chimney | glass | 3.5 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 8 | 1 | slag | mineral | 2.0 |
| STP 9 | 1 | | 5 | 9 | 1 | unidentified | iron alloy | 13.7 |
| STP 15 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 2 | whiteware | refined earthenware | 2.1 |