
APPENDIX 15

Chapter 15 Appendices:

- **Evergreen Phase 1A and Phase 1B Report**
- **Gyrodyne Phase 1A and Phase 1B Report**

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

**EVERGREEN MANOR
A MEDICAL ORIENTED DISTRICT PROJECT**

2003 Crompond Road, Cortlandt
Westchester County, New York

Prepared for:

VS Construction
c/o Armando Santucci
37 Croton Dam Road
Ossining, NY 10562



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
3 Lyons Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

November 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

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

Location Information:

Location: **2003 Crompond Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Cortlandt**

County: **Westchester County**

Survey Area (English & Metric)

Length: 1721'/524.4 m

Width: 600'/182.9 m

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: \pm 28 acres (8.53h)

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated **Mohegan Lake, NY Quadrangle**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **433 @ 50' and 18 @ 10' 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 prehistoric sites identified: 0

Number & name of historic sites identified: 0

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 0

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within Project Area: **3 structures, 3 outbuildings**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project Area: 25

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. Stephanie Roberg-Lopez MA, RPA**

Date of Report: **November 5, 2018**

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I. PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

A. EVERGREEN MANOR A MEDICAL ORIENTED DISTRICT: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In October of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained by VS Construction to complete a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Evergreen Manor Medical Oriented District (MOD) Project, located on the southern side of Crompond Road, in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New York. 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 complies with New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements, established in 2005.

The Evergreen Manor MOD Project (hereafter "the Project Area") consists of ±28 acres (8.53h) situated on the southern side of Crompond Road. The property is generally bounded to the west by Lafayette Avenue, and residences fronting along that street, to the south by wooded land, and to the east by residential properties located along Tamarack Drive. The Project Area includes the former Evergreen Manor Hotel, a bed and breakfast in the central portion of the site, along with a caretaker's residence, a swimming pool, a small shed and a barn. The yard area to the south and west of this hotel structure features an outdoor cooking grill, a dry well, a covered brick lined feature (possible pump house) and various types of infrastructure. The balance of the property is lightly wooded, and includes delineated wetland areas.

The proposed Medical Oriented District (MOD) will include assisted living units, a hotel, a mixed use and retail building and residential units. The project also includes parking areas and access roads. The proposed project access is from Crompond Road with emergency access proposed from Lafayette Avenue. Areas of open space are proposed in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the site.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. Ms. Selig has a Master's degree from SUNY Empire State College and has more than 15 years of experience in the CRM/Archaeology industry.

This cultural resource report and supporting materials were edited and reviewed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA who received her Master's degree in Archaeology from Yale University and has more than 30 years of experience in CRM/Archaeology in the United States, as well as additional experience in Yorkshire England and South America.

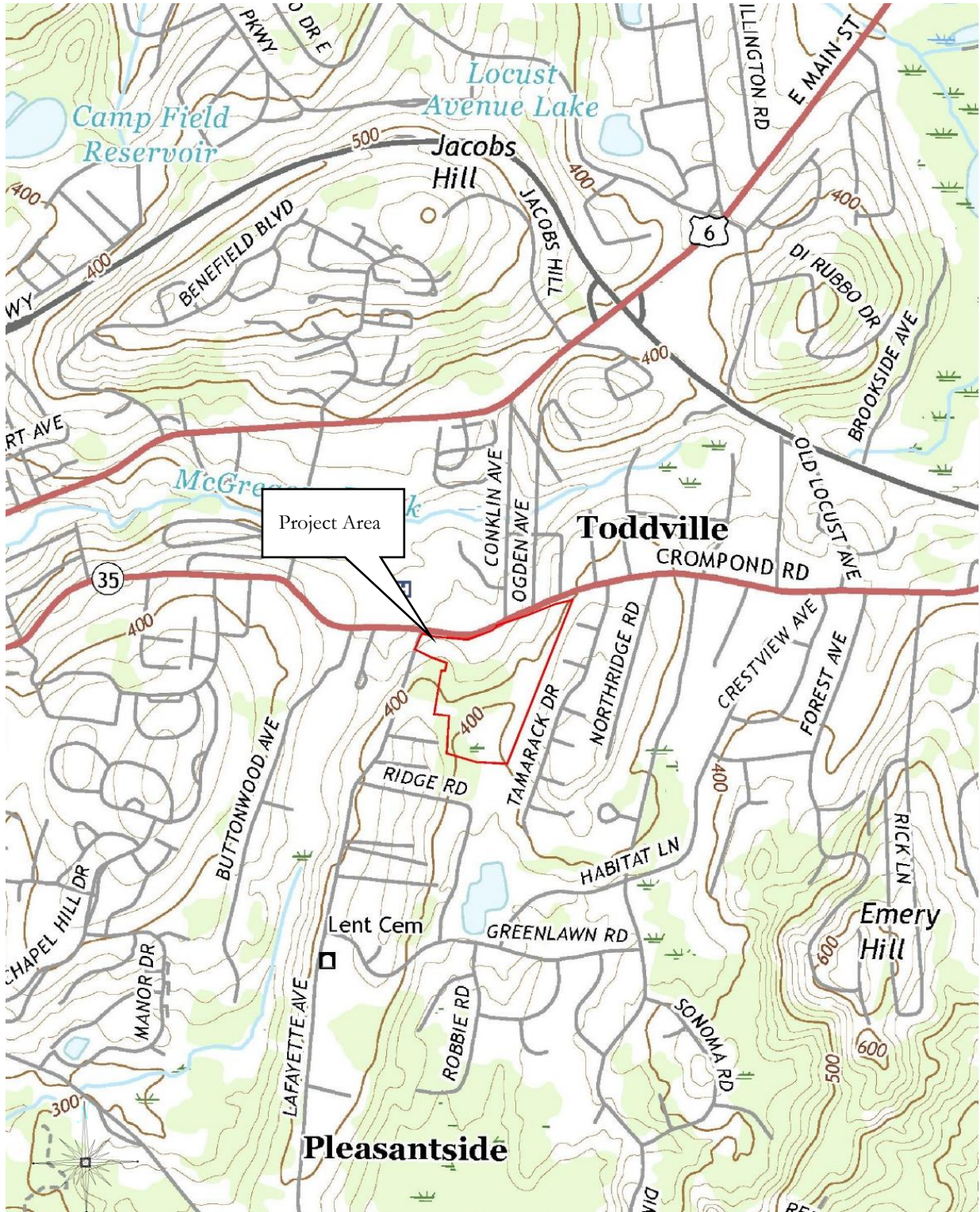


Figure 1: Detail of the 2016 USGS Topographical Map. Mohegan Lake NY Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.) Scale: 1"=1500'.



Photo 1: A blacktop driveway provides access to the center of the Project Area. View to the north.



Photo 2: Evergreen Manor, a former hotel and Bed and Breakfast, is located in the center of the Project Area. View to the northwest.



Photo 3: A residence and barn are located to the south of the Evergreen Manor structure. View to the southwest.



Photo 4: View to the south along the existing driveway, from the former hotel toward the residence and barn.



Photo 5: A two story wood barn is located to the south of the residential structure. View to the southwest.



Photo 6: A residence, currently occupied by the property's caretaker is built into the site of a knoll. View to the northeast.



Photo 7: A series of stone walls are located in the southern portion of the Project Area. The parallel walls may have defined a farm road. View to the south.



Photo 8: The eastern portion of the site is overgrown with dense underbrush. View to the east.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The landscape within the Project Area consists of manicured lawns, lightly wooded areas and areas of dense brush and briars. Two delineated wetlands are located in the Project Area. A smaller wetland is located to the north, bordering Crompond Road, and a larger wetland is located in the southern portion of Project Area. The larger wetland features a pond at its northern extent. The pond features a narrow outlet on its southern edge, where it drains into a wetland. No dam features were noted during the site inspection along the southern edge of the pond.

The Project Area contains a former hotel, a residential structure, a two story barn, a swimming pool, a shed and two small outbuildings. These buildings are accessed by a large driveway. Subsurface infrastructure is located to the west of the former hotel and includes a dry well, a spring house and well. A large pool house is located to the west of the barn.

ECOLOGY

The Project Area 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 tree species (Bailey 1995). In the Appalachian Oak Forest Zone, tall, broad-leafed 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 Area is situated within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, which extends from Lake Champlain to Alabama. The section of the Ridge and Valley Province in which the Project Area is located is specifically identified as the Taconic Allochthon, bordered on the east by the Manhattan Prong and on the west by the Great Valley province (Schuberth, 1968).

The Hudson Highlands area is a northeast-southwest trending band of igneous and metamorphic rocks which extend from New England through New York, crossing the Hudson River in the vicinity of Cold Spring and West Point. Because of their structural origin and their durability, the Hudson Highlands are higher in elevation than the physiographic provinces that border them, such as the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands to the north and the Piedmont Triassic Lowlands to the south. The Hudson Highlands are almost entirely blanketed by a thin layer of glacial till, with frequent bedrock outcrops. Outwash sand and gravel occupy some of the river and stream valleys that border and run through the Highlands (Spectra 2004: Appendix C).

DRAINAGE

Drainage on the property is into the wetlands located within the boundaries of the site. The project is located two miles east of the Hudson River.

SOILS

The soils located within the Project Area consist of a mix of well drained sandy loams and poorly drained loams and silts. Made lands are located in the eastern portion of the Project Area. The characteristics of the soils within the Project Area have an important impact on the potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural material, since the type of soils present affect the ability of an area to support human populations. Details of the soils within the Project Area have been included below in Table 1.



Figure 2: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project Area. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=200'.

Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2018)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Soil Horizons & Texture	Slope	Drainage	Landform
ChB	Charlton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	3 to 8%	Well Drained	Ground moraines, hills
CrC	Charlton-Chatfield complex	Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly sandy loam C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	3 to 15%	Well drained	Ridges, hills
		Oi - 0 to 1 inches: decomposed plant material A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock	0 to 15%		
ChD	Charlton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	15 to 25%	Well Drained	Ground moraines, ridges, hills
LcB	Leicester loam	H1 - 0 to 8 inches: loam H2 - 8 to 26 inches: sandy loam C - 26 to 60 inches: sandy loam	3 to 8%	Somewhat poorly drained	Hills, ridges, till plains
PnB	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	3 to 8%	well drained	Ground moraines, drumlins, hills
PnC	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	8 to 15%	well drained	Ground moraines, drumlins, hills
PnD	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	15 to 25%	Moderately well drained	Ground moraines, drumlins, hills
Ra	Raynham silt loam	H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silt loam H2 - 12 to 32 inches: silt loam H3 - 32 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam	0 to 3%	Poorly drained	Depressions
RhB	Riverhead loam	H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam H2 - 6 to 25 inches: sandy loam H3 - 25 to 30 inches: loamy sand H4 - 30 to 60 inches: loamy sand	3 to 8%	Well drained	Terraces, deltas
UhC	Urban Land – Charlton complex	M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material	8 to 15%	Well drained	Ground moraines, ridges, hills
UpC	Urban land – Paxton complex	M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material	0 to 15%	Well drained	Ground moraines, drumlins, hills

C: 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 Area that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or identified as National Register Eligible. There are two National Register Listed sites within a one-half-mile radius of the Project Area. These properties include the Villa Loretto, a structure built as the House of the Good Shephard in 1929, and the Beecher-McFadden Estate, an early twentieth century estate. These properties will not be impacted by the proposed project.

D: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SURVEYS

To gather information on the history and prehistory of the Project Area 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 Area. HVCRC also consulted OPRHP and regional prehistoric sources (e.g. Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk 1973) for descriptions of regional archeological sites. In addition, HVCRC consulted the files at the OPRHP for information regarding cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area that might be listed on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP).

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Seven previously documented archaeological sites have been identified within a one mile radius of the Project Area boundaries. These sites will not be impacted by the proposed project.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within one mile radius.				
Site Number	Site Name	Distance from Project Area	Time Period	Site Type/ Materials Recovered
11902.000073	Ferguson-Williams Historic Site (NYSM 11710)	2640' / 800 m	Precontact	Historic materials redeposited through surface erosion. Mid-19 th century.
11902.000074	Paul J. Higgins Historic and Precontact Site (NYSM 11711)	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Historic materials and debitage redeposited through surface erosion. Mid-19 th century
11902.000075	Ryan Thomas Precontact Site (NYSM 11712)	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Projectile point, Poplar Island, Isolated find.
11902.000076	Cote Precontact Site (NYSM 11713)	5280' / 1.6 k	Precontact	Debitage and glass bead
11902.00013	Furnace Brook	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Lithic Scatter
11902.00013	Little Stream/ Pleasantside	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Late Archaic Camp Site
11902.000023	Crompond Historic Archeological Site	2640' / 800 m	Historic	Late eighteenth century – nineteenth century deposit

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 four surveys have been completed within a one mile radius of the Project Area. These surveys have identified previously recorded archaeological sites.

E: NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT

The earliest known human occupation in Westchester County dates to the Paleoindian period (c. 10000 BC). Several sites from the Paleo-Indian period have been found in the Lower Hudson Valley, but the population density appears to have been low (Funk 1976). During the Archaic period, (4500 BC-1300 BC) there are indications that Westchester County had a much larger population. Small mobile groups established seasonal camps, focusing on the Hudson River. This is a difficult archaeological phase to document, as the remains of many of these camps have been destroyed by the mid-twentieth century suburban and commercial development of the region. The Woodland period, which followed the Archaic period and lasted until the Contact period, (1000 BC to AD 1600), saw continued expansion of the seasonal migration of Native Americans throughout the Westchester County area.

Arthur Parker, in his statewide survey, identified sites and “villages” along the major waterways within Westchester County. Numerous village sites, shell midden sites and large camps were reported in the region, particularly along the Hudson River. There appears to have been an extensive prehistoric occupation, particularly during the late Woodland and Early Contact periods. Almost no sites were reported in the upland regions in central and eastern Westchester County, with the exception of a site reported on Indian Hill (Parker: 1920).

During the seventeenth century, Peekskill, Cortlandt and Croton were home to a group of Native Americans known as the Kitchawang (variously, Kichtawank Kicktawanc) Indians. Their village was located in Peekskill, and was called Sackhoes. The main settlement was located to the south of the Project Area at the mouth of the Croton River (Shonnard & Spooner 1900). The Kitchawangs were part of the Munsee speaking population of the Delaware group of Native Americans occupying the Lower Hudson Valley in the seventeenth century. Neighboring groups included the Wappinger and the Nochpeem to the north, and the Sinsinks to the south (Goddard 1978).

The inhabitants of Sackhoes exploited riverine resources including shellfish. The early records made by Europeans report that mounds of oyster and clam shells were seen along the shores of Peekskill Bay. The area of Cortlandt would have been equally attractive to native peoples due to abundant resources. Expected site types include resource procurement stations, where short-term and specialized activities took place. These sites would be characterized by low artifact density and diversity.

F: HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion of historic and cartographic research provides information concerning the likelihood of encountering Map Documented Structures (MDS) and other intact historic cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project Area.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Project Area is located in the Town of Cortlandt in the County of Westchester, New York. Dutch and English settlers flocked to the county beginning in 1639, drawn by the region’s agricultural potential. During

the Revolutionary War loyalties were split in the county, and numerous battles were fought throughout the region (Eisenstadt 2005). In May of 1781, a battle took place on the New Croton River where an American outpost was attacked by the British.

The town of Cortlandt was purchased from the Kitchawang Indians by Stephen Van Cortlandt. The property, which included 1000 acres, was later passed to the Verplanck Family and later sold to a real estate company in 1836. Sporadic armed conflicts between the Europeans and Native Americans, as well as devastating epidemics, dramatically reduces the Kitchawang population and prime agricultural land was taken over by local settlers. The present day towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown were ceded from the Kitchawangs to Stephenus Van Cortlandt, in a royal charter known as the Manor of Cortlandt. This manor included 80,000 acres, and was the second largest land patent in Westchester (Bolton 1881).

The nineteenth century saw the rise of industrial enterprises within Verplanck and Buchanan, which included tanneries, brickyards and small factories. Peekskill was an important center of trade as early as the late seventeenth century, when Jan Peek started a trading post and Crompond Road served as an overland route between interior Westchester and the Hudson River landing in Peekskill (Shonnard and Spooner 1900). Crompond Road takes its name from the nearby settlement at Crompond (Dutch for “crooked pond”) (Bolton 1881).

Agriculture was the main economic pursuit in the county in the first half of the nineteenth century, and industry in the second (Eisenstadt 2005). Large population increases fueled increases in urbanization, infrastructure, and ethnic diversity. A wide variety of crops were grown in the large fertile valleys of the northern half of the county, with numerous mills, brickyards, and stone quarries providing the raw material for massive building projects. Transportation networks on land, water, and rail connected the county with New York City, Boston, Albany, and Danbury. The Hudson River offered easy transport between New York City and Albany, with numerous ports in Westchester County. By the 1850’s post roads and turnpikes gave way to extensive rail transport. Easy access to large markets enabled farming and manufacturing booms in the region.

By 1837, New York City’s demand for water necessitated the building of the Croton Dam, the first large masonry dam in the United States. By 1892, New York City’s demand for water outstripped the capacity of Croton Lake and construction began on a new dam. The New Croton Dam was completed by 1905, enlarging the reservoir to its present size. While this and other reservoirs provided water to a rapidly growing New York City, it deprived Westchester County of much of the county’s best farmland and displaced thousands of residents along with entire villages.

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

HVCRC examined historical maps of Westchester 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 Area. These maps are included in this report, with the boundaries of the Project Area 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 Area 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 Area.

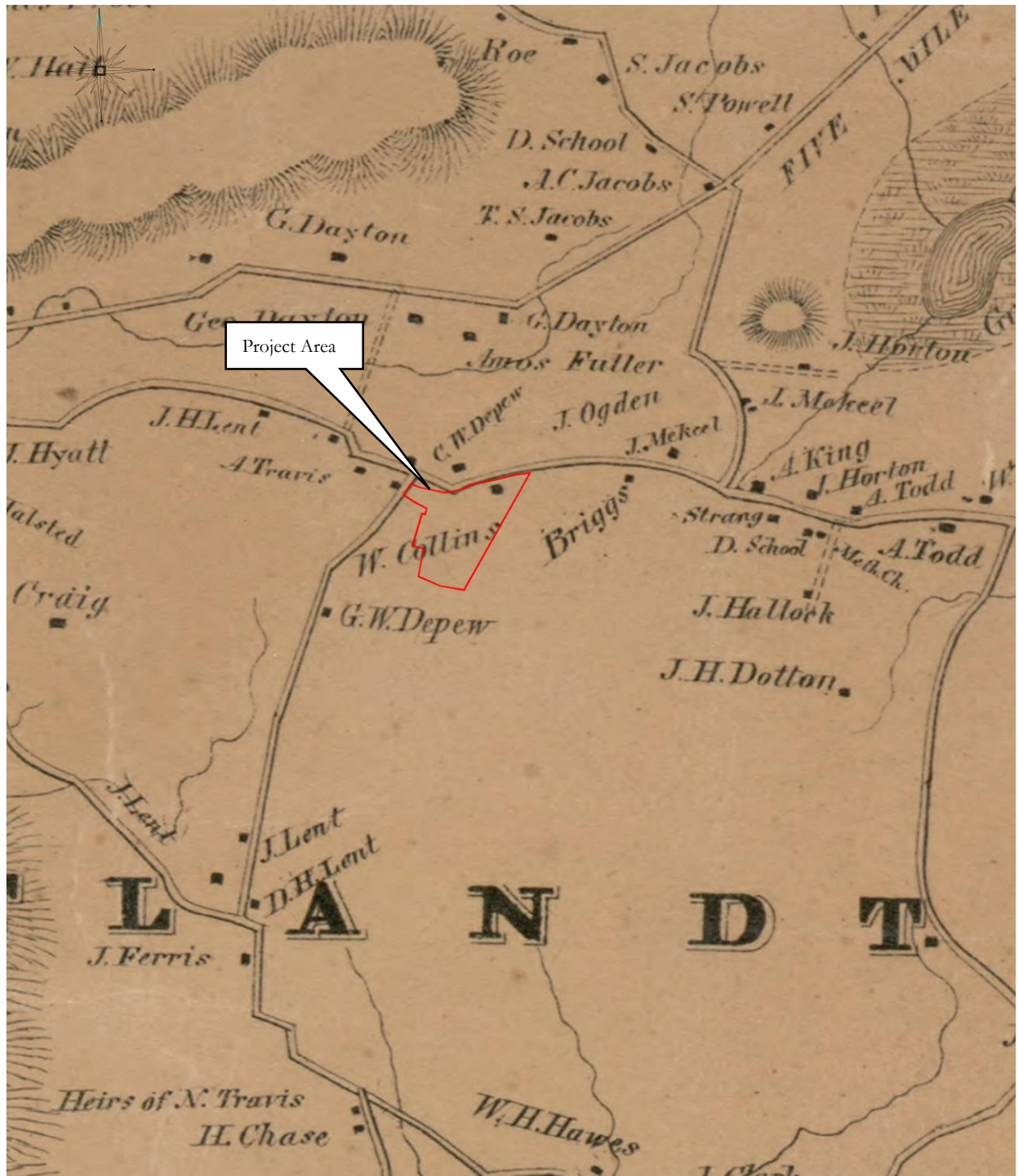


Figure 3: 1858 Merry, F.C. *Map of Westchester County, New York*. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=1850'.

The earliest map examined is the 1858 F.C. Merry *Map of Westchester County, New York*. The Project Area is located on the southern side of Hillside Avenue, which is present day Crompond Road. Lafayette Avenue is located to the west of the Project Area. This map shows a structure owned by W. Collins in the northeastern portion of the Project Area. A structure owned by Briggs is shown to the east of the Project Area along Crompond Road. G.W. Depew owns a structure to the south of the Project Area. To the north of the Project Area are structures owned by C.W. Depew, J. Ogden and J. Mckeel.

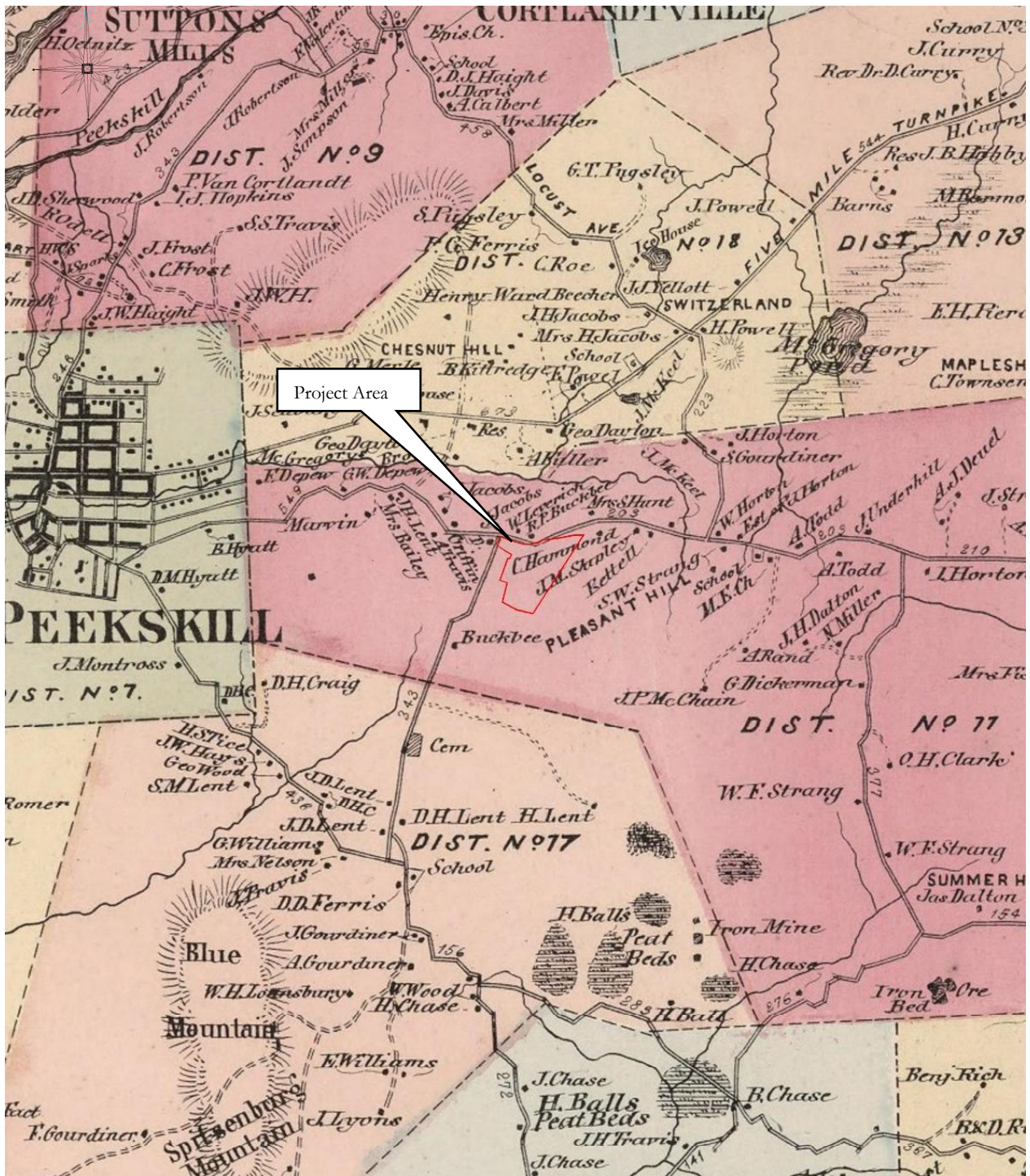


Figure 4: Beers, F. W. 1868 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York*. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=2400'.

The Beers 1868 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York* shows that there are no structures within the Project Area boundaries. To the east of the Project Area, structures owned by C. Hammond, J.M. Shepley and Kettell front along Crompond Road. The map shows structures owned by W. Leverick, R.P. Buckbee and Mrs. S. Hunt to the north of Crompond Road. This map now shows multiple residences along Crompond Road.

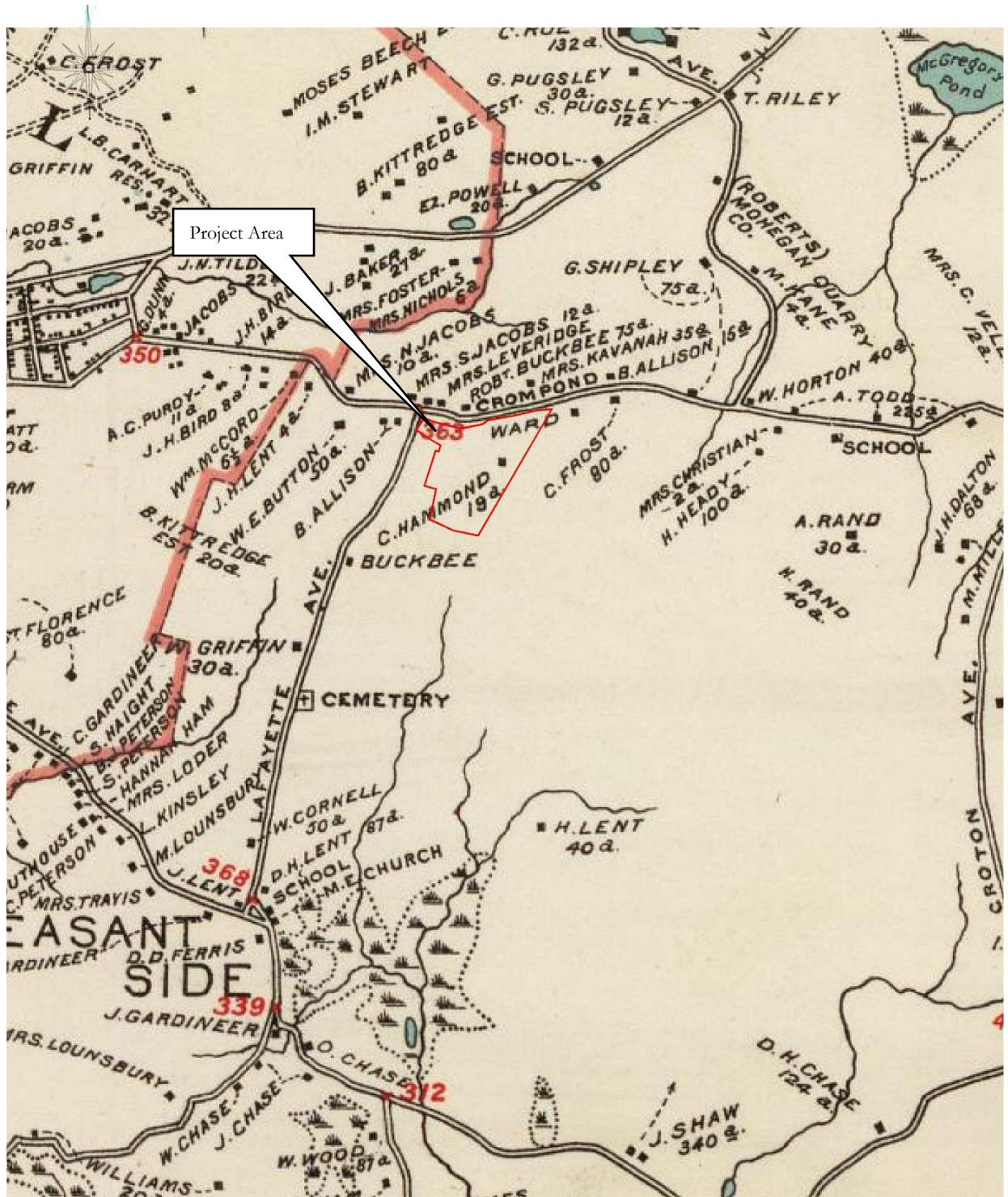


Figure 5: 1883 J.R. Bien, *Town of Cortlandt*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1715'.

The 1883 J.R. Bien *Town of Cortlandt* map shows that the Project Area is located on a 19 acre parcel owned by C. Hammond, west of an 80 acre parcel owned by C. Frost. The Hammond structure is shown in the center of the site in the general location of the present day Evergreen Manor. Ward owns a structure which fronts along Crompond Road to the east of the Project Area. Multiple structures are now located on the northern side of the road.



Figure 6: 1914 G.W. Bromley & Co., *Atlas of Westchester County*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1715'.

The 1914 George Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County* indicates that the Project Area is now located on lands owned by Robert Buckbee, Chas. (Charles) Raymond, and Augustus Dean. Three structures are located within the Project Area. The Augustus Dean structure is located near Crompond Road. Charles Raymond owns a structure in the center of the parcel, in the general location of Evergreen Manor. Robert Buckbee continues to have a structure to the southwest of the Project Area along Lafayette Avenue.

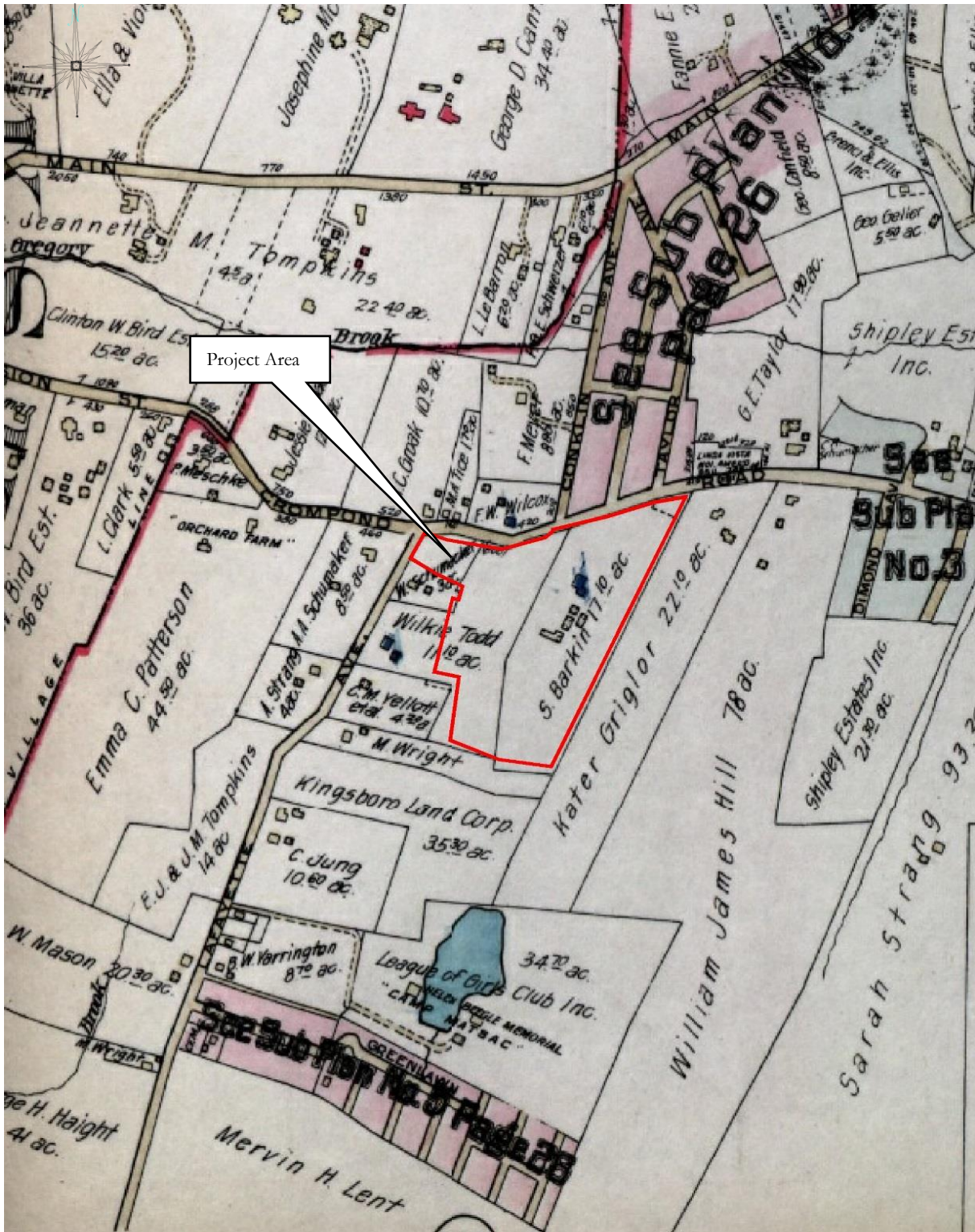


Figure 7: 1937 G. M. Hopkins. *Atlas of Westchester County*. (Source: Westchester County Archives) Scale: 1"=1000'.

The 1937 George Hopkins *Atlas of Westchester County* indicates that the Project Area is now owned by W. Schumaker, Wilkie Todd, and S. Barkin. Barkin owns the structures that are currently present on the property, the historic hotel, a secondary house, a barn and associated outbuildings. Schumaker and Todd own structures along Lafayette Avenue, west of the Project Area.

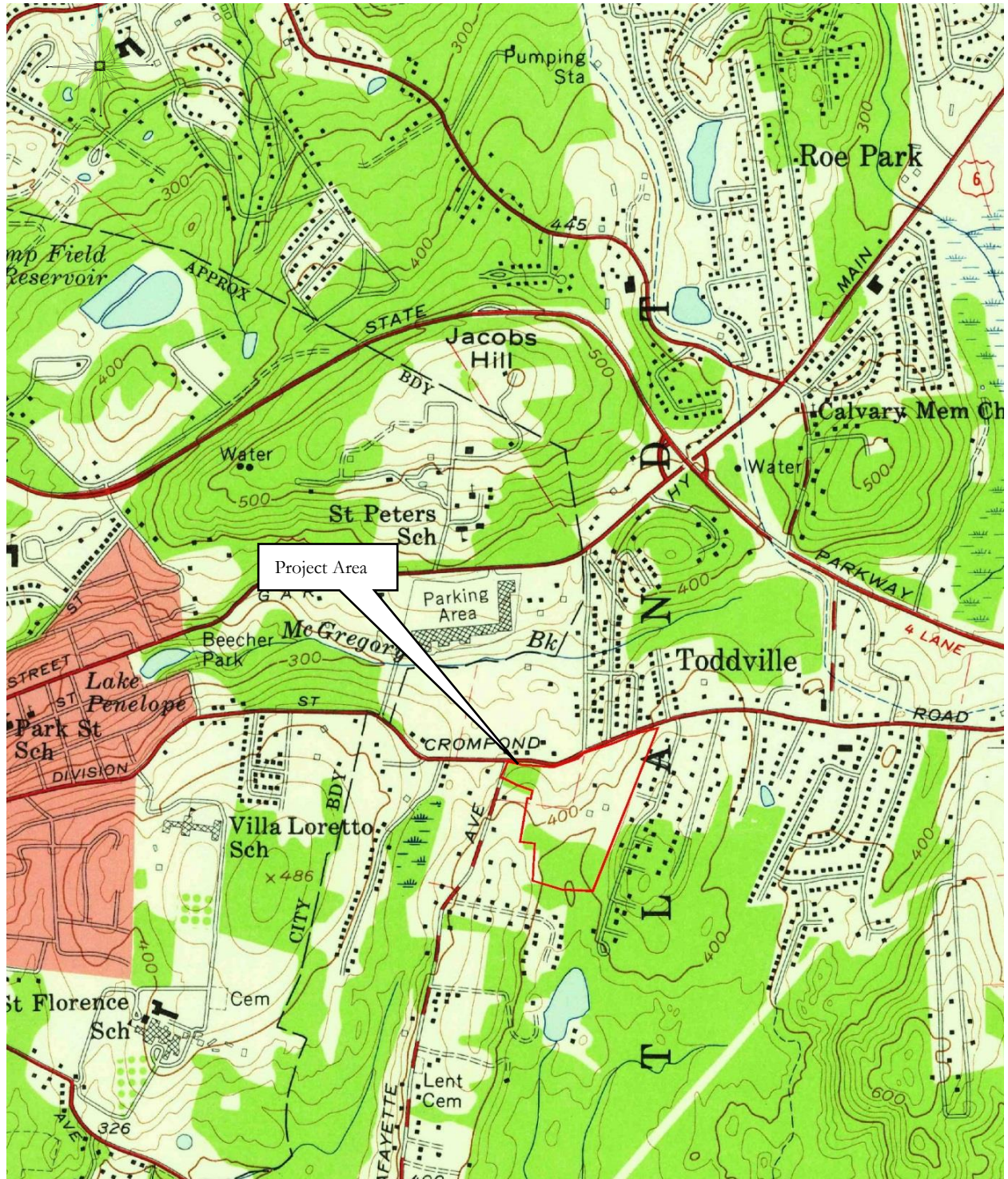


Figure 8: 1957 Peekskill, NY Topographical Quadrangle. (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1500'.

The 1957 topographical map shows the Project Area to the south of Crompond Road, west of Tamarack Drive and east of Lafayette Avenue. This map shows three structures within the central portion of the Project Area. These structures include two outbuildings and one residence. The landscape within the central and northern portion of the Project Area are shown as cleared land. The southern and northwestern sections of the site are shown as wooded.

AERIAL REVIEW

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



Figure 9: 1930 USGS Aerial Image. Cortlandt NY. (Source: Westchester County GIS) Scale: 1"=375'.

In 1930, the aerial image shows the layout of the house (former hotel) within the central portion of the APE. This image shows a series of orchards in the southern and western portions of the property. Lawn areas or mown fields are located throughout the parcel. The aerial shows a small cluster of buildings including the caretaker's residence and a large barn and pond to the south of the former hotel structure.



Figure 10: 1960 USGS Aerial Image. Cortlandt NY. (Source: Westchester County GIS) Scale: 1"=400'.

The 1960 aerial image shows that some changes have taken place within the boundaries of the Project Area. The landscape around the former Evergreen Manor no longer appears to be farmed, as the fields appear overgrown. The level of clarity in the aerial image makes it hard to make out any changes to the structures in the central portion of the property.



Figure 11: 1974 USGS Aerial Image. Cortlandt NY. (Source: Westchester County GIS) Scale: 1"=375'.

In 1974, the aerial image shows that portions of the Project Area are cleared and others remain wooded. This aerial shows that a pool has been constructed to the west of the barn. The former hotel is located along a driveway in the central portion of the site. This image also shows the small cabins in the western portion of the site that were used by the Girls Scouts for camping activities.



Figure 12: 2000 USGS Aerial Image. Cortlandt NY. (Source: Westchester County GIS) Scale: 1"=375'.

By the early twenty-first century, the property is primarily overgrown. This image shows that no changes have been made to the structures within the central portion of the Project Area. The only cleared area within the project is adjacent to the entrance drive.



Photo 9: The porch on the southwestern side of the former hotel has collapsed, and debris surrounds the base of the foundation. View to the northeast.



Photo 10: A stone lined well is located to the south of the former hotel. View to the west.



Photo 11: A swimming pool is located to the west of the barn. View to the northwest.



Photo 12: A collapsed structure holding pool house equipment is located on the western side of the barn overlooking the pool. View to the west.



Photo 13: A small livestock shed or cabin is located in the western portion of the parcel. The current caretaker reports that these structures were used in the past by Girl Scouts.



Photo 14: A large wetland is located in the southern portion of the Project Area. View to the north.



Photo 15: This small structure was part of the area utilized by the Girl Scouts. View to the east.



Photo 16: To the southwest of the existing buildings, is an area covered with debris and trash. View to the northwest.

G: ASSESSMENT OF SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

An assessment of whether significant cultural resources are likely to be present within the Project Area must consider what is known of the prehistory of the area, including likely locations of archaeological sites and proximity to known sites. In addition, the history of the immediate area, including whether any historic structures or features are known to exist within the Project Area boundaries, must be considered. Disturbance to the landscape and the soils on the property are also considered in this assessment.

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY

Seven precontact archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Area. In addition, there are environmental factors present on the Project Area, which suggest that the undisturbed, level portions of the landscape have the potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. The landscape adjacent to the existing medical complex has been profoundly disturbed through the construction of the existing buildings and infrastructure.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Cartographic research confirmed that a structure has been located within the Project Area boundaries since the mid-1800's. The aerial images indicate that the buildings on the property are aligned with the structures shown on the early twentieth century map. The landscape in the northern portion of the Project Area in the vicinity of the historic structures has not been disturbed. This area has been occupied by historic structures since the middle of the nineteenth century, therefore the historic potential for this portion of the site is considered to be high.

H: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The environmental conditions present in within the Evergreen Manor MOD Project indicate that the undisturbed portions of the Project Area are sensitive for precontact and historic cultural resources. It is therefore recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken on those undisturbed areas within the Evergreen Manor Medical Oriented District Project that have been assessed to have the potential to yield cultural resources.

II. PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

In October of 2018, HVCRC conducted an initial walkover of the Evergreen Manor a Medical Oriented District Project Area of Potential Effect (APE) to assess the existing conditions of the Project Area. Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified and areas of disturbance, slope and wetland areas were eliminated from testing. The APE is considered to be the entirety of the property.

A field reconnaissance level Archaeological Survey was completed on October 16 through October 22, 2018. Archaeological fieldwork was directed by Beth Selig, MA, RPA Franco Zani Jr. Jamie Meinsen and Dylan Lewis completed the field excavations as well as the site photography. Beth Selig completed site research, site photography, report preparation and preparation of the Field Reconnaissance Map and final production of the report.

I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the site is located in an area of precontact and historic activity. In addition, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the level, undisturbed portions of the Project Area are moderate to highly sensitive for historic cultural materials. The testing strategy for the site was structured around the knowledge that portions of the property possessed the potential to yield precontact and historic cultural remains.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property, which served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope, bedrock and wetland areas on the site, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage.

Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 50' (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface. A determination concerning the sensitivity of the various areas was based on environmental factors, topography, and known activity patterns of the prehistoric population. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a large-scale map that shows surveyed borders and the locations of the various structures identified on the site. (See Field Reconnaissance Map)

Shovel tests (STs) approximately 45 cm in diameter, were spaced 50 feet apart along linear Transects (TR) 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 intact soils and areas that did not contain surface water. All excavated soils were passed through a one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. Shovel test profiles were recorded on standard field forms which included stratigraphic depths, Munsell soil color, texture and inclusions, disturbances and artifacts. The locations of all STs were plotted on a base map of the Project Area. The excavations and existing conditions across the Project Area were photographed. Cultural materials recovered from the shovel tests were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained bagged, labeled and returned to the laboratory for processing.

J: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Once a testing strategy had been established, and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically shovel tested. The areas subjected to shovel testing represent the

flat and well drained surfaces within the Project Area. The field team tested the entire APE excluding areas of standing water.

Testing commenced in the northwestern portion of the Project Area that is currently overgrown with underbrush, and contains a large wetland area. Five transects (TR 1-TR 5) were aligned east to west and south to north around the existing wetland. This area is subdivided by stone walls that served as a base line for the transects. A total of 32 shovel tests examined this area. The soils encountered consisted of a dark brown silty loam overlying a yellow brown sandy loam. Several fragments of asphalt were identified adjacent to Crompond Road. No cultural material was recovered from this portion of the site.

Testing then moved to the southwestern corner of the Project Area, north and west of a large wetland. This area consists of open woodland and areas overgrown with brush. The transects (TR 6-TR 13) began along a stone wall that marks the western boundary of the property, and progressed east, terminating adjacent to the wetland. A total of 71 shovel tests were excavated in this location. The soils encountered consisted of a dark brown silty loam overlying a dark yellow brown sandy loam. In the wooded area, the soils contained dense concentrations of roots. No cultural material was recovered from any of these shovel tests.

Testing next moved to the northern portion of the Project Area. Transects began adjacent to the existing asphalt driveway and progressed west, terminating at the steep slopes that border the wetland in the northern portion of the parcel. Transect 14 began along the southern side of Crompond Road. Transect 20 was located on the northern side of the historic house. Shovel Test 122 on TR 19 yielded a single fragment of chert debitage, commingled with plaster nails, brick fragments and coal. The second shovel test on TR 19 (ST 123) yielded fragments of window glass. A total of 26 shovel test were completed in this portion of the Project Area and no additional cultural material was recovered from any of these tests.

Transects 21 through 40 were completed in the eastern portion of the Project Area on the eastern side of the driveway. The transects began adjacent to the existing driveway, and terminated at the steep slopes in this portion of the property. A stone wall defines the eastern boundary of the Project Area. This area is densely overgrown, requiring surface clearing with mechanical equipment. A bobcat was used to clear strips through the brush to allow the field team access to this part of the site. A total of 112 shovel tests were completed in this area. The soils were consistent throughout this portion of the site, with the profile consisting of a dark brown silty loam overlying a yellow brown sandy loam and sandy loam with coarse sand. Steep slopes are located near the eastern boundary of the property. Transect 34 was located adjacent to a pile of wooden debris. On the existing conditions survey and on the 2000 aerial photograph, a wooden barn is shown in this location. The barn has collapsed, and the associated debris encapsulates the foundation. The only cultural material recovered in this portion of the site consists of a single fragment each of whiteware and window glass, which were recovered from ST 200. Two shovel tests along TR 33 (ST 198 and ST 199) yielded modern debris in the form of plastic, aluminum foil, twine, glass and plaster.

The field team next moved to the southeastern corner of the parcel. Transects 41 through 55 were aligned east to west, testing this area. The transects began adjacent to the stone wall that marks the eastern boundary of the site, and terminated at the wetland in the southern portion of the property. This portion of the site was lightly wooded with little to no understory. A total of 101 shovel tests were completed in this area. The soils encountered were consistent with those previously identified. A small fragment of whiteware was recovered from ST 249 on TR 42, and a fragment of black transfer print whiteware was recovered from ST 266. Glass and plastic recovered from ST 250 was discarded in the field.

The last area to be tested was the yard area around the former hotel. This structure first appears on the historic maps in 1883 and belonged to C. Hammond. The structure changed hands through the end of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. The last documented owner shown on the historic maps is S. Barkin. There is no mention of Hammond in the published literature or the directories available. The structure was modified and updated throughout the twentieth century, and in 1996 it is referred to as a hotel (manta.com). The structure had porches or verandas on the southern and western and eastern side of the building. These features have collapsed, and they currently encapsulate the foundation of the structure, precluding testing in some areas around the perimeter. A total of 14 shovel tests were completed at 10' intervals in the accessible locations around the foundation of the former hotel. Modern material and debris, such as plastic, coal, plaster and modern window glass were noted, but discarded in the field. A few fragments of historic ceramic (whiteware, ironstone) were recovered in four shovel tests. These historic ceramics were recovered from disturbed contexts and comingled with modern trash. Based on the results of the perimeter testing, the soils adjacent to the foundation of the historic structure have been profoundly disturbed.

The field team laid out eight transects (TR 56-63) around the yard area of the former hotel and the caretaker's house, spaced at a 25' (7.5 m) interval. These shovel tests were located specifically to avoid the well, drywell, spring house, oil tank and other subsurface infrastructure in the yard area. A total of 45 shovel tests were completed within the yard area of the historic structures. The shovel tests encountered cement and modern trash. No significant cultural material was recovered from any of the shovel tests completed within the vicinity of the former hotel.

The field team then moved to the area adjacent to the existing residence, located to the south of the former hotel. This structure is built into the side of a knoll, and the open landscape to the east and south has been extensively graded. The field team noted subsurface infrastructure adjacent to the western side of the caretaker's house. This structure, which sits on a brick foundation, first appears on the 1937 map (Fig 7) but is not shown on the 1956 topographical image (Fig 8). Due to the early twentieth century date of the structure, and the presence of subsurface infrastructure, no testing was completed adjacent to this building.

The last area to be tested was the southern side of the barn that is located to the south of the former hotel and the Hammond/Barkin House. There is a collapsed pool house and equipment structure on the western side of the barn, and the northern side has been dug into the hill. To the east of the structure is an asphalt driveway. The field team completed testing along the southern side of the barn foundation. The soils encountered consisted of a dark grayish brown silt loam overlying a yellowish brown silty loam. The cultural material encountered consisted of broken slate roofing tiles, a fragment of whiteware, window glass and architectural material.

K: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In October of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Evergreen Manor MOD Project in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County New York.

The proposed Medical Oriented District includes the construction of assisted living units, a hotel, a mixed use and retail building and residential units. The project also includes parking areas and access roads. The proposed project access is from Crompond Road. Areas of open space are proposed in the northeastern and southeastern portions of the site

The historic maps reviewed for the project show that the current streets are aligned with the layout of the roadways in the town in the early nineteenth century. The historic maps show a structure located within the

project boundaries adjacent to the roadway in 1858. This structure, owned by W. Collins, is in the same location as the present day driveway and entrance to the existing property. The current entrance to the parcel is covered with asphalt. No structures are shown within the Project Area boundaries in 1868, but in 1883 C. Hammond owns a structure in the central portion of the property. This structure is in the location of existing buildings, formerly a hotel and bed and breakfast. Information available on the internet indicates that in 1996 the Manor was operational as a hotel (manta.com). The current caretaker for the property states that the structure was last occupied 12 years ago (2006). This building is in disrepair, and the verandas surrounding the structure have collapsed.

The landscape adjacent to this structure and the nearby barn was systematically tested with a series of close interval shovel tests. The material recovered in the shovel tests indicates that this area has experienced a profound level of disturbance, and the sparse amount of historic material identified was comingled with modern debris.

A total of 451 shovel tests were completed within the boundaries of the Project Area. These shovel tests identified significant prior disturbance in the vicinity of the historic structures. Historic materials and one piece of precontact period debitage were identified, intermingled with modern debris including plastic, metal, and cement and bottle glass. The disturbed condition of the soil stratigraphy, and the recovery of intermingled modern and historic artifacts suggests that there are no intact cultural deposits within the boundaries of the Project Area.

L: RECOMMENDATIONS

In October of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a walkover reconnaissance inspection of Evergreen Manor MOD in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County New York. A thorough review of the existing body of archaeological data relevant to the Project Area was undertaken, and the probability of encountering prehistoric and/or historic cultural remains on the site was assessed. Disturbed areas were identified and eliminated from testing. Once this process was completed, areas possessing the potential to yield cultural remains were subjected to systematic subsurface archaeological testing.

A total of 451 shovel tests were excavated on the Evergreen Manor MOD in areas considered to have the potential to yield evidence of precontact or historic activity on the site.

The existing structure on the property was built in the mid to late nineteenth century and has experienced significant alterations to its original form. The structure currently retains the tall pillars on the face of the building which were likely added during early twentieth century. The northern, eastern and southern elevations have been covered by porches and verandas that have since collapsed. The results of the shovel testing indicate that any midden deposits, shaft features, or builder's trenches that may have been located adjacent to the structure have been destroyed or encapsulated by the later additions.

Based on the results of the archaeological field survey, it is the conclusion of Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants that no further archaeological investigation of the Evergreen Manor MOD Project is warranted.



Photo 17: View to the south, of the former hotel building.



Photo 18: The porches around the exterior of the structure have collapsed. View to the east.



Photo 19: A small shed is located to the south of the former hotel and west of the caretaker's house. The landscape descends sharply to the west (right in photo). View to the south.



Photo 20: A brick dry well is located to the southwest of the former hotel. View to the west.

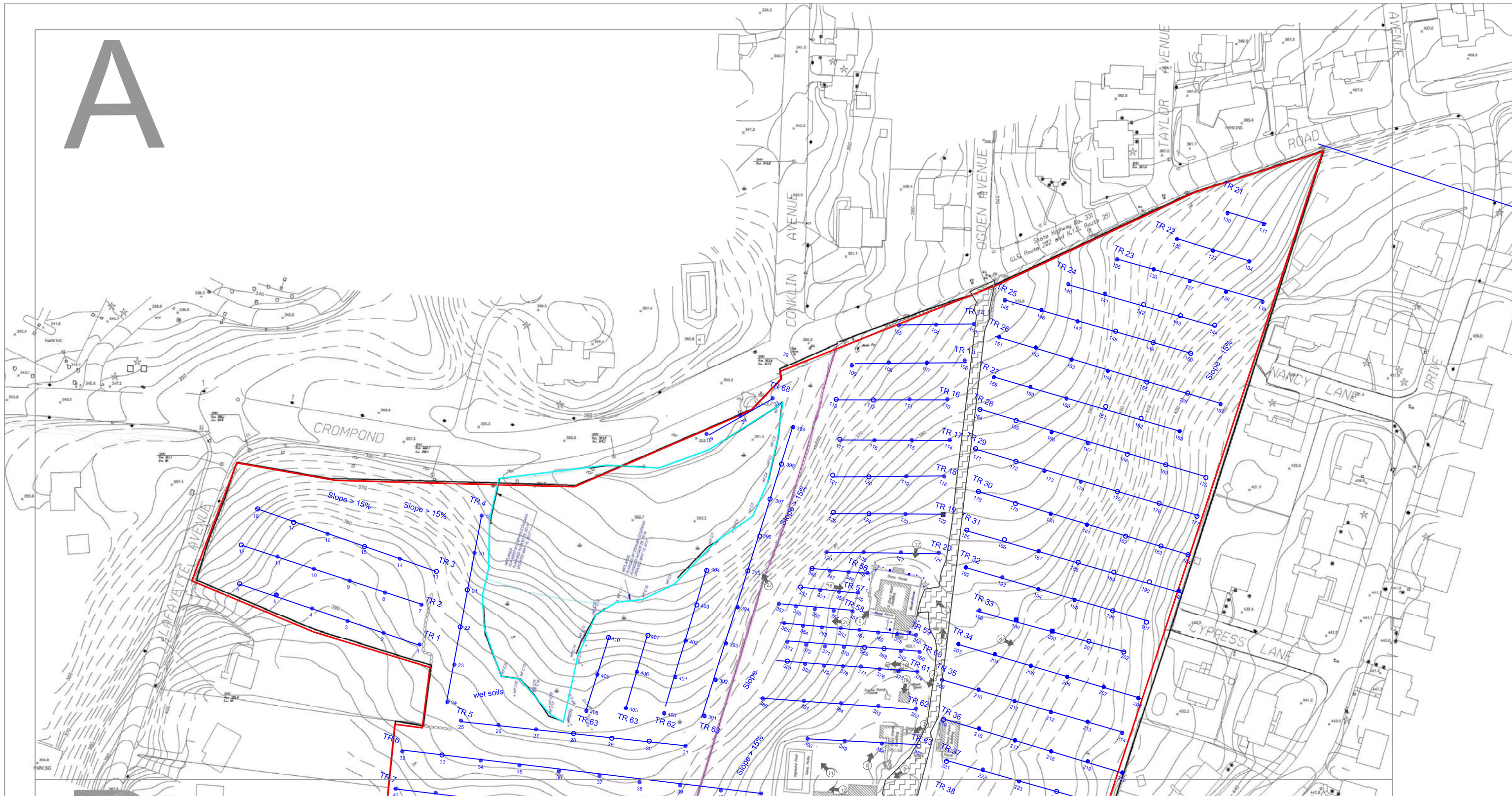


Photo 21: The eastern portion of the Project Area contained dense underbrush that was partially cleared prior to field investigations. View to the east.

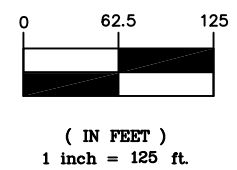


Photo 22: Steep slopes are located in the eastern and southwestern portion of the Project Area. View to the northwest.

A



HUDSON VALLEY
 Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
 Figure 13A: Evergreen Manor MOD Project
 Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
 Scale 1" = 125'



LEGEND

- ST Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ▲ ST Positive Shovel Test Location (precontact material)
- ST Positive Shovel Test Location (historic material)
- ST Shovel Test Location-Not Excavated
- (/ /) Areas of Standing Water
- APE Boundaries
- Wetland Boundaries
- ➔ Photographic View

B

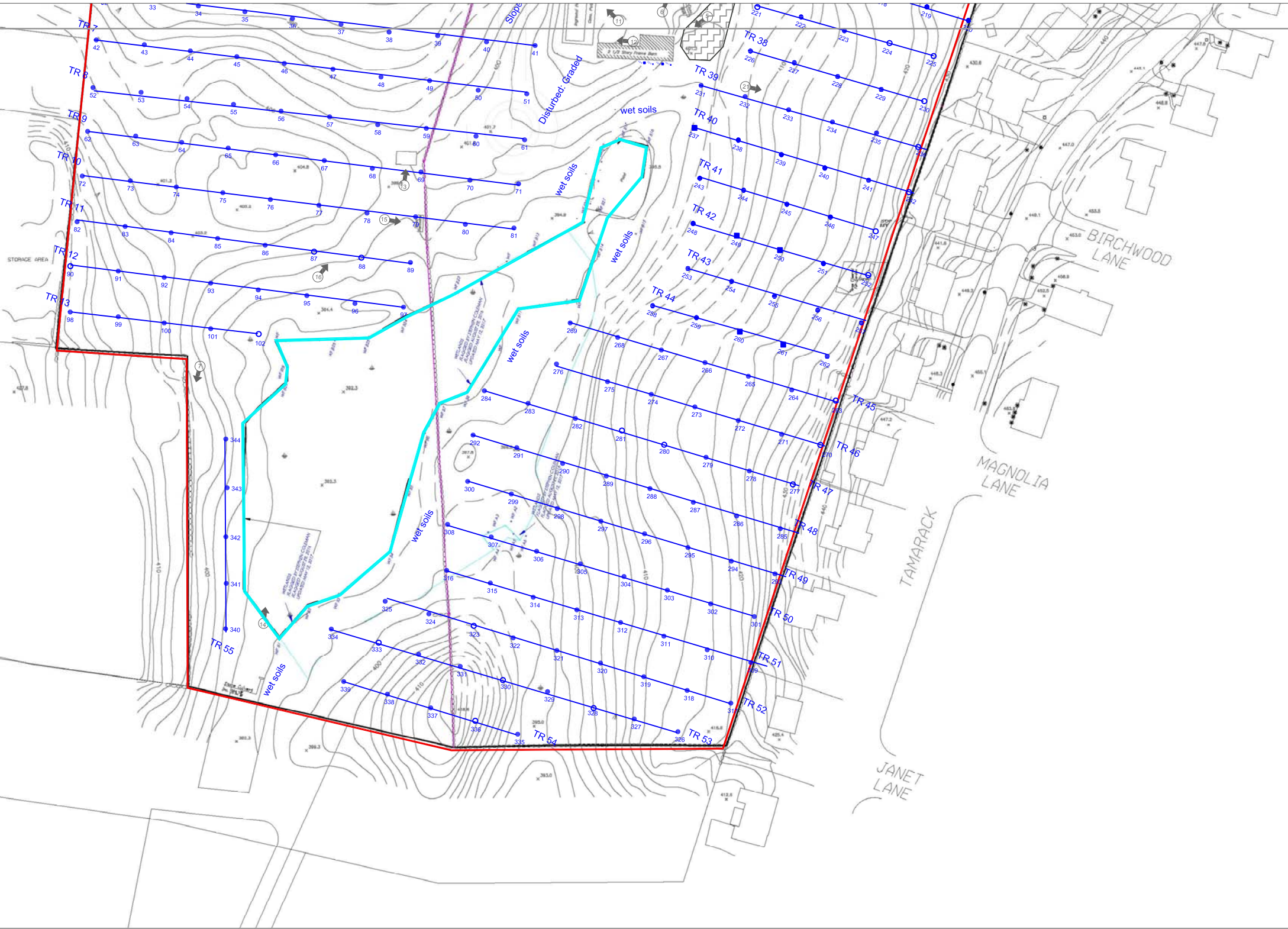
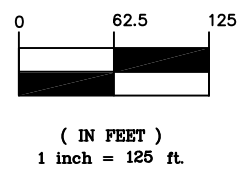


Figure 13B: Evergreen Manor MOD Project
 Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
 Scale 1" = 125'



LEGEND

- ST Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ▲ ST Positive Shovel Test Location (precontact material)
- ST Positive Shovel Test Location (historic material)
- ST Shovel Test Location-Not Excavated
- ◌ Areas of Standing Water
- APE Boundaries
- Wetland Boundaries
- ➡ Photographic View

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-15	17-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	2	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-13	20-32	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	6	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	4	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-34	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	6	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	TR 2	7	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
8		1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-11	14-29	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
9		1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
10		1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-12	25-31	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
11		1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-13	21-32	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
12		1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 3		13	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%
	14	1	0-5	0-12	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	5-9	12-22	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	15	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	16	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-10	16-26	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	17	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	18	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 4	19	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown gravelly loam	NCM
		2	5-9	13-24	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	20	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/3	Dark brown gravelly loam	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	21	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	22	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	23	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown gravelly loam	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	24	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/3	Dark brown gravelly loam	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR	25	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	26	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	27	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-10	16-26	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	28					Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	29					Not Excavated: Standing Water	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	30					Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	31	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR6/3	Pale brown silt	NCM
TR 6	32	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	33					Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	34	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	24-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	35	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-15	22-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	36	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	37	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	38	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	39	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	31-41	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	40	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
	41	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand loam	NCM
TR 7	42	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-11	2-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	43	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	44	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	45	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-13	5-32	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	46	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	47	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	48	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	49	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	50	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	51	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
TR 8	52	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	53	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	54	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	55	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	56	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	24-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	57	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	58	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	10-15	25-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	59	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	60	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	19-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	61	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	18-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 9	62	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	63	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	64	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	65	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	66	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-12	29-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	67	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-17	28-44	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	68	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-8	19-21	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	69	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-31	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	70	1	0-13	0-32	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	13-18	32-45	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	71	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-15	23-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 10	72	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	24-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	73	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	74	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	75	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-17	20-42	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	76	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	77	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	19-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	78	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	21-31	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	79	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	80	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	81	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 11	82	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	83	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	84	1	0-13	0-32	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	13-18	32-46	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	85	1	0-14	0-36	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	14-19	36-47	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	86	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	87	1				Not Excavated: Piles of Garbage	
	88	1				Not Excavated: Piles of Garbage	
	89	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-15	23-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	90	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	91	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	92	1	0-3	0-8	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	93	1	0-3	0-8	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	3-16	8-40	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	94	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	95	1	0-2	0-4	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	96	1	0-7	0-17	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated in pooling water	NCM
	97	1	0-1	0-3	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
TR 13	98	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-17	30-43	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	99	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	13-17	33-44	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	100	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	101	1	0-7	0-18	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated in pooling water	NCM
	102	1				Not Excavated: Standing Water	
TR 14	103	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	Plastics discarded
		2	9-14	22-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	104	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	Plastics discarded
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	105	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 15	106	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	107	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	108	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	109	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	7-11	17-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 16	110	1	0-5	0-12	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	111	1	0-8	0-20	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	112	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	113	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 17	114	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown coarse sandy loam	NCM
	115	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown coarse sandy loam	NCM
	116	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	10-14	25-36	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown coarse sandy loam	NCM
	117	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 18	118	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown coarse sandy loam	NCM
	119	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown coarse sandy loam	NCM
	120	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	121	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 19	122	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	debris, nails, plaster (discarded), brick frag. (discarded), coal (discarded)
		2	19-23	48-58	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	123	1	0-15	0-37	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	glass
		2	15-22	37-56	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	124	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	125	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 20	126	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	19-23	48-58	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	127	1	0-15	0-37	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	15-22	37-56	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	128	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	129	1	0-15	0-37	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	15-22	37-56	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 21	130	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	11-16	27-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	131	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 22	132	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	plastic container, beer bottle discarded
		2	7-11	17-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	133	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	134	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 23	135	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	10-12	26-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	136	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	137	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	138	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	10-15	26-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	139	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown damp silty sand	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 24	140	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	141	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-16	26-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	142	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	143	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	144	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 25	145	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	plastic and modern bottle glass discarded
		2	9-13	24-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	146	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-13	21-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	147	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	148	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	149	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	150	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 26	151	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sandy loam with gravel, terminated at rock impasse	plastic and asphalt discarded
	152	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	153	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	154	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	155	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	156	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	157	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-40	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
TR 27	158	1	0-11	0-29	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty sand with gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	159	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty sand with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/3	Brown sandy clay with gravel	NCM
	160	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	161	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	162	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	163	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	10-16	26-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 28	164	1				Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	165	1				Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	166	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-17	30-42	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	167	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	168	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	169	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	170	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 29	171	1				Not Excavated: Asphalt	
	172	1				Not Excavated: Standing Water	
	173	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Glass?
		2	12-17	30-42	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	174	1	0-18	0-45	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
	175	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	176	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	177	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 30	178	1				Not Excavated: Asphalt	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	179	1				Not excavated: Standing Water	
	180	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	small piece of brick discarded
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	181	1	0-14	0-36	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	182	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	183	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	184	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 31	185	1				Not Excavated: Asphalt	
	186	1				Not excavated: Standing Water	
	187	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-13	30-32	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	188	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	189	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	190	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	191	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM
TR 32	192	1	0-9	0-23	10YR2/2	Very dark brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	193	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown sand with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	194	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	195	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with grav	plastic discarded
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	196	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	197	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 33	198	1	0-18	0-45	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	glass,plaster discarded
	199	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-16	6-40	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	plastic, green yarn, alum. Foil, redware from flower
	200	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-20	6-50	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	glass and whiteware collected; coal and plastic discarded
	201	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	202	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 34	203	1	0-5	0-13	10YR2/2	Very dark brown sand and gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	204	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	205	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-17	31-43	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	206	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	207	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	208	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM	
TR 35	209	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	210	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	211	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	212	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	213	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	19-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	214	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-17	31-42	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 36	215	1				Not Excavated: Rock and refuse pile, modern garbage	
	216	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-15	17-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	217	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-8	14-20	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	218	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	219	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	220	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 37	221					Not Excavated: Gravel driveway	
	222	1	0-.39	0-1	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	223	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	coal on surface discarded
	224	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	225	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 38	226	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	2-11	5-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	227	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-7	2-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		3	7-15	18-39	10YR3/3 & 10YR4/6	Dark brown mixed with dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	228	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-7	2-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		3	7-11	18-29	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	229	1	0-1	0-3	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-12	3-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		3	12-16	30-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	230	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 39	231	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	5-11	13-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand and pea gravel	NCM
	232	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand and pea gravel	NCM
	233	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand and pea gravel	NCM
	234	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand and pea gravel	NCM
	235	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-17	30-43	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand and pea gravel	NCM
	236	1				Not Excavated: Slope >15% and Rock Wall	
TR 40	237	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand with gravel	whiteware
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with pea gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	238	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with pea gravel	NCM
	239	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	22-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with pea gravel	NCM
	240	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with pea gravel	NCM
	241	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	242					Not Excavated: Slope >15% and Rock Wall	
TR 41	243	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand with pebbles	NCM
	244	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand with pebbles	NCM
	245	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	8-13	20-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand with pebbles	NCM
	246	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown coarse sand with pebbles	NCM
	247	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15% and rock wall	
TR 42	248	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-9	5-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	charcoal discarded
		3	9-14	24-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	249	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	coal discarded, whiteware
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	250	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	2-12	6-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	plastic discarded, 2 pieces glass
		3	12-16	30-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	251	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-10	6-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	glass, discarded
		3	10-15	25-38	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	252	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15% and Modern disturbance	
TR 43	253	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-13	23-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	254	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	255	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-17	31-42	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	256	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	coal and plastic discarded
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	257	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	258	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-13	30-32	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	259	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	260	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	261	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	262	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 45	263	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	264	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-11	5-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	265	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-10	5-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	clam shell and metal, discarded
		3	10-15	25-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	266	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-15	5-38	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	transfer print ceramic collected, coal discarded
		3	15-19	38-49	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	267	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-10	5-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	268	1	0-1	0-2	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	269	1	0-4	0-10	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated in pooling water	NCM
TR 46	270	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	271	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	272	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	13-18	33-45	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	273	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-16	31-41	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	274	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	275	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-13	23-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	276	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown wet silty sand	NCM
		2	6-10	15-26	10YR6/3	Pale brown wet silty sand	NCM
TR 47	277	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15% and Modern disturbance	
	278	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	0-12	5-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	279	1	0-1	0-3	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-15	3-38	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		3	15-19	38-49	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	280	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	281					Not Excavated: rock wall	
	282	1	0-2	0-4	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-12	4-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		3	12-16	31-41	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	283	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	284	1	0-4	0-10	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
TR 48	285	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	coal and asphalt shingle discarded
		2	12-17	31-42	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	286	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	287	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-17	30-43	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	288	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	289	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	290	1	0-5	0-12	10YR2/2	Very dark brown very damp silty loam	NCM
		2	5-11	12-27	10YR5/2	Gray brown very damp sandy clay	NCM
	291	1	0-8	0-21	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	292	1	0-4	0-11	10YR2/2	Very dark brown very damp silty loam	NCM
		2	4-9	11-23	10YR5/2	Gray brown very damp sandy clay	NCM
TR 49	293	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	28-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	294	1	0-14	0-36	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	14-19	36-48	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	295	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	296	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-12	28-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	297	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	298	1	0-4	0-11	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	4-7	11-17	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown sandy clay, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	299	1	0-6	0-15	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	300	1	0-6	0-16	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
TR 50	301	1	0-13	0-34	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	13-20	34-50	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	302	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-16	30-41	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	303	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	304	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	coal and cinder discarded
		2	9-15	23-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	305	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	306	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-8	17-21	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	307	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	19-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	308	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	4-6	10-16	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
TR 51	309	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	29-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	310	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-161	27-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	311	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	312	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-15	23-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	313	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	314	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-11	19-27	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	315	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	316	1	0-4	0-9	10YR2/2	Very dark brown damp silty loam	NCM
		2	4-8	9-20	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown wet sandy clay	NCM
TR 52	317	1	0-13	0-34	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	13-18	34-45	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	318	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	319	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	320	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	321	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty clay	NCM
	322	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty clay	NCM
	323	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	324	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-12	23-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	325	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-41	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 53	326	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand with gravel	plastic discarded
		2	11-16	27-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	327	1	0-9	0-24	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	24-35	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	328	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	329	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	330	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	331	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	332	1	0-13	0-34	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	13-18	34-45	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	333	1				Not Excavated: Creek from swamp drainage	
	334	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	27-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 54	335	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	5-10	13-25	10YR6/3	Pale brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	336	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	337	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	338	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-13	21-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	339	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR5/3	Brown sandy clay	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 55	340	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	341	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	25-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	342	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	19-30	10YR5/3	Brown sandy clay	NCM
	343	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	344	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	19-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
TR 56	345	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	22-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	346	1	0-6	0-14	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty sand, terminated at root and rock impasse	NCM
	347	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	348	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 57	249	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	14-19	35-48	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand	NCM
	350	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	19-31	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand	NCM
	351	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	6-11	16-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sand	NCM
	352	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 58	353	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	8-9	20-24	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	354	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	6-11	15-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	355	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	plastic flower beds, metal paint cans discarded
		2	9-14	22-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	356	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-11	17-28	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	357	1	0-6	0-14	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty sand, terminated at root and rock impasse	NCM
TR 59	358	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	brick frag and coal discarded
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	359	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	coal cinder, coal and modern galvanized nail discarded
		2	8-12	21-31	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	360	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	361	1	0-13	0-32	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	13-18	32-45	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	362	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	9-13	24-34	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	363	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	364	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	7-11	17-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	365	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	rusted metal paint can discarded
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 60	366	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	nail, 2 ceramic sherds and glass
		2	12-17	31-42	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	367	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	2-9	6-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	coal discarded
	368	1				Not Excavated: Disturbed-Infrastructure	
	369	1				Not Excavated: Disturbed-Infrastructure	
	370	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	371	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Possible charcoal, discarded
		2	8-12	21-31	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	372	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	plaster discarded
	2	14-18	35-45	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM	
	373	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Coal discarded
TR 61	374	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	375	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	376	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-17	31-43	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	377	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	coal discarded
		2	9-15	23-37	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	378	1	0-11	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	26-40	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	379	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	380	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	coal discarded

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	12-17	31-43	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
	381	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 62	382	1	0-20	0-50	10YR3/6	Dark yellow brown sand and gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	383	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	7-11	17-29	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	384	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	4-12	11-30		Ash Pile Next to outdoor grill	coal, coal cinder and ash
		3	12-20	30-51	10YR3/4	Dark yellow silty loam	NCM
		4	20-25	51-63	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	385	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow silty loam	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	386	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand	NCM
TR 63	387					Not Excavated: Outdoor Patio	
	388	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	389	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-16	27-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	390	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
TR 64	391	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand	NCM
		2	9-14	23-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	392	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand	NCM
		2	8-14	21-36	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	393	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand	NCM
		2	4-9	11-23	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	394	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty sand	NCM
		2	4-8	11-21	10YR5/6	Yellow brown sandy clay	NCM
	395	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	396	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	397	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	398	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	399	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	6-11	15-27	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy clay with gravel, terminated in pooling water	NCM
TR 65	400	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty sand	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand	NCM
	401	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty sand (damp soils)	NCM
		2	8-12	21-31	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand (damp soils)	NCM
	402	1	0-5	0-13	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam (very damp)	NCM
		2	5-10	13-26	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown silty sand (very damp)	NCM
	403	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
	404	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 66	405	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand	NCM
		2	9-14	24-36	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand	NCM
	406	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam (damp soils)	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand	NCM
	407	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 67	408	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR6/3	Pale brown silty sand	NCM
	409	1	0-4	0-11	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	4-9	11-23	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown silty sandy clay	NCM
	410	1				Not Excavated: Slope > 15%	
TR 68	411	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sand and gravel, terminated at rock impasse	asphalt and plastics discarded
	412	1	0-15	0-37	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sand and gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	413	1	0-11	0-27	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sand and gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
F1	1					Not Excavated: Shale garden path	
	2	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	brick, coal, plaster, plastic, and alum. Foil discarded. Glass collected
		2	11-15	27-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	3	1	0-20	0-52	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	brick discarded, glass, nails, metal bits collected
	4	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	whiteware
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	5	1	0-16	0-41	10YR3/4 & 10YR5/6	Dark yellow brown mottled with yellow brown silty loam	plastic discarded
		2	16-25	41-63	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	6	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	7	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	8	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	aluminum, brick fragment and plastic discarded
	9	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4 & 10YR5/6	Dark yellow brown mottled with yellow brown silty loam	1 ceramic
		2	12-20	31-50	10YR5/4	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	10	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	whiteware, glass collected; roofing shingle, white plaster, and plaster painted red discarded
	11	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	plaster and brick frag. Discarded

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	11-14	29-35	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand, terminated at root and rock impasse	NCM
	12	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	metal frags discarded
		2	9-16	23-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	13	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	plaster discarded
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
	14	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	14-19	35-47	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty sand	NCM
F2	1	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	window glass and slate tiles discarded
		2	12-19	31-47	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	2	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	2 ceramic
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	3	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	4	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	galvanized screw discarded; bottle glass, whiteware and roofing tack collected.
		2	10-17	25-44	10YR5/6	Yellow brown silty loam	NCM

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Transect	STP	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
19	122	1	2	Architectural	Metal	Nail	Round, rusted	
19	122	1	1	Precontact	Ceramic	debitage	chert	
33	199	1	1	Architectural	Metal	unidentified	rusted	
33	199	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Glass	Container	clear	
33	200	1	1	Architectural	Glass	window	aqua	
33	200	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	
40	237	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	
42	249	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	Plain	
42	250	1	2	Architectural	Glass	window	Clear	
45	260	1	1	Architectural	Metal	unidentified	rusted	
45	260	1	1	Faunal	shell	clam		
45	261	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	black, transfer print	
F1	2	1	5	Architectural	Glass	window	clear	
F1	3	1	1	Architectural	Glass	window	clear	
F1	3	1	3	Architectural	Metal	Nail	rusted	
F1	4	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	
F1	9	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	
F1	10	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	semi-porcelain	plain	1820-2010
F1	10	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Glass	Container	Clear	
F2	2	1	2	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	

Transect	STP	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
F2	4	1	2	Architectural	Glass	window	clear	
F2	4	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	tack	modern
F2	4	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Glass	Bottle	Clear	modern

PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

GYRODYNE LLC

TOWN OF CORTLANDT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

Gyrodyne, LLC
c/o Mr. Peter Pitsiokos
1 Flowerfield
St. James, NY 11780



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
3 Lyons Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

October 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): **18PR06473**

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Search & Sensitivity Assessment**

Location Information:

Location: **1985 Crompond Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Cortlandt**

County: **Westchester County**

Survey Area (English & Metric)

Length: **1440'/439.02 m**

Width: **435'/132.6 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **±12 acres (4.85 h)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated **Mohegan Lake, NY Quadrangle**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests:

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 prehistoric 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 Area: **4**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project Area: **20**

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. Stephanie Roberg-Lopez MA, RPA**

Date of Report: **October 29, 2018**

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I. PHASE 1A LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

A. GYRODYNE, LLC: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In April of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained by Mr. Peter Pitsiokos to complete a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment of the Gyrodyne, LLC Project located on the southern side of Crompond Road, Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New York. 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 complies with New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements, established in 2005.

The Gyrodyne, LLC Project (hereafter "the Project Area") consists of ±12 acres (3.65 h) situated on the southern side of Crompond Road. The Project Area includes Cortlandt Medical Center, which is a development of medical offices. The medical complex was built in the early 1990's. The buildings are surrounded by asphalt parking areas, landscaping that includes retaining walls, and subsurface infrastructure. The property also includes two residential structures located in the northeastern portion of the parcel. The southern portion of the parcel includes a large man-made lake known as Orchard Lake.

The proposed undertaking includes the demolition of the existing medical facility and the construction of a new medical facility in the northeast corner the property. A multi-family housing complex will be constructed in the location of the current medical facility. These buildings will be surrounded by asphalt parking lots. In the southern portion of the parcel, a series of walking trails will be constructed on the eastern side of Orchard Lake. A mid-nineteenth century residence located in the northeastern portion of the parcel adjacent to Crompond Road will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. This structures is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. Ms. Selig has a Master's degree from SUNY Empire State College and has more than 15 years of experience in the CRM/Archaeology industry.

This cultural resource report and supporting materials were edited and reviewed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA who received her Master's degree in Archaeology from Yale University and has more than 30 years of experience in CRM/Archaeology in the United States, as well as additional experience in Yorkshire England and South America.

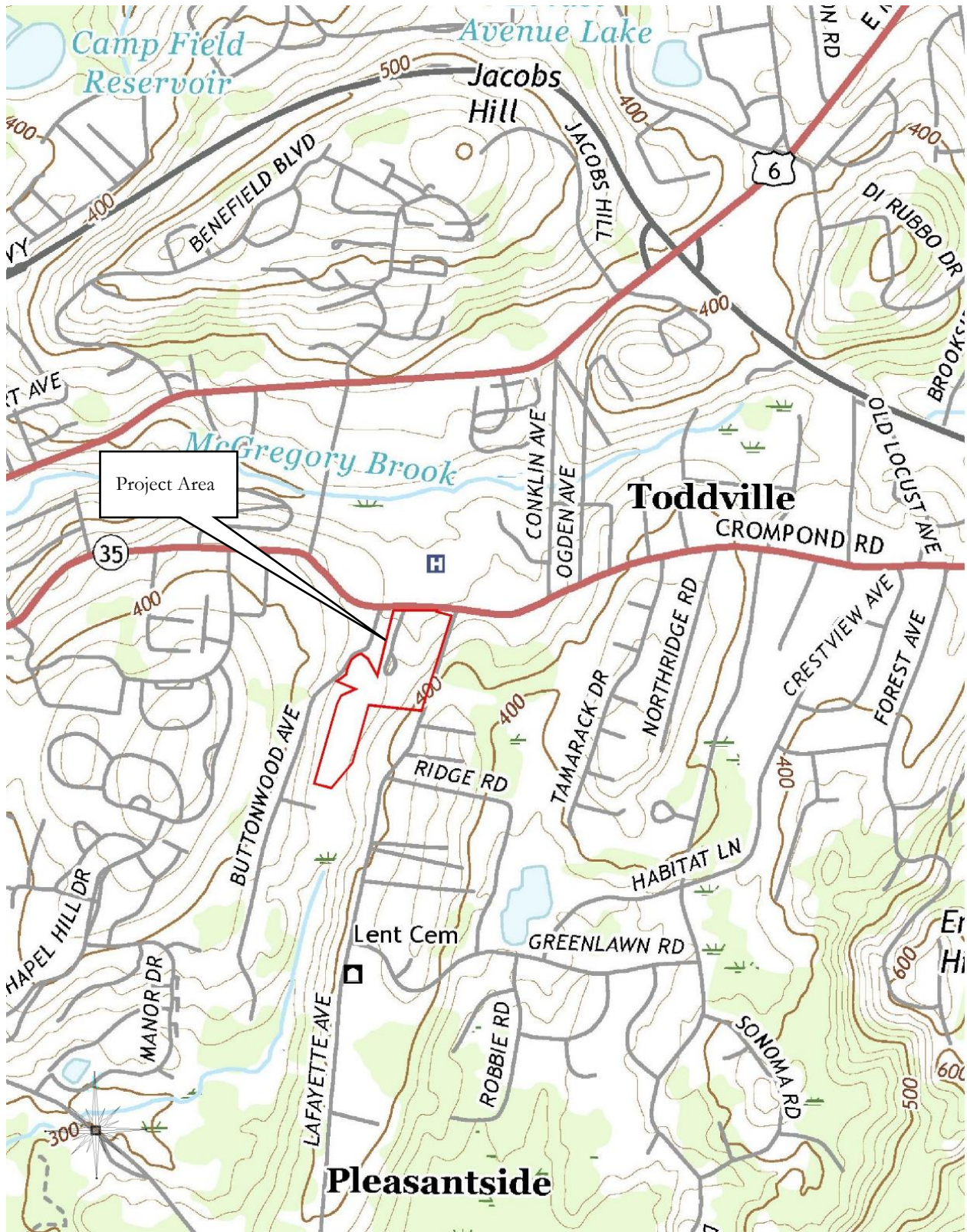


Figure 1: Detail of the 2016 USGS Topographical Map. Mohegan Lake NY Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.) Scale: 1"=1215'.



Photo 1: A medical office complex is located in the central portion of the Project Area. View to the east.



Photo 2: The parking lot is bordered to the east by steep slopes and a concrete retaining wall. View to the east.



Photo 3: The parking lot is significantly higher than the landscape to the west of the existing parking lot. View to the west.



Photo 4: A residential structure is located in the northeastern portion of the Project Area. This structure dates to the mid-nineteenth century. View to the east.



Photo 5: A two story wood frame garage is located to the south of the existing residential structures. View to the southeast.



Photo 6: A second residential structure is located to the south of the building seen in Photo 4, and north of the medical complex. View to the north.



Photo 7: View to the northeast from the parking lot of the existing medical complex toward the residential structures located in the northern portion of the Project Area.



Photo 8: View to the south, from Crompond Road toward the Project Area.

B: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The landscape within the Project Area consists of manicured lawns, lightly wooded areas and parking lots. A large body of water, Orchard Lake, is located in the southern portion of the Project Area. The elevation on the site descends from 400' (122 m) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL) along eastern portion of the Project Area, to 350' (107 m) AMSL along the banks of Orchard Lake. A small stream, Dickey Brook, flows to the south from the southern end of Orchard Lake.

The Project Area contains three medical office buildings, two residential structures and a two story wood frame garage. These buildings are surrounded by asphalt parking areas. Subsurface infrastructure is located beneath the existing parking lot and entrance road, and include sewer, water and electricity services. The landscape around medical complex has been artificially leveled, and the steep slopes to the east are supported by retaining walls.

ECOLOGY

The Project Area 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 tree species (Bailey 1995). In the Appalachian Oak Forest Zone, tall, broad-leafed 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 Area is situated within the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, which extends from Lake Champlain to Alabama. The section of the Ridge and Valley Province in which the Project Area is located is specifically identified as the Taconic Allochthon, bordered on the east by the Manhattan Prong and on the west by the Great Valley province (Schuberth, 1968).

The Hudson Highlands area is a northeast-southwest trending band of igneous and metamorphic rocks which extend from New England through New York, crossing the Hudson River in the vicinity of Cold Spring and West Point. Because of their structural origin and their durability, the Hudson Highlands are higher in elevation than the physiographic provinces that border them, such as the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands to the north and the Piedmont Triassic Lowlands to the south. The Hudson Highlands are almost entirely blanketed by a thin layer of glacial till, with frequent bedrock outcrops. Outwash sand and gravel occupy some of the river and stream valleys that border and run through the Highlands (Spectra 2004: Appendix C).

DRAINAGE

Drainage on the site is into Orchard Lake, a large body of water in the southern portion of the parcel. A small stream, Dickey Brook, drains the lake. Dickey Brook flows southwest to Lents Cove in Peekskill. The project is located two miles east of the Hudson River.

SOILS

The soils located within the Project Area consist of a mix of well drained sandy loam and poorly drained loam. The dominant soil class is well drained loams. Made lands characterize the perimeter of the Project Area. The characteristics of the soils within the Project Area have an important impact on the potential for the presence of prehistoric cultural material, since the type of soils present affect the ability of an area to support human populations. Details of the soils within the Project Area have been included below in Table 1.

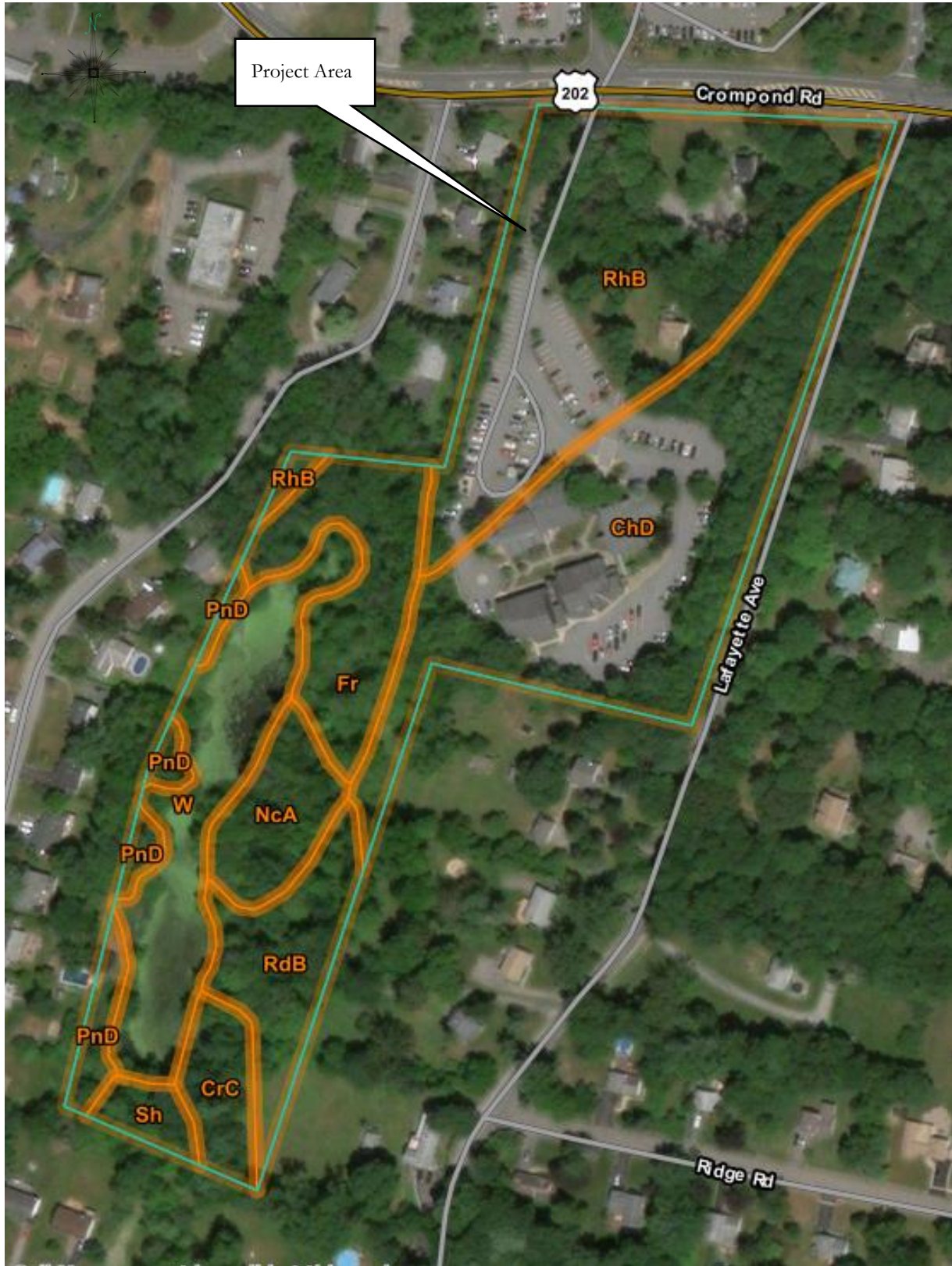


Figure 2: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project Area. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=195.

Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2018)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Soil Horizons & Texture	Slope	Drainage	Landform
ChD	Charlton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	15 to 25%	Well Drained	Ground moraines, ridges, hills
CrC	Charlton-Chatfield complex	Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly sandy loam C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	3 to 15%	Well drained	Ridges, hills
		Oi - 0 to 1 inches: decomposed plant material A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock	0 to 15%		
Fr	Fredon silt loam	H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam H2 - 7 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam H3 - 24 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly loamy sand	0 to 3%	Poorly drained, hydric	Depressions
NcA	Natchaug muck	Oa1 - 0 to 12 inches: muck Oa2 - 12 to 31 inches: muck 2Cg1 - 31 to 39 inches: silt loam 2Cg2 - 39 to 79 inches: fine sandy loam	0 to 2%	Very poorly drained	Depressions
PnD	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	15 to 25%	Moderately well drained	Ground moraines, drumlins, hills
RdB	Ridgebury complex	Oe - 0 to 1 inches: decomposed plant material A - 1 to 6 inches: loam Bw - 6 to 10 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bg - 10 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Cd - 19 to 66 inches: gravelly loam	3 to 8%	Poorly drained, hydric	Ground moraines, depressions, drumlins, drainageways,
RhB	Riverhead loam	H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loam H2 - 6 to 25 inches: sandy loam H3 - 25 to 30 inches: loamy sand H4 - 30 to 60 inches: loamy sand	3 to 8%	Well drained	Terraces, deltas
Sh	Sun loam	H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam H2 - 9 to 27 inches: loam H3 - 27 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	0 to 3%	Very poorly drained	Depressions

C: 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 Area that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or identified as National Register Eligible. There are two National Register Listed sites within a one-half-mile radius of the Project Area. These properties include the Villa Loretto, a structure built as the House of the Good Shephard in 1929, and the Beecher-McFadden Estate, an early twentieth century estate. These properties will not be impacted by the proposed project.

D: RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SURVEYS

To gather information on the history and prehistory of the Project Area 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 Area. HVCRC also consulted OPRHP and regional prehistoric sources (e.g. Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk 1973) for descriptions of regional archeological sites. In addition, HVCRC consulted the files at the OPRHP for information regarding cultural resources within one mile of the Project Area that might be listed on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP).

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Eight previously documented archaeological sites have been identified within a one mile radius of the Project Area boundaries.

Table 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within one mile radius				
Site Number	Site Name	Distance from Project Area	Time Period	Site Type/ Materials Recovered
11902.000073	Ferguson-Williams Historic Site (NYSM 11710)	2640' / 800 m	Precontact	Historic materials redeposited through surface erosion. Mid-19 th century.
11902.000074	Paul J. Higgins Historic and Precontact Site (NYSM 11711)	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Historic materials and debitage redeposited through surface erosion. Mid-19 th century
11902.000075	Ryan Thomas Precontact Site (NYSM 11712)	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Projectile point, Poplar Island, Isolated find.
11902.000076	Cote Precontact Site (NYSM 11713)	5280' / 1.6 k	Precontact	Debitage and glass bead
11902.00013	Furnace Brook	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Lithic Scatter
11902.00013	Little Stream/ Pleasantside	3960' / 1.2 k	Precontact	Late Archaic Camp Site
11902.00002	Crompond Historic Archeological Site	2640' / 800 m	Historic	Late eighteenth century – nineteenth century deposit
NYSM 5138	Sachus / Sachois	5280' / 1.6 k	Precontact	Village near Peekskill Creek

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 four surveys have been completed within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. These surveys have identified previously recorded archaeological sites.

E: NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT

The earliest known Human occupation in Westchester County dates to the Paleoindian period (c. 10000 BC). Several sites from the Paleo-Indian period have been found in the Lower Hudson valley, but the population density appears to have been low (Funk 1976). During the Archaic period, (4500 BC-1300 BC) there are indications that Westchester County had a much larger population. Small mobile groups established seasonal camps, focusing on the Hudson River. This is a difficult archaeological phase to document, as the remains of many of these camps have been destroyed by the mid-twentieth century suburban and commercial development of the region. The Woodland period, which followed the Archaic period and lasted until the Contact period, (1000 BC to AD 1600), saw continued expansion of the seasonal migration of Native American throughout Westchester County area.

Arthur Parker, in his statewide survey, identified sites and “villages” along the major waterways within Westchester County. Numerous village sites, shell midden sites and large camps were reported in the region, particularly along the Hudson River. There appears to have been an extensive prehistoric occupation, particularly during the late Woodland and Early Contact periods. Almost no sites were reported in the upland regions in central and eastern Westchester County, with the exception of a site reported on Indian Hill (Parker: 1920).

During the seventeenth century, Peekskill, Cortlandt and Croton were home to a group of Native Americans known as the Kitchawang (variously, Kichtawank Kicktawanc) Indians. Their village was located in Peekskill, and was called Sackhoes. The main settlement was located to the south of the Project Area at the mouth of the Croton River (Shonnard & Spooner 1900). The Kichtawangs were part of the Munsee speaking population of the Delaware group of Native Americans occupying the Lower Hudson Valley in the seventeenth century. Neighboring groups included the Wappinger and the Nochpeem to the north, and the Sinsinks to the south (Goddard 1978).

The inhabitants of Sackhoes exploited riverine resources including shellfish. The early records made by Europeans report that mounds of oyster and clam shells were seen along the shores of Peekskill Bay. The area of Cortlandt would have been equally attractive to native peoples due to nearby resources. Expected site types include resource procurement stations, where short-term and specialized activities took place. These sites would be characterized by low artifact density and diversity.

F: HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion of historic and cartographic research provides information concerning the likelihood of encountering Map Documented Structures (MDS) and other intact historic cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project Area.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The Project Area is located in the Town of Cortlandt in the County of Westchester, New York. Dutch and English settlers flocked to the county beginning in 1639, drawn by the region’s agricultural potential. During the Revolutionary War loyalties were split in the county, and numerous battles were fought throughout the region (Eisenstadt 2005). In May of 1781, a battle took place on the New Croton River where an American outpost was attacked by the British.

The town of Cortlandt was purchased from the Kitchawang Indians by Stephen Van Cortlandt. The property, which included 1000 acres, was later passed to the Verplanck Family and later sold to a real estate company in 1836. Sporadic armed conflicts between the Europeans and Native Americans, as well as devastating epidemics, dramatically reduces the Kitchawang population and prime agricultural land transferred to local settlers. The present day towns of Cortlandt and Yorktown were ceded from the Kitchawang to Stephenus Van Cortlandt, in a royal charter known as the Manor of Cortlandt. This manor included 80,000 acres was the second largest land patent in Westchester (Bolton 1881).

The nineteenth century saw the rise of industrial enterprises within Verplanck and Buchanan, which included tanneries, brickyards and small factories. Peekskill was an important center of trade as early as the late seventeenth century when Jan Peek started a trading post and Crompond Road served as an overland route between interior Westchester and the Hudson River landing in Peekskill (Shonnard and Spooner 1900). Crompond Road takes its name from the nearby settlement at Crompond (Dutch for “crooked pond”) (Bolton 1881).

Agriculture was the main economic pursuit in the county in the first half of the nineteenth century, and industry in the second (Eisenstadt 2005). Large population increases fueled increases in urbanization, infrastructure, and ethnic diversity. A wide variety of crops were grown in the large fertile valleys of the northern half of the county, with numerous mills, brickyards, and stone quarries providing the raw material for massive building projects. Transportation networks on land, water, and rail connected the county with New York City, Boston, Albany, and Danbury. The Hudson River offered easy transport between New York City and Albany, with numerous ports in Westchester County. By the 1850’s post roads and turnpikes gave way to extensive rail transport. Easy access to large markets enabled farming and manufacturing booms in the region.

By 1837, New York City’s demand for water necessitated the building of the Croton Dam, the first large masonry dam in the United States. By 1892, New York City’s demand for water outstripped the capacity of Croton Lake and construction began on a new dam. The New Croton Dam was completed by 1905, enlarging the reservoir to its present size. While this and other reservoirs provided water to a rapidly growing New York City, it deprived Westchester County of much of the county’s best farmland and displaced thousands of residents along with entire villages.

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

HVCRC examined historical maps of Westchester 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 Area. These maps are included in this report, with the boundaries of the Project Area 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 Area 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 Area.

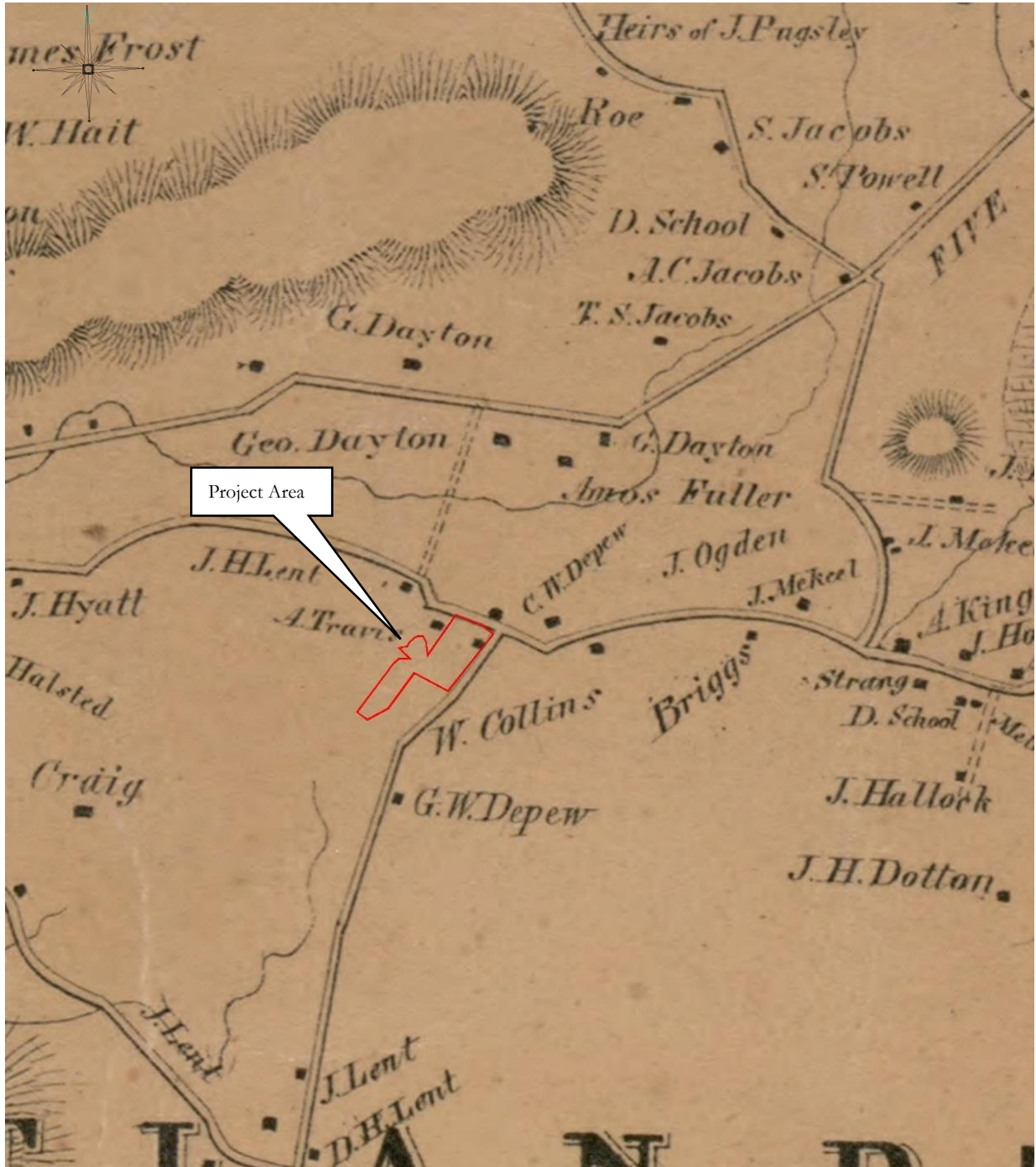


Figure 3: 1858 Merry, F.C. *Map of Westchester County, New York*. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=1620'.

The earliest map examined is the 1858 F.C. Merry *Map of Westchester County, New York*. The Project Area is located on the southern side of Hillside Avenue, which is present day Crompond Road. Lafayette Avenue is located to the east of the Project Area. This map shows a structure owned by A. Travis adjacent to the roadway and within the boundaries of the APE. A structure is located to the west of the Project Area. To the north of the Project Area is a structure owned by C.W. Depew.

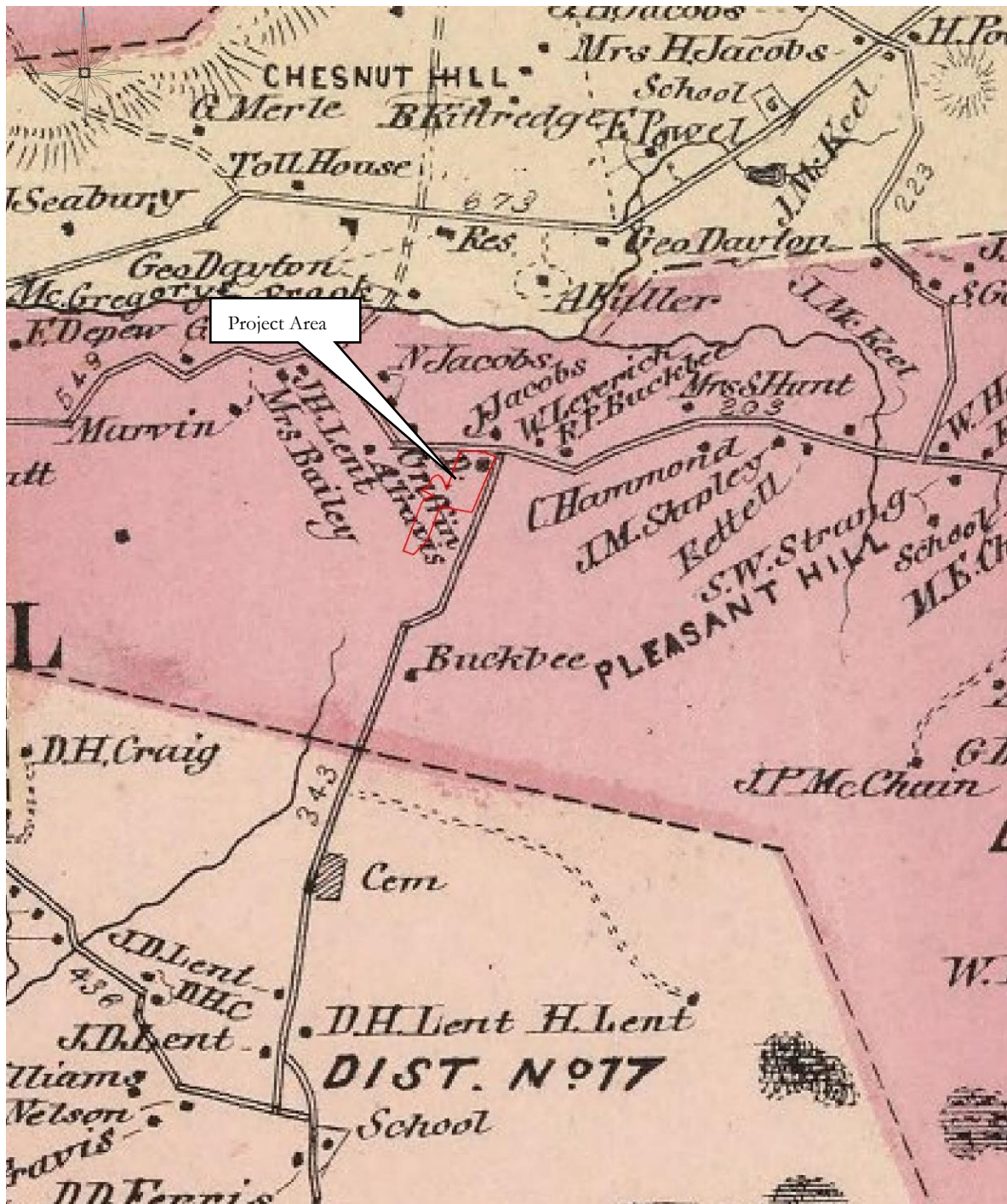


Figure 4: Beers, F. W. 1868 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York*. (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=2425'.

The Beers 1868 *County Atlas of Westchester, New York* shows that the structure within the Project Area is now owned by D. Griffen, and A. Travis owns a structure to the west. The map shows a structure owned by J. Jacobs to the north of Crompond Road. This map now shows multiple residences along Crompond Road.

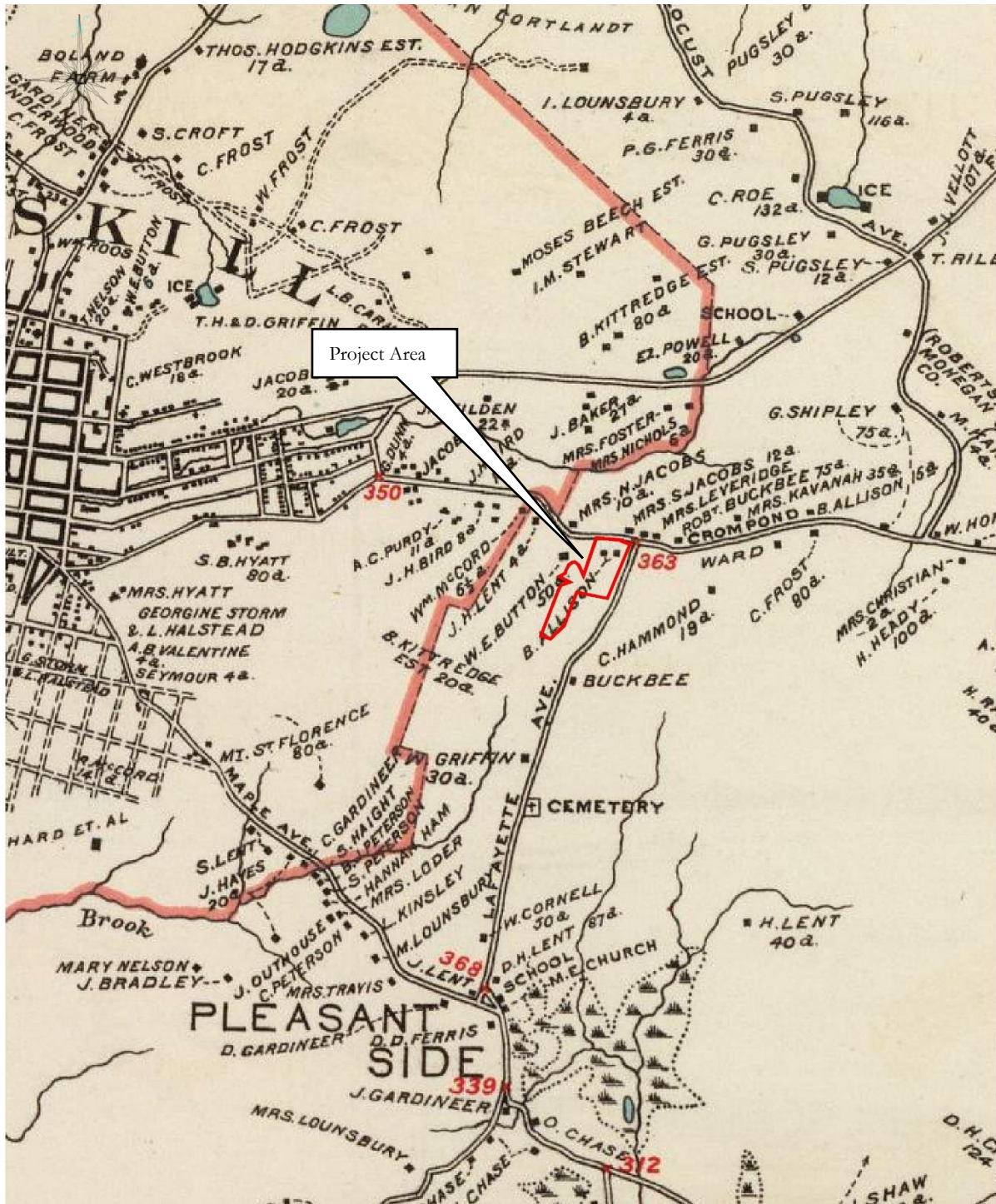


Figure 5: 1883 J.R. Bien, *Town of Cortlandt*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=2425'.

The 1883 J.R. Bien *Town of Cortlandt* map shows that the Project Area is located on a 50 acre parcel owned by B. Allison and W. E. Button. B. Allison owns two buildings fronting along Crompond Road within the Project Area, and a second structure located on the northern side of the road, northeast of the Project Area. This map shows that the village of Peekskill has now been defined, west of the Project Area.



Figure 6: 1914 G.W. Bromley & Co., *Atlas of Westchester County*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1620'.

The 1914 George Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County* indicates that the Project Area is now located on lands owned by Enoch Tompkins. Two structures area located near Crompond Road. The southwestern portion of the Project Area is located on lands owned by B. Butler, who owns 50 acres of land. A residential development called Hudson Park is located to the west of the Project Area.

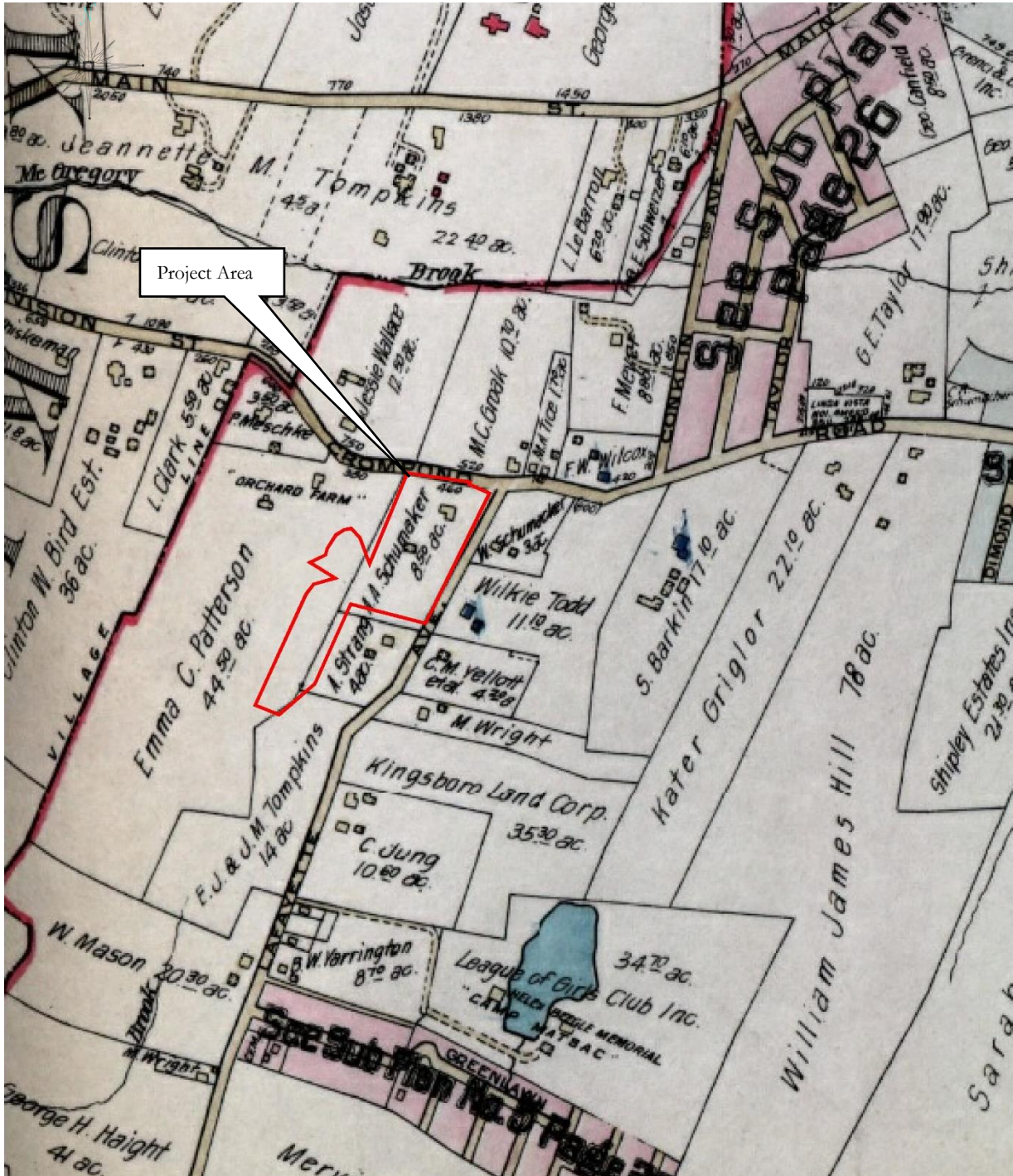


Figure 7: 1937 G. M. Hopkins. *Atlas of Westchester County*. (Source: Westchester County Archives) Scale: 1"=970'.

The 1937 George Hopkins *Atlas of Westchester County* indicates that the Project Area is now owned by A. A. Schumaker. There is a structure located in the northeast corner of the Project Area. Schumaker is shown as owning 8.50 acres. The western portion of the Project Area is located on property owned by Emma Patterson, called Orchard Farm. This map shows that Orchard Farm includes 44.50 acres.

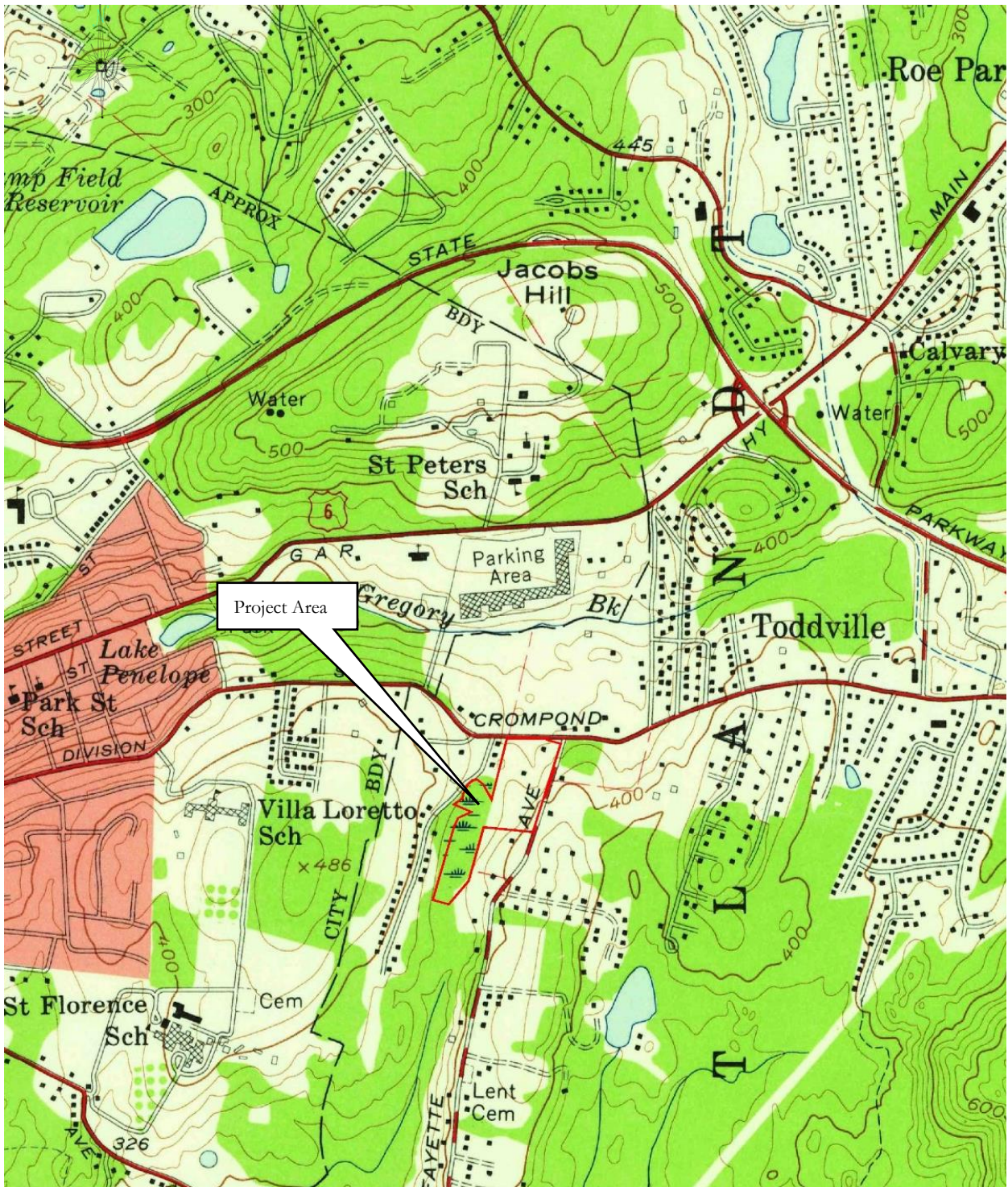


Figure 8: 1957 Peekskill, NY Topographical Quadrangle. (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1385'.

The 1957 topographical map shows the Project Area to the south of Crompond Road, and east of Lafayette Avenue. This map shows two structures within the northern portion of the Project Area. The location of these two structures are not in the same location as the two structures shown on the previous historic maps. This maps shows that the western portion of the Project Area is entirely wetland.

AERIAL REVIEW

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



Figure 9: 1994 USGS Aerial Image. Cortlandt NY. (Source: Google Earth) Scale: 1"=485'.

In 1994 the aerial image shows that the existing medical office complex has been constructed in the center of the Project Area. This map shows Orchard Lake in the southwestern portion of the site. Two residential structures area located in the northern portion of the parcel.



Photo 9: A small stream flows south from Orchard Lake. View to the south.



Photo 10: Steep slopes are located in the northeastern corner of the Project Area. View to the northeast.



Photo 11: A water line flows through the wetlands in the western portion of the Project Area.



Photo 12: Orchard Lake is located in the western portion of the Project Area. View to the north.



Photo 13: A series of asphalt parking lots are located within the medical complex. View to the south.



Photo 14: A wooden makeshift bridge crosses the small stream in the southwestern portion of the Project Area. View to the west.



Photo 15: The medical complex buildings are all connected by enclosed walkways. View to the south.

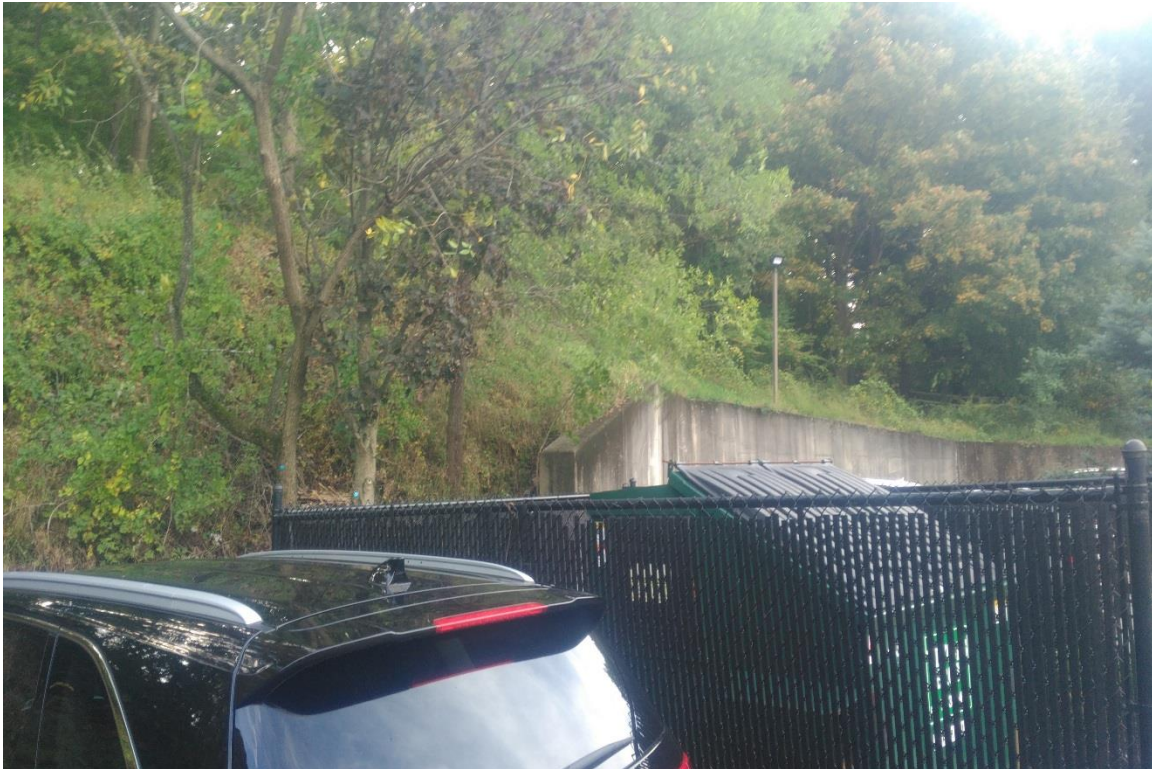


Photo 16: Concrete retaining walls border the parking lots to the east of the medical complex. View to the south.

G: ASSESSMENT OF SENSITIVITY FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES

An assessment of whether significant cultural resources are likely to be present within the Project Area must consider what is known of the prehistory of the area, including likely locations of archaeological sites and proximity to known sites. In addition, the history of the immediate area, including whether any historic structures or features are known to exist within the Project Area boundaries, must be considered. Disturbance to the landscape and the soils on the property are also considered in this assessment.

PRECONTACT SENSITIVITY

Eight precontact archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity of the Project Area. In addition, there are environmental factors present on the Project Area, which suggest that the undisturbed, level portions of the landscape have the potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. The landscape adjacent to the existing medical complex has been profoundly disturbed through the construction of the existing buildings and infrastructure.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

Cartographic research confirmed that a structure has been located within the Project Area boundaries since the mid-1800's. The aerial images indicate that the current medical complex, built in the 1990's, has been extensively modified, and the area around the buildings is profoundly disturbed. The landscape in the northern portion of the Project Area in the vicinity of the historic structures has not been disturbed. This area has been occupied by historic structures since the middle of the nineteenth century, therefore the historic potential for this portion of the site is considered high.

The existing structures were evaluated by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in October of 2018 and are not considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register.

H: SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The environmental conditions present in within the Gyrodyne, LLC Project indicate that the undisturbed portions of the Project Area are sensitive for precontact and historic cultural resources. It is therefore recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken on those undisturbed areas within the Gyrodyne, LLC Project, particularly to the north and southwest of the existing medical complex that have been assessed to have the potential to yield cultural resources.



Photo 17: View to the south from Crompond Road along the main entrance to the Cortland Medical complex.



Photo 18: View to the southeast of the existing parking lot, north of the medical buildings.

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PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

GYRODYNE LLC

TOWN OF CORTLANDT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

Gyrodyne, LLC
c/o Mr. Peter Pitsiokos
1 Flowerfield
St. James, NY 11780



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
3 Lyons Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

December 2018

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): **18PR06473**

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **1985 Crompond Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Cortlandt**

County: **Westchester County**

Survey Area (English & Metric)

Length: **1440'/439.02 m**

Width: **435'/132.6 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **±12 acres (4.85 h)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): **N/A**

Percentage of the Site Excavated **Mohegan Lake, NY Quadrangle**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 54 @ 50' interval, 14 @ 10' interval.

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 prehistoric 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 Area: **4**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project Area: **20**

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. Stephanie Roberg-Lopez MA, RPA**

Date of Report: **December 12, 2018**

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- Photo 4: Areas of surface water were located adjacent to Orchard Lake in the southern portion of the APE. View to the northwest.
- Photo 5: View to the north of the existing structures from the medical facility parking lot.
- Photo 6: Sodden soils are located adjacent to Orchard Lake in the southern portion of the APE. The blue marker in the left of the photo marks the buried water line.
- Photo 7: The soils in the vicinity of Orchard Lake were saturated and has surface water in October and in November 2018. View to the south.
- Photo 8: View to the south of Orchard Lake. Photo taken October 2018.
- Photo 9: View to the east of the southern side of the Travis/Schumaker Site.
- Photo 10: View to the south of the garage or carriage house located south of the Travis/Schumaker structure.
- Photo 11: View to the east of the Travis/Schumaker house and garage.
- Photo 12: A second residential structure is located to the south of the Travis/Schumaker house. View to the north.

II. PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

A. GYRODYNE, LLC: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In November of 2018, HVCRC Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained by Mr. Peter Pitsiokos to complete a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Gyrodyne LLC Project located on the southern side of Crompond Road, Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New York. 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 complies with New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements, established in 2005.

A field reconnaissance level Archaeological Survey was completed during November 14 through 21, 2018. Archaeological fieldwork was directed by Beth Selig, MA, RPA Franco Zani Jr., and Jamie Meinsen completed the field excavations as well as the site photography. Beth Selig completed site research and report preparation as well as preparation of the Field Reconnaissance Map and final production of the report.

The Gyrodyne, LLC Project (hereafter "the Project Area") consists of ±12 acres (3.65 h) situated on the southern side of Crompond Road. The Project Area includes Cortlandt Medical Center, which is a development of medical offices. The medical complex was built in the early 1990's. The buildings are surrounded by asphalt parking areas, landscaping that includes retaining walls, and subsurface infrastructure. The property also includes two residential structures located in the northeastern portion of the parcel. The southern portion of the parcel includes a large man-made lake known as Orchard Lake.

The proposed undertaking includes the demolition of the existing medical facility and the construction of a new medical facility in the northeast corner the property. A multi-family housing complex will be constructed in the location of the current medical facility. These buildings will be surrounded by asphalt parking lots. In the southern portion of the parcel, a series of walking trails will be constructed on the eastern side of Orchard Lake. A mid-nineteenth century residence located in the northeastern portion of the parcel adjacent to Crompond Road will be impacted by the proposed undertaking. This structure is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. Ms. Selig has a Master's degree from SUNY Empire State College and has more than 15 years of experience in the CRM/Archaeology industry.

This cultural resource report and supporting materials were edited and reviewed by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA who received her Master's degree in Archaeology from Yale University and has more than 30 years of experience in CRM/Archaeology in the United States, as well as additional experience in Yorkshire England and South America.

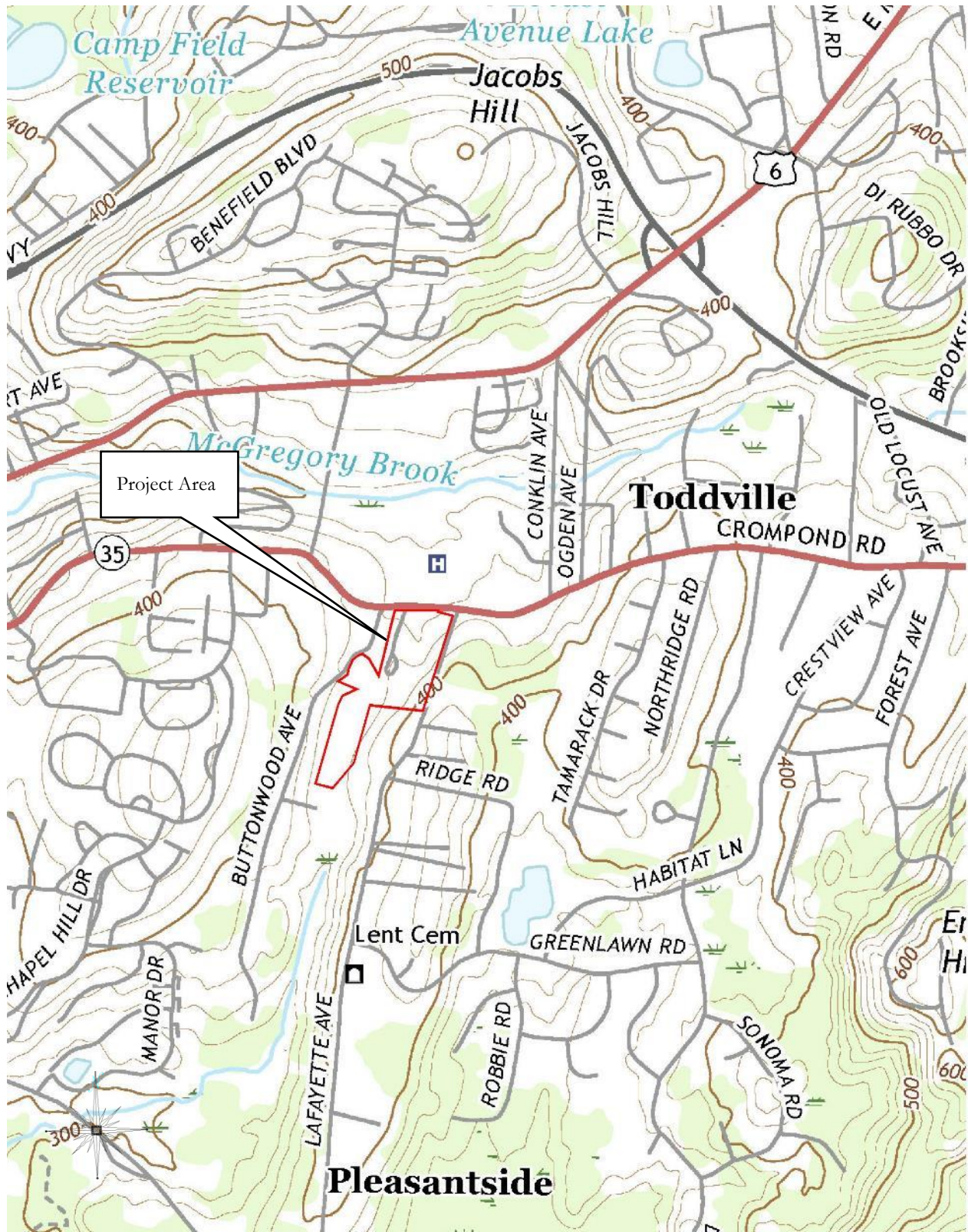


Figure 1: Detail of the 2016 USGS Topographical Map. Mohegan Lake NY Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.) Scale: 1"=1215'.



Photo 1: The Phase 1B Transects began along the existing entranceway to the medical facility. View to the south of Transect 1.

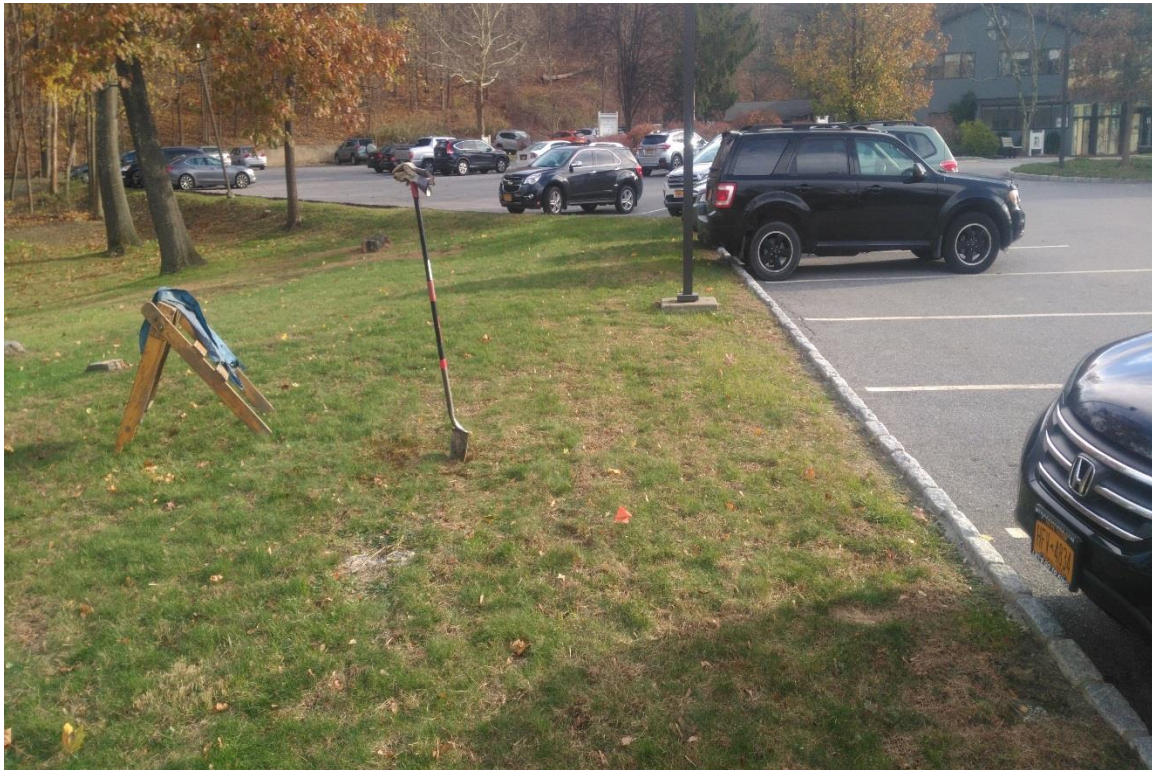


Photo 2: The Phase 1B Transects began adjacent to the existing black top. View to the southeast.



Photo 3: View to the southeast from the driveway for the Travis/Schumaker house. The landscape has been altered, creating low lying areas bounded by sharp rises.



Photo 4: Areas of surface water were located adjacent to Orchard Lake in the southern portion of the APE. View to the northwest.

B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the Project APE is located in an area of precontact and historic activity. In addition, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the level, undisturbed portions of the Project Area are moderate to highly sensitive for historic cultural materials. The testing strategy for the site was structured around the knowledge that portions of the property possessed the potential to yield precontact and historic cultural remains.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property, which served to evaluate the property, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope, bedrock and wetland areas, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage.

Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 50' (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface. A determination concerning the sensitivity of the various areas was based on environmental factors, topography, and known activity patterns of the prehistoric population. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a large-scale map that shows surveyed borders and the locations of the various structures identified on the site. (See 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 intact soils and areas that did not contain surface water. All excavated soils were passed through a one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. Shovel test profiles were recorded on standard field forms which included stratigraphic depths, Munsell soil color, texture and inclusions, disturbances and artifacts. The locations of all STs were plotted on a base map of the Project Area. The excavations and existing conditions across the Project Area were photographed. Had cultural items been recovered from the shovel tests they would be assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained bagged, labeled and returned to the laboratory for processing.

C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

Once a testing strategy had been established, and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically shovel tested. The areas subjected to shovel testing represent the flat and well drained surfaces within the Project Area. The aerial images indicate that the current medical complex, built in the 1990's, has been extensively modified the landscape, and that the area around the buildings is profoundly disturbed. The field team tested the APE excluding areas of standing water and areas covered with asphalt.

Testing commenced in the northern portion of the Project Area, adjacent to an existing access road. This road provides access from Crompond Road to the existing medical center. The landscape consists of lightly wooded areas and lawn. Two residential structures and a garage are located in the northeastern and eastern portion of the site. The existing blacktop driveway served as the baseline for the transects, which progressed east across the northern portion of the APE. A total of eight transects were laid out in this portion of the APE and a total of 54 shovel tests were completed. The soils identified, consisted of dark brown sandy silty loam and very dark gray brown sand overlying a light yellow brown sandy loam. The shovel tests completed adjacent to the existing entranceway identified fill layers mixed with natural strata. A sparse scatter of modern glass and plastics, coal and nineteenth century ceramics were recovered from the shovel tests. In the locations where the historic

ceramics were identified, they were comingled with modern material. Steep slopes are located on the eastern side of the APE to the east of the existing structures.

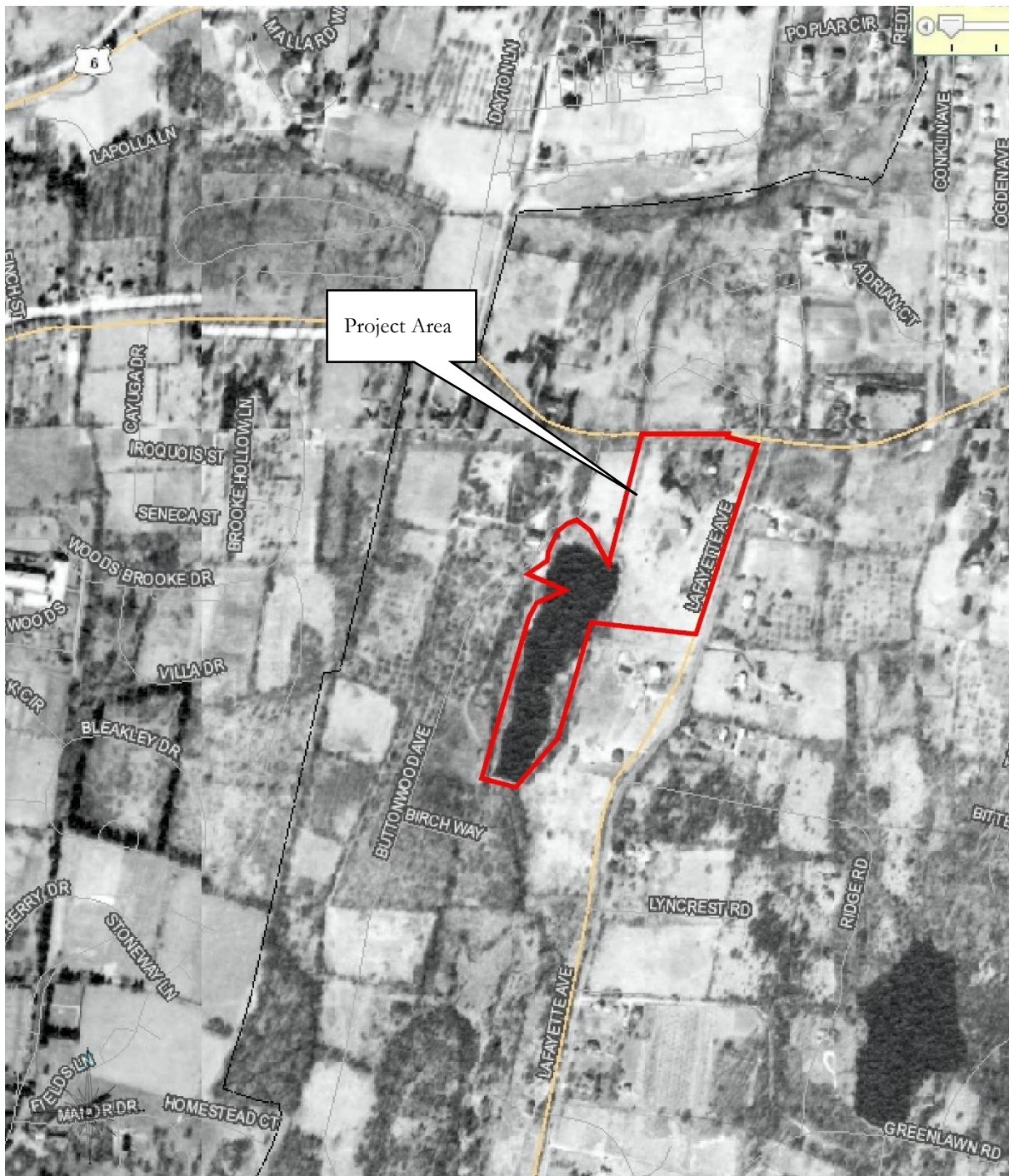


Figure 2: 1947 Aerial Image showing the Project Area. (Source: Westchester GIS.) Scale: 1"=575.

The next area of the APE to be examined was the area to the west of the existing medical complex and east of Orchard Lake. Orchard Lake appears on the 1947 Aerial image as a very large pond. This pond is shown to be much larger than its present size, and to have standing water beyond its current boundaries, where there are currently saturated soils and areas of standing water. In addition, subsurface water lines were marked in this location. Shovel testing was eliminated in this area due to the saturated soils.

The last area to be tested were the historic residence and garage or carriage house located in the northeastern corner of the parcel. These structures date to the mid-nineteenth century. The residence first appears on the 1858 F. C. Merry Map as owned by A. Travis, and in 1867 by D. Griffen. The structure changed hands throughout the end of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. The last documented owner on the historic maps is A. Schumaker. The structure has been updated to include modern utilities, and a porch and garden area have been added around the perimeter of the building. A total of nine shovel tests were completed around the perimeter of the foundation of the house (TR F1). The soils consisted of dark gray brown sandy loam, overlying a light yellow brown sandy loam. The cultural materials recovered included plastic, coal, window and container glass, colored bottle glass, redware and a few fragments of plain whiteware. The historic and modern cultural materials were comingled within the strata. A transect (TR F2) of five shovel tests was completed along two sides of the garage. Shovel testing was precluded on the eastern side due to the asphalt cover. The eastern side of the structure has been built into the steep slope. The cultural material recovered, consisted of brick, drainage pipe, metal, glass, shell and coal slag. No significant cultural material was recovered from these shovel tests.

D: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In December of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Gyrodyne LLC Project in the Town of Cortlandt Westchester County New York.

The proposed project includes the demolition of the existing medical facility and the construction of a new medical facility in the northeast corner the property. A multi-family housing complex will be constructed in the location of the current medical facility. These buildings will be surrounded by asphalt parking lots. In the southern portion of the parcel, a series of walking trails will be constructed on the eastern side of Orchard Lake. View platforms will be constructed along the edge of the pond.

The historic maps reviewed for the project show that the current streets are aligned with the layout of the roadways in the town in the early nineteenth century. The historic maps show that there were mid-nineteenth century structures located along Crompond Road and Lafayette Avenue. The maps show a structure located within the project boundaries adjacent to the roadway in 1858. This structure, owned by A. Travis, is still extant within the property boundaries. The Travis House was owned by D. Griffen, and A. Schumaker in the early twentieth century. The NYS Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation has determined that this structure is not eligible for listing on the National Register.

The landscape adjacent to this structure and the nearby garage were systematically tested. The material recovered in the shovel tests indicates that this area has experienced a profound level of disturbance as the sparse amount of historic material was comingled with modern debris. The structures have been updated with modern utilities which are buried in the yard and adjacent to the foundations. The ground surface on the western side of the carriage house is covered with asphalt.

The APE includes the landscape to the east of Orchard Pond. This area was saturated and contained surface water in October when the initial site assessment was completed, and in mid-November when the Phase 1B Survey was completed. Due to the amount of surface water, the presence of subsurface infrastructure, and saturated soils, no testing was completed in this location,

A total of 68 shovel tests were completed within the boundaries of the Project Area. These shovel tests identified significant prior disturbance in the vicinity of the historic structures. Historic materials were intermingled with modern debris including plastic, metal, cement and bottle glass. The intermixing of the soil stratigraphy and the modern and historic artifacts indicates that there are no intact cultural deposits within the boundaries of the Project Area.

E: RECOMMENDATIONS

In December of 2018, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed an archaeological reconnaissance inspection of Gyrodyne LLC Project site in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County New York. A thorough review of the existing body of archaeological data relevant to the Project Area was undertaken and the probability of encountering precontact and/or historic cultural remains on the site was assessed. Disturbed areas were identified and eliminated from testing. Once this process was completed, areas possessing the potential to yield cultural remains were subjected to systematic subsurface archaeological testing.

A total of 68 shovel tests were excavated on the Gyrodyne LLC Project in areas considered to have the potential to yield evidence of precontact or historic activity on the site. Based on the results of the archaeological field survey, it is the conclusion of Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants that no further archaeological investigation of the Gyrodyne LLC Project is warranted.



Photo 5: View to the north of the existing structures from the medical facility parking lot.



Photo 6: Sodden soils are located adjacent to Orchard Lake in the southern portion of the APE. The blue marker in the left of the photo marks the buried water line.



Photo 7: The soils in the vicinity of Orchard Lake were saturated and had surface water in October and in November 2018. View to the south.



Photo 8: View to the south of Orchard Lake. Photo taken October 2018.



Photo 9: View to the east of the southern side of the Travis/Schumaker Site.



Photo 10: View to the south of the garage or carriage house located south of the Travis/Schumaker structure.



Photo 11: View to the east of the Travis/Schumaker house and garage.



Photo 12: A second residential structure is located to the south of the Travis/Schumaker house. View to the north.

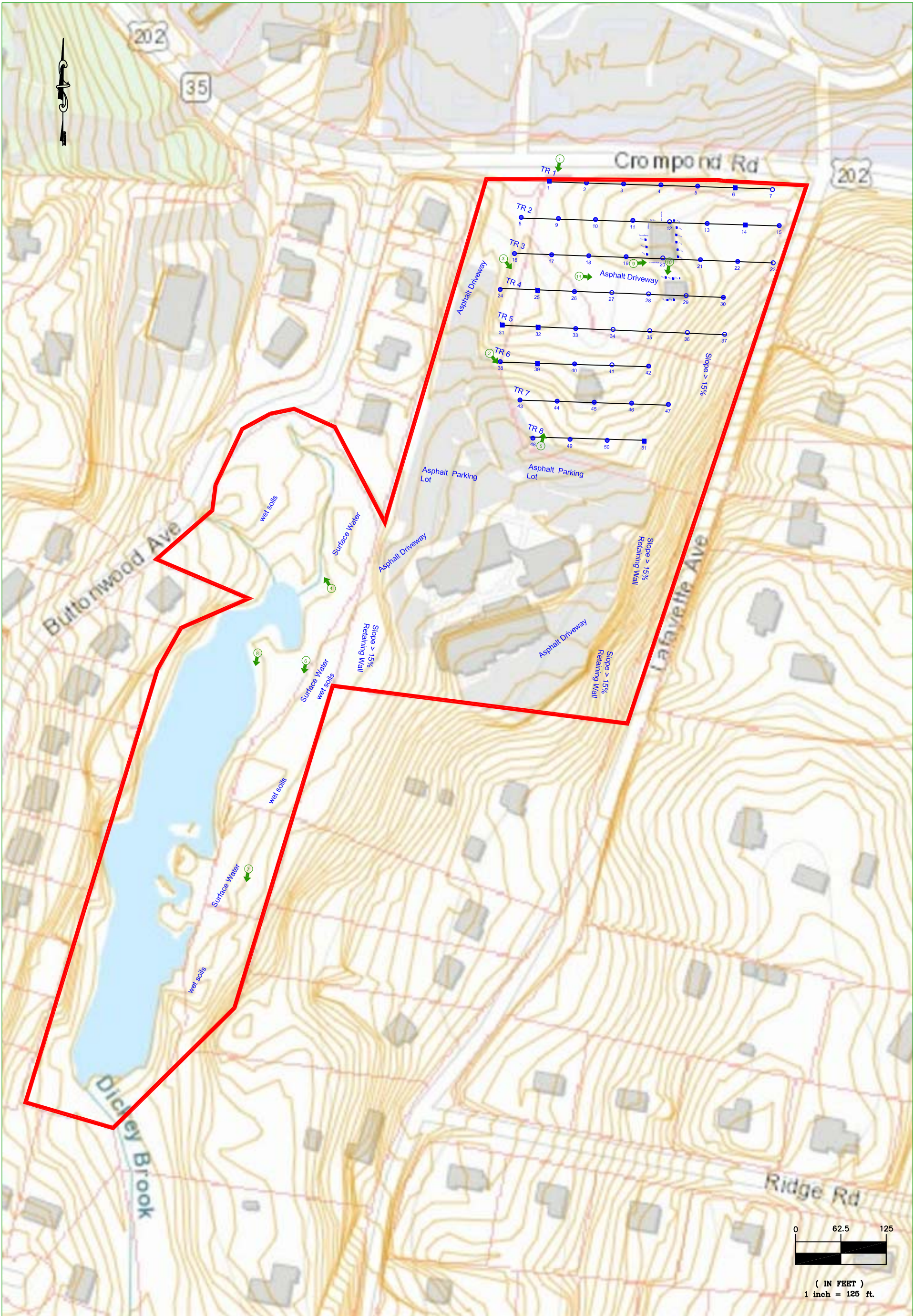
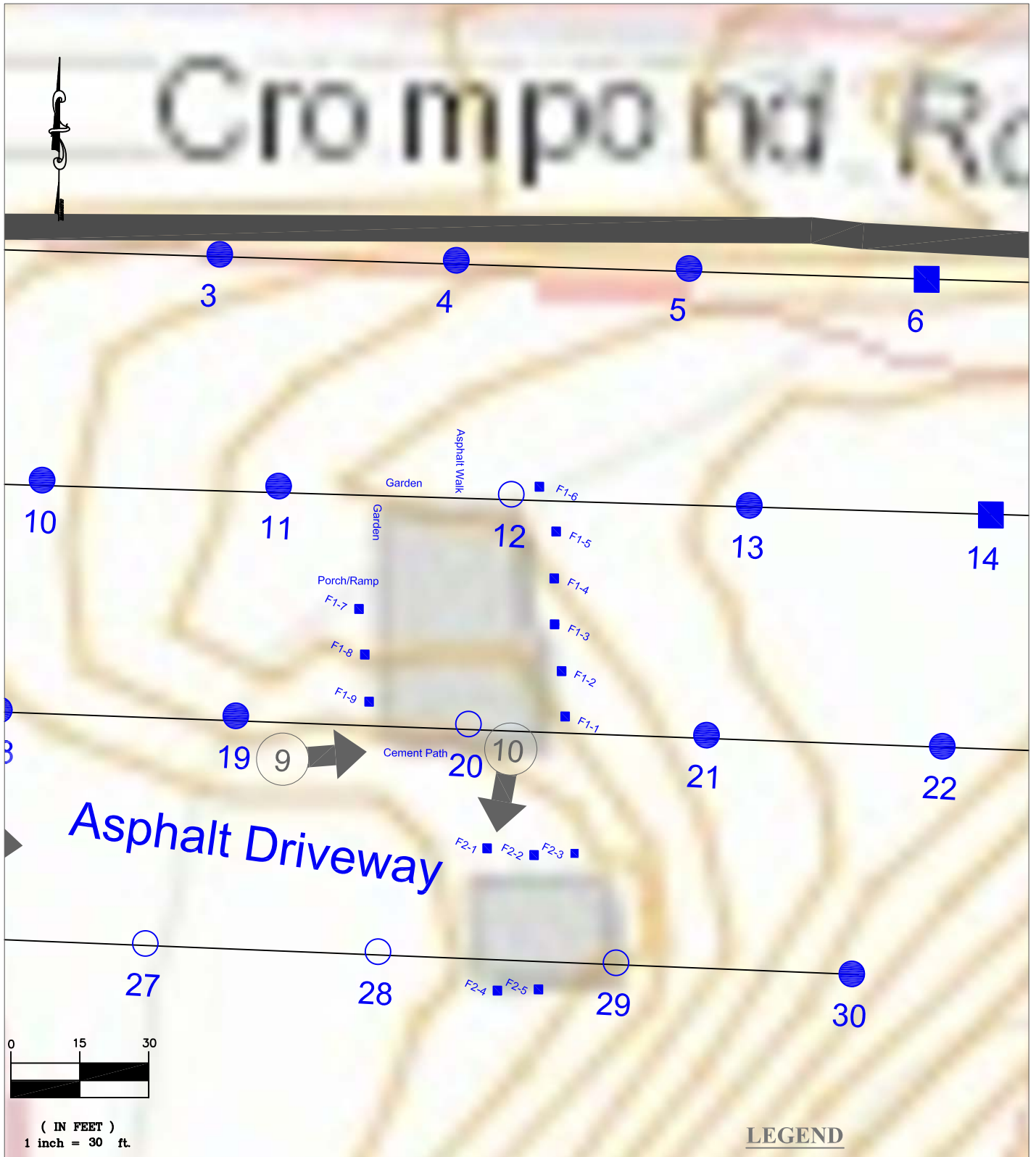


Figure 3: Gyrodyne LLC Project
 Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
 Scale 1" = 125'

LEGEND

- ST Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ST Positive Shovel Test Location (historic material)
- ST Shovel Test Location-Not Excavated
- ➔ Photographic View
- APE Boundaries



HUDSON VALLEY
 Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.

Figure 4: Gyrodyne LLC Project
 Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
 Historic Structures
 Scale 1" = 30'

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APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	1	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	glass, metal. Cement, shell, slag, plastic; not collected
		2	7-18	17-45	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sand	flower pot. Slag, not collected.
	2	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy silty loam	NCM
		2	11-14	29-35	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sand	NCM
		3	14-18	35-45	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	3	1	0-16	0-41	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy silty loam	NCM
		2	16-22	41-57	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	4	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy silty loam	coal, not collected.
		2	16-20	40-51	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	5	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy silty loam	coal, not collected.
		2	5-14	13-35	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	6	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy silty loam	small brick frag. not collected.
		2	7-9	19-24	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sand	NCM
		3	9-17	24-43	10YR3/3 & 10YR6/4	Dark brown mottled with light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	7	1				Not Excavated: STP is right next to road and in middle of cement/public utilities	
TR 2	8	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with gravel	coal and plastic not collected.
		2	6-10	15-26	10YR5/2	Gray brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		3	10-19	26-48	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with gravel	coal, not collected.
		4	19-24	48-60	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	9	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty clay with gravel	NCM
	10	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty clay with gravel	NCM
	11	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at root and rock impasse	NCM
	12	1				Not Excavated: In existing house	
	13	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	14	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	1 whiteware
		2	6-11	16-28	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	15	1	0-2	0-6	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at asphalt and cobbles	NCM
TR 3	16	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	5-12	13-31	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam	NCM
		3	12-17	31-43	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	coal, not collected.
		4	17-23	43-59	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	17	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-15	21-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	18	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	19	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	20	1				Not Excavated: cement walkway	
	21	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at root impasse	NCM
	22	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	23	1				Not Excavated: Slope >15%	
TR 4	24	1	0-4	0-11	10YR5/2	Gray brown sand and gravel	NCM
		2	4-12	11-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		3	12-16	30-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	25	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with gravel	brick fragment, coal and candy wrapper, not collected.
		2	11-15	27-38	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	26	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-15	23-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	27	1				Not Excavated: Asphalt driveway	
	28	1				Not Excavated: Asphalt driveway	
	29	1				Not Excavated: Garage	
	30	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	4-12	11-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
TR 5	31	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles	Nail. Plastic , Alum. Foil, not collected.
		2	12-24	30-61	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with cobbles	potato chip bag, not collected
		2	24-30	61-76	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam with cobbles	NCM
	32	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam with cobbles	glass
		2	7-18	18-45	10YR4/2 & 10YR6/4	Dark gray brown mottled with light yellow brown sandy loam with cobbles	coal, not collected.
	33	1	0-13	0-32	10YR4/2 & 10YR6/4	Dark gray brown mottled with light yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	13-17	32-42	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sand	NCM
	34	1				Not Excavated: Tree and structure	NCM
	35	1				Not Excavated: Slope >15%	
	36	1				Not Excavated: Slope >15%	
	37	1				Not Excavated: Slope >15%	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 6	38	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4 & 10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown mottled with dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/2	Gray brown sand and gravel	NCM
		3	12-15	30-39	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam (damp)	NCM
		4	15-20	39-51	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	39	1	0-12	0-31	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with gravel	window glass, container glass.
		2	12-17	31-43	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		3	17-24	43-60	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	40	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-14	19-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	41	1				Not Excavated: House	
	42	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
TR 7	43	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	44	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	45	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	15-20	38-50	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	46	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-16	23-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	47	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
TR 8	48	1	0-4	0-11	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	4-7	11-19	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	49	1	0-3	0-7	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	3-5	7-13	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	50	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	plastic, not collected.
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles	NCM
	51	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3, 10YR6/2,	Dark brown, light yellow brown, and dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	plastic and wrappers, not collected
		2	12-14	30-36	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		3	14-20	36-50	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
TR F1	1	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at a drainage pipe	shell, terra cotta, nail. Coal, slag, plaster not collected.
	2	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at PVC pipe	plaster , plastic, nail, glass, not collected.
	3	1	0-24	0-61	10YR4/2 & 10YR6/4	Dark gray brown and light yellow brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	whiteware, nails, glass, and marble. coal and plaster not collected.

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	4	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam	whiteware, glass. metal, plastic, coal not collected.
		2	13-19	33-48	10YR6/2	Light yellow brown sandy loam	red glass, not collected
	5	1	0-14	0-36	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	coal, not collected.
	6	1	0-19	0-47	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	Nails
	7	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	brick fragment, not collected.
	8	1	0-10	0-26	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	plastics, not collected.
	9	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dark gray brown sandy loam, terminated at rock impasse	Nail and plastics, not collected.
TR F2	1	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	ceramic pipe, not collected
		2	4-8	10-21	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	NCM
		3	8-12	21-33	10YR6/4	Light yellow brown sandy loam	shell, slag, not collected.
	2	1	0-3	0-8	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam, terminated at cement slab	cigarette butt, not collected.
	3	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3 & 10YR4/6	Dark brown mottled with dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-17	20-43	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	1 ceramic, 1 glass. Ceramic pipe not collected.
		3	17-24	43-60	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	4	1	0-3	0-8	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	window glass, not collected.
		2	3-12	8-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	metal button
		3	12-18	30-46	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown sandy loam	2 glass, 1 whiteware
		2	9-15	23-39	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT CATALOG

Transect	STP	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
1	1	1	1	Architectural	metal	letter from sign		
1	1	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	bottle	amber	
1	1	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	Container	clear	
1	1	2	2	Architectural	Ceramic	flower pot		
2	14	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	black transfer print	1770-1830
4	30	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Creamware	annularware	1770-1830
5	31	1	1	Architectural	metal	Nail		
5	32	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	Container	clear	
6	39	1	1	Architectural	glass	window		
6	39	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Glass	Container	clear	
6	42	1	1	Architectural	metal	nail	machine cut, rusted	1835-1910
F1	1	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	flower pot		
F1	3	2	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	1820-2010
F1	3	1	1	Personal	glass	marble		
F1	4	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	1820-2010
F2	3	2	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	1820-2010
F2	3	3	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	Container	clear	
F2	4	2	1	Personal	metal	button	4 hole	
F2	5	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	Whiteware	plain	1820-2010
F2	5	1	2	Architectural	glass	window	clear	

Transect	STP	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
F2	1	1	1	Faunal	shell	clam		
F2	1	1	2	Architectural	metal	nail	round, roofing tacks	
F2	1	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	Container	plain	
F2	1	1	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Utility Pipe		