

Legacy Ridge Phase 1A Study  
January 2005

**Introduction**

The purpose of the Phase IA Cultural Resources Survey was to determine the archaeological sensitivity for the Legacy Ridge project area both for prehistoric and historic resources. The area of potential effect (APE) for archaeology was the same as the project area, and it included all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with the Legacy Ridge residential development project.

**Archaeological Sensitivity**

As part of the project evaluation a literature search of published and unpublished sources was conducted of the files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the New York State Museum (NYSM), and the Goshen Historical Society in Goshen, Orange County, New York. In addition to the historical documents found at these institutions, a site file search was also conducted at the NYSHPO and NYSM to identify previously recorded sites within a two-mile radius of the project area. Historical maps available on line and at the Goshen Historical Society were also consulted during the evaluation process.

*Previous Archaeological Surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area*

Three Cultural Resource projects were undertaken within a one-mile radius of the project area in the early 1990s and early 2000s. In 1990, a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on the proposed location of the Rushmore Property subdivision located in the Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York<sup>1</sup>. The 475-acre parcel of land planned for development is located west of New York State Route 32 and north of Ridge Road less than half a mile (800 meters) west of the Legacy Ridge project area. The survey consisted of a walkover of the proposed subdivision site as well as the excavation of shovel-tests. Thirty-three shovel tests were excavated during the survey. Historic Period artifacts were recovered from two distinct locales. The first locale, at the intersection of the Forest

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<sup>1</sup> Lenik, Edward J., Nancy L. Gibbs and Elise Baranowski

1990 *Cultural Resources Investigation of the Rushmore Associates Property, Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York*. Prepared by Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, Butler, New Jersey for Rushmore Associates, New York, New York.

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Avenue-Estate Road intersection revealed the presence of coal, machine and wire cut nails, window and bottle glass, brick fragments, and whiteware and stoneware ceramic fragments. The second locale, associated with stone foundations, revealed the presence of bottle glass fragments, machine cut nails, an iron spike, a washer, a button, a flowerpot fragment, and a fragment of Rockingham ware. Both locales appear to date to the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century.

As well, several standing structures, stone foundations and other cultural features were noted during the survey. The Rushmore Estate, comprised of a main residence, guesthouse, and garage with residence, small guesthouse, root cellar, stable and dairy was recorded during the survey. The estate was considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The Monroe to Cornwall road, a secondary road used during Revolutionary times was also noted in the southern section of the property. A number of features, including an icehouse, ice pond, stone dam, and a water reservoir were also noted at the southwestern border of the property. A farm complex comprised of several features, including stone foundations to a residence belonging to Daniel Hallock was also inventoried during the survey. Two stone bridges, a retaining wall, a well, and several cisterns and reservoirs were also noted during the survey. The majority of these historic features appear to date between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

A Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in 2002 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc, for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc. on the proposed Bull Hill road extension located at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York<sup>2</sup>. The proposed road extension site, covering 0.6 acre, is found approximately 0.6 mile (1 kilometer) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. Ten shovel tests were excavated during the fieldwork. No cultural materials were recovered during the excavation of these shovel tests.

A Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in 2002 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc, for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc. on the proposed timber harvest site located at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York<sup>3</sup>. The timber site, covering 192 acres, is situated approximately 0.5 mile (0.8 kilometer) west of the Legacy Ridge project area. A total of 1387 shovel tests were excavated during fieldwork. Nine prehistoric and historic resources were identified during the survey. A rock overhang was noted adjacent to the project area, possibly having been used during the Prehistoric Period. Four rock-lined or earthen rectangular depressions were also noted in association with a number

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<sup>2</sup> Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

2002a *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the proposed Bull Hill Road Extension at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York.* Prepared for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc., Mobile, Alabama under contract to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.

<sup>3</sup> 2002b *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation for the proposed Range Road 22 Timber Harvest at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, Orange County, New York.* Prepared for Barry Vittor and Associates, Inc., Mobile, Alabama under contract to the U.S. Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.

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of historic materials including three plain whiteware body sherds, one decorated whiteware rim, one decorated pearlware body fragment and one hand painted pearlware rim. A small number of prehistoric lithic materials were also recovered in association with two of the features and included ten flakes and small charcoal fragments. A concentration of three fieldstone walls was also noted during fieldwork. Shovel tests excavated in proximity to these features revealed the presence of historic materials including ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts. A clay pipe stem fragment and a stone biface were also recovered indicating a presence at the locale during the Prehistoric Period. Another L-shaped fieldstone wall was also recorded during the survey. Three isolated finds consisting of one complete projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period, one broken projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period and one whiteware body sherd were also identified during the survey. A prehistoric lithic scatter was also noted and consisted of four chert flakes and one chert core fragment. Finally, a small-scale rock stacked feature, two rock-lined enclosures, in association with bullets, glass, and plastic were also recorded relating to modern and military-related activities.

## **Prehistoric sensitivity**

Human populations occupying the general area as well as other parts of the state prior to the arrival of the Europeans were dependent on a number of environments that evolved through time with climate change. Climatic conditions at the end of the last glacial episode provided environments that were substantially different from those noted today. Climatic change in the post-glacial period, starting roughly 10,000 years ago, was characterized by a general warming trend, which reached its maximum point roughly between 8,500 to 5,500 years ago. Pollen and other climatic records indicated that the evergreen-deciduous forest ecotone shifted south of its current location during that period. Lakes and bogs dried up during this time period, which was considerably drier and warmer than at present. This warming trend substantially reversed itself beginning 4,000 years ago. Smaller fluctuations in climate lead to the spread of a mixed forest during the last 4,000 years, though the climate on a larger scale was considered to have been essentially stable.

## *Prehistoric Background*

The first human populations in the general area are probably related to the Paleoindian period (12,000-9,000 B.P.). These were highly mobile people living in small hunting bands that pursued the giant animals remaining from the last ice age; mammoths and musk-ox of the tundra plains, mastodons in the forests, and animals such as giant beavers near water resources. Orange County contains the largest number of recorded mastodon remains in the state, suggesting the potential for kill and butchering sites dating to this period in the area.

Little is known about the lives of these people, and most reported Paleoindian sites in New York consist of finds of isolated projectile points. These points are distinguished by their relatively large size and elongated, or lanceolate shape. Following Clovis, a number of complexes have been also

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identified. This regional chronological framework for the Paleoindian stage is mostly based on the cross-dating of local finds with types identified and dated in the Plains. Preferred sites dating to the Paleoindian period are found near major waterways on well-elevated uplands mostly formed within glacial till deposits.

By around 9,000 years ago, the beginning of the Archaic tradition (ca. 9,000-2,000 BP), the climatic conditions in New York approximated those of the present day. In the state, the Archaic stage is defined using three basic criteria: 1) the absence of pottery; 2) burial practices using natural topographic features; and 3) broad based resource exploitation strategies. The shift to modern conditions at the beginning of the Archaic and the subsequent replacement of the Pleistocene fauna by modern animal and plant communities, led to a change in stone tool technology. A greater variety of types occur during the Archaic stage, and groundstone tools increase in frequency with the processing of plant resources.

The Archaic Period can be subdivided into the Early Archaic (9,000-8,000 BP), the Middle Archaic (8,000-5,000 BP) and the Late Archaic (5,000-3,000 BP), with distinctions in projectile point types and associated toolkits. Early Archaic diagnostics are rare in the state, occurring as surface finds. The Middle Archaic period is better documented while the Late Archaic period is the most widely represented in the state. During the Archaic Period, occupations appear more diffuse with of variety of adaptations to various environments. The sites are generally small away from the major drainageways with larger occupations tending to concentrate on the river terraces.

There appears to have been little initial change in lifestyles between the Archaic and the Woodland Periods. The initial material distinctions between the two periods are the manufacture and use of pottery, the construction and use of earthen burial mounds, and the introduction of cultivated plants. Woodland cultural traditions eventually expanded to include the use of an increasingly diverse set of materials, local and exotic. The regional variations in Woodland material traditions reflect growing cultural diversity, increasingly specialized adaptations to varied environments, and the development of exchange and trade networks based on the distribution and appropriation of exotic goods. The Woodland Period includes the Early Woodland (3,000-2,000 BP), the Middle Woodland (2,000-1000 BP) and the Late Woodland (1,000-500 BP), with each having distinctive ceramic and projectile point types. The Woodland Period sees the appearance of larger aggregation of human populations settled in semi-sedentary villages with associated fields of domesticated crops. These are usually most common along river terraces with alluvial deposits. Smaller secondary campsites are found on the uplands.

### *Prehistoric Sites Within a two-mile radius of the Project Area*

As part of the project evaluation process the Phase I survey conducted a literature search of published and unpublished sources in the files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the

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New York State Museum (NYSM), and the Goshen Historical Society in Goshen, Orange County, New York.

A total of 16 prehistoric sites have been previously recorded within a two-mile radius of the project area. One site relates to the Middle Woodland Period, and one other site possibly associated with the Native Historic Period, while the majority of sites do not have a temporal affiliation.

Site A07120-000212 (Rockshelter site) is located west of Highway 293 approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) south of the project area. The site relates to a rockshelter used during the Woodland Period. Shovel tests excavated at the site revealed the presence of one Levanna projectile point, as well as one biface, and lithic debitage. Site A07120-000245 is located about 0.3 mile (0.5 kilometer) to the northwest of Popolopen Lake approximately one mile (1.6 kilometer) east of the Legacy Ridge project area. The site is defined by the presence of four chert flakes and one chert flake fragment recovered during the excavation of shovel tests as part of a Cultural Resource Survey. Site A07109-000943 is found along the northwestern shore of Popolopen Lake approximately 1.4 miles (2.3 kilometers) southeast of the project area. Three chert shatter fragments and one nodular chert core fragment were recovered during the excavation of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber harvest area. Site A07109-000995 is located on the western bank of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area. One projectile point tip, three utilized flakes, and 26 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered at the site during excavation of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber harvest area.

Site A07109-000996 is located at the northern edge of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. Twelve pieces of lithic debitage were recovered during excavations of shovel tests as part of a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of a timber sale area. Site A07109-000997 is found on the south side of New York State Route 293 approximately 1.8 miles (2.9 kilometers) southeast of the Legacy Ridge project area. During a Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey of an area designated to be harvested for timber, a total of 14 chert artifacts were recovered during excavation of shovel-tests. The artifacts included 12 chert flakes and two pieces of debris. Finally, Site A07109-00998, identified during the same survey, is situated on the first terrace south of Brooks Hollow approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area. Six chert artifacts including four chert flakes and two pieces of lithic debris were recovered during excavations of shovel tests at the site.

Nine other archaeological sites related to the Prehistoric Period were also recorded using the New York State Museum denomination. Sites 566 and 567 are both located in Mountainville on the west side of New York State Route 32 approximately 1.2 miles (1.9 kilometers) north of the project area. No additional information is available for these sites. No information is also provided for Site 568, which is found to the west of Spring Road approximately 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) north of the project area. Site 4388 located on the south side of Spring Road approximately 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometers) to the north of the Legacy Ridge project area. The site refers to the presence of possible burial ground dating to the

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Prehistoric Period. Site 4389 refers to a possible Historic Native American palisaded village being located along the north end of Schunnemunk Mountain approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) northwest of the project area. Both Sites 7700 and 7701 are located between New York State Route 32 and the New York State Thruway in Mountainville, approximately 1.3 miles (2.1 kilometers) north of the project area. Site 7700 relates a possible campsite while Site 7701 is identified as a possible rockshelter used during the Prehistoric Period. Site 7702, found on the south side of Spring Road, in the vicinity of Site 568, approximately 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) north of the project area, relates to a possible campsite. Finally, Site 7705 is also identified as a campsite located to the southeast of Popolopen Lake approximately two miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area.

### *Soils*

The project area is predominantly mantled by Swartswood and Mardin soils<sup>45</sup>. Swartswood soils are deep and very deep, well-drained soils that are found within till derived from quartzite and sandstone. These soils are found on nearly level to very steep uplands and hillsides. A typical stratigraphic profile consists of an E horizon, 2 inches (5 centimeters) thick of a grayish brown (10YR 2/1) fine sandy loam followed by a Bs horizon of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) gravelly fine sandy loam reaching a depth of 5 inches (13 centimeters). Follows a Bw1 horizon defined by the presence of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly fine sandy loam, reaching a depth of 18 inches (46 centimeters) overlaying a Bw2 horizon of brown (10YR 5/4) gravelly sandy loam, 12 inches (31 centimeters) in thickness. An underlying Bx horizon of dark yellowish brown gravelly fine sandy loam is found reaching a maximum depth of 60 inches (152 centimeters) below ground surface.

Mardin Soils consist of very deep, moderately well drained soils found within loamy glacial till. These soils are usually found on slightly convex parts of dissected glaciated uplands, particularly on broad hilltops. The soils are characterized by a dense fragipan found between 14 inches (36 centimeters) and 26 inches (66 centimeters). Typically, the stratigraphic profile for these soils consists of an Ap defined as a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam from 0 to 8 inches (0 to 20 centimeters) in depth. A Bw horizon characterized as a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam found between 8 and 13 inches (20 and 33 centimeters) overlays an E horizon defined as a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam reaching a maximum thickness of 8 inches (20 centimeters). A Bx1 horizon defined as a very coarse structured yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam is found between the depth of 19 and 26 inches (48 and 66 centimeters), followed by a Bx2 horizon characterized as a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam reaching a maximum

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<sup>4</sup> Orange County Water Authority. County Maps. Interactive maps. Land and Water. Soils. <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.

<sup>5</sup> United States Department of Agriculture. Natural Resources Conservation Service. USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Division. Official Soil Series Description. <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.

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depth of 42 inches (106 centimeters). An underlying C horizon defined as a massive and firm light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silt loam is found extending from 42 to 72 inches (106 to 182 centimeters). Other minor series found within the project area include Alden, Erie, Fredon, Halsey, Scio and Wayland soils. Alden soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils on upland till plains in depressions and low areas. Erie soils consist of very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils formed in loamy till and found on footslopes and broad divides in glaciated uplands. Fredon soils consist of very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in glaciofluvial materials on outwash terraces. Halsey soils are very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in glaciofluvial deposits on level or nearly level terraces. Scio soils are very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in eolian, lacustrine, or alluvial sediments dominated by silt and very fine sand and are located on terraces, old alluvial fans, and in upland basins. Finally, Wayland soils are very deep, poorly drained and very poorly drained, nearly level soils formed in recent alluvium and found in low areas.

### *Hydrology*

The Mineral Spring Brook drainage is located within the Legacy Ridge project area, running mostly in an east-west direction though to the east it bifurcates to the north and south. The Brook is a tributary of the north flowing Woodbury Creek and adjoining Moodna Creek. Smaller tributaries of Mineral Spring Brook flow to the south within the southern parcel. The 100-year and 500 year floodzone demarcation for Woodbury Creek extends along the western edge of the Legacy Ridge project area<sup>6</sup>. The general area is also dotted with a large number of wetlands. Wetlands are significant since they support a diverse fauna and flora and were particularly attractive to human populations prior to European contact.

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<sup>6</sup> Orange County Water Authority. *County Maps. Interactive maps. Land and Water. Topography, Wetlands, and Floodplains.* <http://ortho.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/cgi-bin/osd>. Accessed December 29, 2004.

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## *Sensitivity Assessment for Cultural Resources dating to the Prehistoric Period*

Based on the review of documentary information, the project area is considered to be moderately to highly sensitive for the presence of cultural resources associated with the prehistoric period. The sixteen previously recorded archaeological sites located within a two-mile radius of the project area do indicate the presence of a human population throughout the area dating back at least to the Middle Woodland Period, 2,000 years ago. Most of these sites appear to document short-term occupations along wetland areas and indicate the exploitation of such ecological niches by human groups occupying the area during the past. Similar environmental contexts are identified within the Legacy Ridge project area suggesting the potential for such short-term occupations being present in the project area. The presence of a possible Native American village in the general area further supports the assumption that the Legacy Ridge project area was included in the traditional territories of Native American groups at the time of contact with Europeans.

As well, the deep nature of the Swartswood and Mardin soils found within the project area suggest the possibility of intact archaeological deposits not impacted by possible plowing activities occurring during the Historic Period. It is even probable that the Legacy Ridge project area contains Pleistocene-age deposits. If this is the case, since the county is known for its high number of reported mastodon remains, the Legacy Ridge project area should be considered to have the potential for mastodon kill and butchering sites associated with the earliest settlers of the region.

## **Historic Sensitivity**

### *Historic Background*

Colonists from the Massachusetts and Connecticut Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War initially settled the Town of Woodbury and the surrounding area. Until 1764, Woodbury was part of the Town of Goshen. In that year, Goshen was divided into two parts with Woodbury becoming part of Cornwall. During the American Revolution, the area was shown on maps as Woodbury Clove. By 1799, Cornwall was also divided with Woodbury joining the present day Monroe and Tuxedo to become the Town of Chesebrough. This name was changed to Smithfield or Southfield and in 1808 became Monroe in honor of the newly elected United States President James Monroe.

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Queen Anne granted the oldest patent, named the Chesekook patent, in 1707, including the territory that would later be included in the Town of Woodbury<sup>7</sup>. Covering more than 70,000 acres, the patent was a large mountainous tract of land split in half by the Ramapo River valley. The patent consisted of large tracts of land that were granted to a number of settlers arriving from New England and Long Island. The several shares were surveyed but left unoccupied for several decades. The Evans Patent, originally granted in 1694 to Captain Evans by Governor Fletcher, covered the west bank of the Hudson for the 18 miles from Palz to Stony Point, and stretched westward for 30 miles. This grant was later annulled and renewed, following the issue of the Chesekook and the Wawayanda Patents.

Following 1750, the population of the area grew rapidly and by the beginning of the 19th century, Orange county counted as many as 20,000 residents. The settlers initially used their newly acquired lands to establish farms for cultivation. However, the territory was heavily forested and needed to be cleared prior to plowing and seeding. As well, the soils were generally rocky and the farmers had to remove the rocks prior to plowing. The land was apparently more suitable for grazing cattle and a number of farms turned their attention to using their fields for pasture.

The mining of iron was the first major economic venture in the area and numerous mines and smoldering sites dotted the regional landscape. Miners came mostly from England and Ireland and during the weekend would head for the village, which had a thriving tavern business. One of the oldest ironworks in the area, the Sterling Ironworks, played a significant role during the Revolutionary War as it provided munitions for the Continental Army as well as a 188-ton iron chain that was stretched across the Hudson River to impede the advance of British ships<sup>8</sup>. The mining operations allowed for the sprouting of numerous small villages consisting of several homes, a general store, a grist mill, and several retail shops and manufacturing buildings.

The local economy was further stimulated by the introduction of turnpikes at the turn of the 19th century. Travelers from New York City often stopped in the village in route to the river ports along the Hudson River, stimulating the local tourism industry. The arrival of the Erie railroad line in the 1840s further stimulated the local economy, and in particular the dairy industry. Local farmers were able to ship fresh milk to regional markets for distribution. In turn, other businesses associated with the milk industry flourished such as feed stores, milk can companies, milk wagon factories, ice houses, as well as cow breeding farms. By the Civil war, Orange County was one of the wealthiest in the state and the leading producer of milk.

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<sup>7</sup> Headley, Russell

1908 *The History of Orange County*. Published by Van Deusen and Elms. Middletown, New York.

<sup>8</sup> Davidson, Diane

1976 *A Biography of Monroe, New York*. In *Monroe, New York. Bicentennial Showcase 1776-1976*. Published by the Monroe Bicentennial Commission.

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In the mid 1800s, a movement was started to divide the town of Monroe into three towns. A petition was sent to the board of supervisors for the three new towns to be formed, Monroe, Highland and Southfield. The petition was eventually turned down and the town of Monroe was reorganized in 1865. In 1889, a second request to divide the town was presented to the supervisors. The three new towns formed through this division were to be called Monroe, Woodbury, and Tuxedo. The first town meeting was held the following year on March 4th with John A. Patterson presiding as Supervisor.<sup>9</sup>

The Town of Woodbury and its surrounding area remained for the first part of the twentieth century an agricultural community with large dairy farms and associated businesses. Also, the exodus of summer residents made Woodbury a popular resort area and stimulated the construction industry. Trout filled rivers attracted also fishermen to the area and stimulated the tourism industry. As well, the fishing rod manufacturing business became an important source of income for the local economy. In the 1950s, the construction of major Highways in the vicinity of Woodbury dramatically modified the make up of the town as they allowed for the working population concentrated in New York City to purchase homes in a more rural setting and at lower costs. Agriculture, once the dominant economic activity, has declined significantly since the 1960s and Woodbury has mostly become a suburban center for the New York metropolitan area with sprawling residential developments. Today, the largest employer and tourist attraction is the Woodbury Common Outlet Center located at Exit 16 of the New York State Thruway.

### *Previously Recorded Euro-American Sites within a two-mile radius of the project area*

A total of twelve archaeological sites dating to the Euro-American period were previously recorded within a two-mile radius of the project area. One other historic resource is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Most of these sites (n=9) area associated with the period between 1850 and 1900. Site A07120-0007 (Mill Site) is located on the east side of Highway 32 approximately 1 mile (1.6 kilometers) southwest of the project area. Stonewalls were noted along each bank of a small stream, as well as a small shed. The walls are probably the remnants of a raceway, one of a number of features in existence during the operation of a mill in the 18th century. Site A07120-0008 (Smith's Tavern Site) is located on the east side of Highway 32 approximately 1.2 miles (1.9 kilometers) northeast of the project area. The site refers to a tavern in existence in the 18th century during the Revolutionary War. Artifacts recovered during testing of the area include stem and bowl pipe fragments dating to the late 1770s, a creamware ceramic fragment from the same period, as well as a stoneware ceramic fragment that appears

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<sup>9</sup> Headley, Russell

1908 *The History of Orange County*. Published by Van Deusen and Elms. Middletown, New York. P. 462.

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to date to the early late 1800s. Site A07120-000209 is located on the east side of New York State Route 32 less than half a mile (0.8 kilometer) to the west of the project area. The only information available for this site indicates that it refers to the ruins of an old furnace. No date of construction is indicated for this feature. Site A07120-0011 is located on the north side of Park Avenue in Woodbury approximately 1.6 miles (2.6 kilometers) northeast of the project area. The site relates to the hardware establishment of George Cromwell who occupied the building at the beginning of the 20th century. Foundation walls of the establishment are still noted at this locale. Site A07120-0012 is found also along Park Avenue on the south side at its intersection with Highway 32. The site relates to the presence of a tannery that was in existence prior to the 1850s in Woodbury, as evidenced by the existence of foundation walls.

Site A07120-000241 corresponds to a stone-lined well identified along the east side of New York State Route 32 no more than half a mile (0.8 kilometer) west of the project area. Site A07120-000242 is located northwest of Popolopen Lake approximately 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometers) east of the Legacy Ridge project area. The site relates to the presence of two-earthen, rectangular depressions, partially lined with unmortared fieldstones. Whiteware ceramic fragments, metal fragments and charcoal were found in association with these features. Shovel-tests excavated during fieldwork also allowed for the recovery of a number of prehistoric artifacts including ten lithic flakes, two pieces of lithic debris and charcoal fragments. Site A07120-000243 is located in the same area as Site A07120-000242 along the south side of Hemlock Brook approximately 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometers) east of the project area. Two earthen, rectangular depressions also partially lined with unmortared fieldstones were identified as well as whiteware and pearlware ceramic fragments. Site A07120-000244 is also situated in the same general area as the two previous sites, approximately 0.8 mile (1.3 kilometers) east of the project area. Three non-contiguous stonewalls consisting of large unmortared fieldstones were identified at this site in association with plain and transfer-printed whiteware ceramic fragments, stoneware ceramic fragments, and brick fragments, as well as clear and olive curved and flat glass fragments. All four sites appear to date between the 1850s and the early 1900s.

Site A07109-000968 is located on the south end of Mount Rascal approximately 1.4 miles (2.3 kilometers) east of the project area. A feature consisting of unmortared fieldstones was identified at the site. Ceramics, including yellowware, whiteware, stoneware, ironstone, and window and bottle glass, as well as machine cut nails and fragments of cast iron were recovered during the excavation of shovel tests at this locale. The site possibly relates to the presence of a residence dating to the late 1800s found in the vicinity. Site A07109-000969 is located on the east side of Cat Hollow approximately 1.8 miles (2.9 kilometers) to the east of the project area. A large concentration of historic artifacts was recovered at the site in association with unmortared fieldstone. Artifacts include yellowware, whiteware, stoneware, ironstone ceramic fragments, window and bottle glass, kaolin pipe fragments, as well as machine cut nails, iron wire, wagon parts, rotary hand mower parts, water cans and sheep-shearing shears. The site possibly relates to the presence of a residence dating to the late 1800s found in the vicinity. Finally, Site A07109-001002 is located along the east side of Hollow Brook approximately 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) southeast of the project area. The site relates to the presence of a possible mill with two parallel

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stonewalls of unmortared stone, a stone dam, and two mortared stone piers. No information is provided as to the possible period of operation for this mill.

The historic resource nominated to the National Register of Historic Places refers to the Smith Clove Meeting House located north and west of New York State Route 32 less than half a mile (0.8 kilometers) west of the project area. The Quaker Congregation erected the Meeting House in 1803 and the structure itself consists of one and one-half story clapboard building with gable roof positioned on a two-acre plot. A small Quaker burial ground is found on the north side of the structure. The Meeting House was the first church in the Town of Woodbury and was in continual use from 1803 to at least the 1970s.

### *Woodbury Historical Society Survey of Historic Resources*

In addition to the thirteen archaeological sites previously recorded dating to the Euro-American period, a town wide survey of Historic Resources conducted by the Woodbury Historical Society in 1985 indicates that there are at least 80 sites in the town's vicinity recognized as historic resources<sup>10</sup>. Of those, twelve relate to cemeteries dating at least from the Revolutionary Period to the 20th century. Other historic resources identified during this survey include residential buildings as well as commercial buildings, churches and scenic locations. Most of these historic resources date to the 19th century, though at least seven of these resources appear to date to the 18th century, as early as the beginning of the 1700s for certain residential buildings. The town wide survey identified one historic resource at the western edge of the project area and another historic resource at the southeastern edge of the project area. The Woodbury Falls School on Smith Clove Road was one of the earliest schoolhouses for that area of Woodbury. A one-room structure, it has now additional wings and porches having been built on each side of the original school. The Eugene Leone Farm is also found on Smith Clove Road but on the opposite side as it runs east of the Legacy Ridge project area. Harry Wallen, secretary to F. Proctor, owned the property prior to Mr. Leone. According to the town wide survey, President Eisenhower visited the farm.

### *Historical maps*

A number of historical maps were consulted to identify if any residences were present historically within the limits of the project area. The **1875** Atlas of New York indicates that a number of residences were

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<sup>10</sup> The Woodbury Historical Society

1985 *Town-Wide Survey of Historic and Community Resources, Town of Woodbury, Orange County, New York*. Published by the Woodbury Historical Society, Woodbury, NY.

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found within the project area<sup>11</sup>. J. Hunter and D.B. Hunter had three residences within the limits of the north parcel of the Legacy Ridge project area at that time. The map indicates an access road from Smith Clove Road to J. Hunter's two residences. C. & H. Lewis also owned a property within the north parcel on the south side of Mineral Spring Creek. Two other residences owned by C. & H. Lewis are also located south of Smith Clove Road within a 277-acre parcel of land. B. Hazard had a residence on the south side of Smith Clove Road just across a Schoolhouse for District 12. J.C. Brown had two residences on a 340-acre parcel of land along Smith Clove Road on the eastern edge of the south parcel of the Legacy Ridge project area. An additional roadway running parallel to Smith Clove Road from north to south also was present at the time. B. Hazard had a property on a 247-acre parcel of land on the west side of that road within the limits of the south parcel of the project area.

The **1902** 15' USGS topographic map of the Schunemunk Quadrangle indicates that one of the J. Hunter residences was still present at the time on the north side of Smith Clove Road<sup>12</sup>. As well, the B. Hazard residence on the south side of Smith Clove Road was still standing as well as the C. & H. Lewis residence found at the intersection of Smith Clove Road and Mineral Spring Road. One of the residences of J.C. Brown located on the west side of the north to south running Smith Clove Road was also still standing in 1902. One new residence is indicated on the map on the south side of Smith Clove Road west of the B. Hazard residence. The road shown on the 1875 Atlas of New York is in 1902 a dirt road that joins with Skyline Road to the south.

The **1935** 15' USGS topographic map of the Schunemunk Quadrangle indicates that both J. Hunter residences were in existence in 1935 though only one of them had been indicated on the 1902 USGS map<sup>13</sup>. One of the J.C. Brown residences was still in existence in 1935. One new residence is indicated on the map on the south side of Smith Clove Road just south of the B. Hazard residence. The ancillary dirt road noted on the 1902 map is no longer in existence.

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<sup>11</sup> Beers, Frederick W.

1875 *County Atlas of Orange County, New York*. Andreas, Baskin & Burr, New York, NY.

<sup>12</sup> United States Geological Survey

1902 Schunemunk, NY Quadrangle. USGS 15-Minute Series.

<http://historical.maptech.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Schunemunk&state=NY&series=15>. Accessed December 18, 2004.

<sup>13</sup> 1935 Schunemunk, NY Quadrangle. USGS 15-Minute Series.

<http://historical.maptech.com/quad.cfm?quadname=Schunemunk&state=NY&series=15>. Accessed December 18, 2004.

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According to the 7.5' topographic map of the Monroe Quadrangle produced in **1983**, the B. Hazard residence is still standing at the time<sup>14</sup>. As well, one of the J. Hunter residences was still in existence.

### *Sensitivity Assessment for Cultural Resources dating to the Historic Period*

Based on the documentary information, the Legacy Ridge project area is considered to be highly sensitive to Cultural Resources dating to the Historic Period. The information relating to the history of the Town of Woodbury and the local area indicates that the region was first settled in the 18th century. Though there is no evidence of a residence dating to this period being located within the project area, it is clear that, beginning in the 19th century, the Town of Woodbury was heavily occupied and that by the mid-1800s a number of residences had been built within the project area, as indicated by the historical maps and the town-wide survey conducted by the Woodbury Historical Society. Of possible significance is the School House, dating to the 19th century, which might represent one of the earliest schools in the area.

It is therefore probable that the structural remains of these residences, as well as outbuildings, including, barns, sheds, and privies, as well as historic artifact scatters are to be identified within the Legacy Ridge project area. The documentation of these various structures and the associated artifacts might provide a better understanding of dairy farming activities in the 19th century occurring in a New York rural community.

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<sup>14</sup> 1983 Popolopen Lake, NY Quadrangle. USGS 7.5-Minute Series.

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