

**Appendix C**  
**Phase 2 Archeological Report**

**REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK  
LEGACY RIDGE, TOWN OF WOODBURY, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**August 2007**

**Phase 1A**

A Phase 1A archaeological documentary research investigation was initiated in November 2004 and a sensitivity report completed January 2005. The purpose of the Phase 1A study 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Archaeological Sensitivity was determined from a literature search of published and unpublished sources and files of the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO), the New York State Museum (NYSM), and Goshen Historical Society in Goshen, Orange County, New York. A site file search was also conducted 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.

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

Based on the review of documentary information, the project area was considered to be moderately to highly sensitive for the presence of cultural resources associated with the prehistoric period. Recorded sites indicate the presence of a human population dating back at least to the Middle Woodland Period, 2000 years ago. Similar environmental contexts were identified within the Legacy Ridge project suggesting the potential for short-term occupations. 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.

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

Legacy Ridge was deemed highly sensitive to Historic Period resources. The information relating to the history of the Town of Woodbury and the local area indicated that the region was first settled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Beginning in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Town of Woodbury was heavily occupied and by the mid-1800s a number of residences had been built within the project area. On that basis, a Phase 1B archaeological survey was recommended and undertaken. Fieldwork was designed to search for structural remains of these residences, outbuildings, including, barns, sheds, and privies, as well as historic artifact scatters. The documentation of these various structures and the associated artifacts would provide a better understanding of dairy farming activities in the 19<sup>th</sup> century occurring in a New York rural community.

## **Phase 1B**

On the basis of the Phase 1A sensitivity study, a Phase 1B archaeological field survey was initiated during April 2005 and completed on June 10, 2005. The archaeological fieldwork was based on a model established for the project area from the Phase 1A research.

The Phase 1B investigation resulted in the identification of eight (8) cultural resources, including four (4) archaeological sites and four (4) isolated finds. Based on preliminary findings all four sites were recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining four isolated finds were recommended not eligible for nomination the NRHP and no additional field investigation was undertaken at those locations. A summary of all eight resources is presented in the following table.

<b>Site/ Isolated Find</b>	<b>Approximate Size</b>	<b>Description</b>
Site 1	90 x 75 m	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> - Century. Stone foundation, stone lined well, and associated artifact scatter including midden deposit.
Site 2	465 x 120 m Site Core: 110 x 120 m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Leone Horse Farm. Horse farm complex including farm house, stables, riding ring and four out buildings. All structures are standing and currently in use. Large, low density artifact scatter is associated with Site 2.
Site 3	225 x 150 m Site Core 120 x 80 m	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century. Grand View Farm. Farm complex including the stone foundation remains of three large structures, two wells, and one cistern. Midden deposit present. Associated artifact scatter encompasses a large area.
Site 4	60 x 60 m	Prehistoric subsurface lithic scatter. Lithic tools and diagnostic present (Early Woodland?).
IF 1	N/A	Isolated historic artifact
IF 2	N/A	Isolated historic artifact
IF 3	N/A	Isolated prehistoric artifact
IF 4	N/A	Isolated historic artifact

## *Archaeological Sites*

Site 1 is located in the southeastern portion of the parcel near an intermittent drainage at the base of Ridge C and west of Smith Clove Road. The site consists of a partial outbuilding foundation, a stone lined well and an associated scatter of artifacts. While no longer standing, we believe the original house structure was located on an adjacent ridge where artifacts including brick rubble were observed on the surface. Nineteenth century maps suggest the homestead predated 1859 and was the property or residence of S. H. Brown. It should be noted that the residence is shown on the most recent USGS topographical map suggesting the original household was only recently razed. Artifacts were recovered from the surface and from 12 of 24 shovel tests completed in the general site area. The artifact assemblage suggests a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupational history. One shovel test in particular located immediately outside the outbuilding encountered a dark midden-like deposit containing a large number of artifacts. Given the artifact assemblage composition and density along with the presence of cultural features, Site 1 was recommended potentially eligible for nomination the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 2 is located just west of Smith Clove Road and is approximately 195 m (640 ft) south of Site 1. This site consists of a complex of several standing structures including the main residence, stables, a riding ring or corral, and several outbuildings. Personal communication with a local landowner and the present caretakers of the property report that the property is known as the “*Leone Horse Farm*”. They report that the property was used for West Point reunions attended by several notable historic figures including Dwight D. Eisenhower. Additionally, this property is shown on the 1859 map as belonging to an S. H. Brown. The site is listed as a significant historic property at the Woodbury Historical Society. Those records indicate the house was built in 1830. The present archaeological investigations required the excavation of 257 shovel tests, of which, 93 were positive for cultural material. The recovered historic artifact assemblage is consistent with a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century period of occupation. No distinct midden deposits were recognized, however, analysis of the distribution of artifacts should reveal if any disposal patterns or activity areas are present. Based on the present investigation, the *Leone Horse Farm* appears to have good potential for further architectural and historical research. As such, Site 2 was deemed potentially eligible for nomination the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 3 is located in the western portion of the study area on a ridge top (Ridge C) overlooking Woodbury Creek and Trout Brook. This site consists of the remains several historic structures including three house or outbuilding foundations, two stone-lined wells, a cistern, and several intersecting stone walls. This property appears on an 1859 map as belonging to a C. Smith. A 1903 map shows the property as the “*Grand View Farm*”, owned by Judge J. F. Barnard. Thirty-three shovel tests investigated at the site core were positive for cultural material including one shovel test that encountered a midden deposit. The majority of positive shovel tests were in encountered in close proximity to the main cluster of structures however the general spread of artifact encompasses a wide area measuring approximately 255 x 150 m. Based on the survey data, Site 3 offers excellent research potential and is therefore recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). An additional archaeological investigation was warranted to evaluate its NRHP status.

Site 4 consists of a subsurface scatter of prehistoric artifacts located on a small floodplain terrace immediately west of the large pond associated with the Leone Horse Farm. Spatially, Site 4 is encompassed within the larger historic artifact scatter associated with the Leone Horse Farm site. However, a distinct vertical separation of components was apparent as the majority of the prehistoric component was recovered within the second soil stratum between 30 to 50 cmbs; whereas, most of the historic materials in this general area were limited to the upper strata between 0 and 20 cmbs. The site consists of a cluster of six positive shovel tests encompassing an area measuring 60 m x 60 m. The site assemblage consists primarily of late and intermediate stage reduction debris manufactured from chert and quartz. Lithic tools include a hammerstone and crudely-made Early Woodland (?) stemmed point. Given the limited nature of the Phase 1B investigation, Site 4 appears to represent a discrete, short term, single component occupation. Small, short term, single component archaeological sites tend to provide the best opportunities for understanding intra-site structural composition and function. Additionally, the relatively undisturbed nature of the deposit suggests a good potential for the existence and preservation of cultural derived features. Therefore, we recommend Site 4 potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additional archaeological field investigation was warranted in order to definitively evaluate its research potential and NRHP status.

### *Isolated Finds*

Isolated Find 1 consists of a historic ceramic found along the ridge crest of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered at 10 cmbs from a single positive shovel test located close to a rock wall that intersects the ridge crest. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to a lack of artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 1 as ineligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Isolated Find 2 consists of a historic ceramic found along the side slope of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 15 cmbs. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to the lack of additional recovered artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 2 ineligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Isolated Find 3 consists of a chert flake found along the ridge crest of Ridge C. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 15 cmbs. Four shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded no additional artifacts. Due to a lack of recovered artifacts, we recommend Isolated Find 3 ineligible for nomination to the NRHP.

Isolated Find 4 consists of a fragment of bottle glass found on the northern end of Ridge B. The artifact was recovered from a single positive shovel test at 10 cmbs. Four additional shovel tests investigated in the area of the isolated find yielded a pair of pliers (modern) but no additional historic artifacts. Given the lack of any additional cultural material, we recommend Isolated Find 4 ineligible for nomination to the NRHP.

### ***Recommendations***

The Phase 1B survey recommended that four archaeological sites (Site 1, Site 2, Site 3, and Site 4) are potentially eligible for the NRHP. Sites 1, 3 and 4 are recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D as they potentially contain data that may offer new information to the understanding of history or prehistory of the of the region. Site 2 is recommended potentially eligible to the NRHP under both Criterion B and C. This site appears to be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past and represents a significant and distinguishable historical entity. These sites should be preserved if possible, or if preservation in place is not possible, Phase 2 testing should be conducted to make a final determination of eligibility. Should the Phase 2 results indicate that any of these sites are eligible for nomination to the NRHP, then Phase 3 data recovery would be required if the sites could not be avoided or preserved in place. The remaining four isolated finds are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP and as such, we recommend that no further work is necessary for these resources.

The table below outlines recommendations for additional Phase 2 archaeological investigation at the Legacy Ridge sites. It should be noted that Site 2 does not appear to contain any significant archaeological materials. As such, recommendations for Site 2 could include a limited number of shovel tests but should concentrate on additional documentation for the structures. Phase 2 would likely be in the form of historical research and photo documentation. Assumptions for the additional Phase 2 fieldwork are also provided below.

### ***Artifact Processing and Laboratory Analysis***

Preliminary processing and laboratory analysis of artifacts recovered during the Phase 1B investigation was initiated immediately upon completion of the fieldwork during June 2005.

## **Phase 2**

On the basis of the Phase 1B survey and recommendations of NRHP eligibility, Phase 2 archaeological testing was undertaken for Sites 1 and 3 only. Site planning and development information provided at that time concluded that Sites 2 and 4 would be avoided by the development and preserved in place. However, if Site 2 cannot be avoided, Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photodocumentation will be required for mitigation. Supplemental Phase 2 historical research will also be required and should be included with the Phase 3 data recovery work at that time.

Phase 2 archaeological testing of Site 1 was initiated during August 2005 and completed on October 24, 2005. Phase 2 archaeological testing of Site 3 was initiated during October 2005 and completed on November 17, 2005.

### ***Site 1***

Phase 2 fieldwork focused on the partial outbuilding foundation, stone lined well, and associated scatter of artifacts. While no longer standing, the original structure was likely located on an adjacent ridge where artifacts such as brick rubble were observed. Site 1 testing was concentrated in an area about 300' by 250' and included approximately 270 shovel tests for boundary definition, and 3 one meter by one meter square excavation units to determine site integrity and eligibility.

Phase 2 testing revealed what was thought to possibly be a stone-lined well or privy that is capped by a large boulder. At the time of the initial Phase 2 field testing, circa August to November 2005, it was thought that Phase 3-level data recovery may be needed should the feature indeed be a privy.

### ***Supplemental Field Testing***

Supplemental field testing was undertaken during April 2007. A backhoe was employed to remove the large stone boulder. Results of this investigation revealed that the feature is not a privy, but rather an undefined feature, perhaps a building extension. After the boulder was removed we manually excavated two units, one within the brick outline and one adjacent to it. Both yielded a number of historic artifacts related to the Site; however, we were able to confirm that the feature is not a privy.

Based on the supplemental fieldwork completed during April 2007, no further fieldwork is recommended.

### ***Site 3***

Phase 2 fieldwork focused on the remains of historic structures including three house or outbuilding foundations, two stone-lined wells, a cistern, and intersecting stone walls, situated on a ridge top overlooking Trout Brook and Woodbury Creek. These features appeared on historic maps by 1859. Site 3 testing was concentrated in an area about 700' by 250' and included approximately 360 shovel tests for boundary definition and 4 one meter by one meter square excavation units to determine site integrity and eligibility.

Phase 2 testing revealed an intact brick-lined cistern. At the time of the initial Phase 2 field testing, circa August to November 2005, it was thought that Phase 3-level data recovery may be needed to recover the fill.

### ***Supplemental Field Testing***

Supplemental field testing was undertaken during April 2007. The feature was opened and manually sampled. The top few feet of the feature was emptied and only stones and rocks were recovered.

Based on the supplemental fieldwork completed during April 2007, no further fieldwork will be recommended.

### ***Artifact Processing and Laboratory Analysis***

Artifact processing and laboratory analysis of artifacts recovered during the Phase 2 investigations and feature analysis was initiated at the time the original fieldwork was completed during November 2005.

### **Phase 1B Northern Parcel**

During the summer of 2005 we were advised that a portion of an additional parcel, called the Northern Parcel, was to be added to the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the Legacy Ridge project. Since the study of that parcel was included in the Phase 1A research and sensitivity assessment undertaken for the project no further documentary background research was needed and we were able to immediately move forward with the Phase 1B field survey of those impacts. A Phase 1B field survey was undertaken and completed on September 1, 2005.

Fieldwork was based on the plan provided by HDR/LMS July 27, 2005. On the basis of the information provided development activities in the northern parcel will be limited to (1) an access road right-of-way of about 25 feet in width by approximately 3500 linear feet from the southern parcel to (2) a water storage tank of less than one-quarter acre. Phase 1B fieldwork thus included both a reconnaissance survey of proposed developmental impacts and excavation of shovel tests as needed to test those impacts.

On the basis of the Phase 1B survey no further archaeological fieldwork is necessary within the access road corridor.

### **Phase 1B Foxwood Enterprises Parcel**

Late in 2005 we were advised that yet an additional parcel, called the Foxwood Enterprises Parcel, was to be added to the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of the Legacy Ridge project. As with the Northern Parcel, project impacts were to be limited. Although the Foxwood Enterprises Parcel includes approximately 40 acres, development impacts are to be limited to a road constructed in the right-of-way of a dirt emergency access. Thus, the total Area of Potential Effect (APE) within the Foxwood Enterprises Parcel is limited to the road right-of-way of approximately 700 linear feet.

Fieldwork was based on the plan provided by Brady Engineering during January 2006. Phase 1B fieldwork thus included both a reconnaissance survey of proposed developmental impacts and excavation of shovel tests as needed to test those impacts. Phase 1B fieldwork was completed on April 12, 2006.

On the basis of the Phase 1B survey no further archaeological fieldwork is necessary within the emergency access corridor.