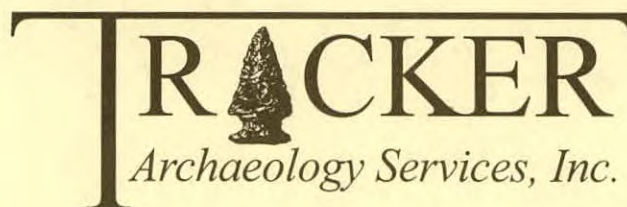


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02/2080
SEORA



REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Phase I Archaeological Investigations
for the Hansen Property
Township of Shelter Island
Suffolk County, New York

July 2002

Prepared for:

Paul Hansen, Sag Harbor, New York

Prepared by:

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Report #: 186

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ABSTRACT

Between June and July, 2002, TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation for the Hansen property in Shelter Island, New York. Documentary evidence had revealed that the property was situated in a location that evidenced a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites and a moderate potential for native American historic sites on level areas of the lot.

The project area consisted of approximately 1 acre including wetlands and a large wetland buffer, limiting the proposed clearing area to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The field survey consisted of the excavation of 16 shovel test pits across the project area at approximately 10 to 15 meter intervals. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Between June 6 and July 3, 2002, Tracker-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed house on the Hansen property in Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York. The purpose of the documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the project area for the recovery of archaeological remains.

The Phase IA was implemented by a review of the original and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps and documents.

The prehistoric and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the resources at the New York State Historic Preservation Office in Waterford, New York. Various historic or archaeological web pages were visited to review any pertinent site information. Research institutions utilized included: Shelter Island Historical Society, New York State archives at Stony Brook, and the library at TRACKER.

The purpose of the survey was to recover physical evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites on the property. This was accomplished through subsurface testing and ground surface reconnaissance.

The project parcel is .92 acres in size inclusive with wetlands and a wetland buffer. The project area was limited to the proposed clearing area and did not include the wetland buffer. The property is bounded on the west by Foxhollow Run, on the east and south by private vacant property, and on the north by a residential property.

The study was completed by TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. of North Babylon and Monroe, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by Alfred Cammisa, M.A. Phase IB field work was completed by Alfred Cammisa, Alexander Padilla, B.A., and Robby Menke, B.A. Report preparation was by Alfred Cammisa and Felicia Cammisa.

The study was performed for Paul Hansen of Sag Harbor, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The project area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the eastern part of Suffolk County. This portion of New York lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The coastal plain slopes gently eastward and is actually a strip of recently emerged sea bottom. The soils in this region consist largely of sand, clay and marl (a mixture of clay, finely fragmented shell and calcite). This region of Suffolk County appears to lie on the Ronkonkoma Moraine. This moraine forms Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island, and then continues from Montauk Point to Lake Success in western Nassau County. Between Lake Success and the East River this moraine runs underneath the younger Harbor Hill Moraine (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-187; Sirkin 1995: 45; Soren and Jensen 1974).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the property consist of Montauk loamy sand, sandy variant, 8 to 15 percent slopes and Haven loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes (Warner 1975:map 10, pgs. 72 & 77).

The Montauk series, sandy variant consists of deep, excessively drained coarse textured soils. These soils have a fragipan over a compact firm glacial till. Native vegetation is white oak, red oak, and scarlet oak. The 8 to 15 percent slopes are found on moraines along drainage channels (Warner 1975:76-77).

Haven soils are deep, well drained, medium textured soils formed in a loamy or silty mantle. Native vegetation is black oak, white oak, red oak, scrub oaks, and pitch pine. The 6 to 12 percent slopes are found generally on moraines (Warner 1975:71-72).

Elevations on the study area range from approximately 10 to 30 feet above mean sea level. The property appears to slope down, sometimes, steeply, towards the pond in the center of the lot (Figure 2).

Hydrology

Freshwater wetlands are located on, and near, the project parcel. The property is also approximately 2000 feet east of Fresh Pond, and almost 4000 feet to Menantic Creek to the west and Smith Cove to the east.

Vegetation

The predominant forest community inhabiting the Coastal Plain in this vicinity (Cape Cod to the Carolinas) was the Northern Pine-Oak

Forest. These forests are maintained largely by the effects of frequent forest fires. Were it not for these fires which the pine species have adapted to, these forests would slowly change to Mesic, dominated by oak, hickory and red maple. Northern Pine-Oak forests occur on sandy or otherwise poor soils that are overly dry. They generally have lower species diversity than bottomland forests (Kricher 1988: 16-17, 65-66). The reason the forest soils and surfaces are so dry in this moist region is due to the excessive drainage of overly sandy soils on the Coastal Plain.

Prior to the intensive utilization of the area by Euro-American populations, the primary vegetation cover in the general project area probably consisted of pitch pine, virginia pine, bear oak, blackjack oak, chinkapin oak, scarlet oak, post oak, black oak, and eastern red cedar. The understory was most likely of bearberry, huckleberry, inkberry, broom crowberry, lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, and wild raisin (Kricher 1988: 65; Little 1984: 298, 397).

At the time of the Phase IB investigations the project area consisted of a high canopy of oak, maple, beech, and other with a sparse undergrowth of scrub.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

New York can be divided up into three broad cultural groupings or time zones, briefly described as:

Paleoindian Period, circa 10000 to 8000 B.C. These people lived in small, widely scattered bands, hunting large grazing mammals such as mammoth and barren ground caribou in a park-tundra habitat, large browsing mammals such as mastodon, caribou, woodland musk ox, moose elk, etc. in a boreal habitat, and any small game or plant food that could be gathered. They had a small inventory of chipped stone tools, with the fluted spear or javelin point as the principal item. They generally camped along large waterways.

Archaic Period, circa 8000 to 1000 B.C. These people lived by hunting, fishing and gathering wild foods and shellfish in a habitat of mixed coniferous-deciduous forest. These people lived in both small inland camps near small streams or marshes and in large recurrently occupied fishing camps near large bodies of water. They lived in a more species rich environment and exploited it with a larger and more varied tool industry, including the atlatl, or spear thrower.

Woodland Period, circa 1000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. These people also lived by hunting, fishing and wild food and shellfish gathering. In addition, they developed a system of horticulture based on corn, beans, and squash as the primary cultigens. They lived in both small camps, either temporary or recurrent, and much larger villages which were sometimes palisaded for protection. They made and used pottery, copper tools, smoking pipes, the bow and arrow, and in general, had a larger and more varied tool industry than the preceding cultures.

A prehistoric site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 2 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Site Description
5968		Crab Creek site: Late Archaic/Transitional occupation, partially excavated by J. Witek 1986-87. Collection at Shelter Island Museum.

5969		Crab Creek II site: Possibly single component Rossville site, Early Woodland. Collection at Shelter Island.
5970		Fresh Pond Site: Late Woodland village containing Levanna and possibly Madison points.
7302		Camp site, reported by Arthur C. Parker (ACP):
7303		ACP Site: Shell Middens,
7349	A103-07-000005	Fresh Pond site, (SCAA 905): Owners exhausted site in the 1920's, possibly exhuming graves.
4887		ACP site: burial site.
4888		ACP site village site.
7301		ACP site: consisting of earthworks.
	A10307.000002	Dering Harbor Site.
	A10307.000004	Bittner shell midden site.
	A10307-000003	Cartwright site consisting of shell heaps.
		Bittner 2 Site: Debitage and FCR (Cammisa 2001).

Assessing the known environmental and prehistoric data, we can summarize the following points:

-Freshwater wetlands are located on, and near, the study area. Other sites in the area have also been reported on, or near,

freshwater wetlands.

-Numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded within walking distance to the study area.

-Part of the small lot contains steep slopes.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric remains. This is limited to the more level areas of topography. Steep slopes usually have a low potential for encountering intact archaeological sites. The type of site encountered could be a small procurement/processing site during Woodland or Archaic Periods.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Contact Period (Seventeenth Century)

At the time of European contact and settlement, the study area and surrounding territories were occupied by Manantic people/village. The Manantic were probably a branch or subtribe of the Manhanset tribe (Stone nd: map; Stone-Levine 1980: 161). The Indian name for Shelter Island was "Manhanseekahaquash-wornock" meaning an island sheltered by islands (Thompson 1918: 210).

Population estimates for original inhabitants of Shelter Island are limited. Estimates range from "a few to 100 families". Duvall (1952) mentions that the Manhanset tribe could summon 500 fighting men at this time. He is probably referring to all branches of the tribe. They lived in semi-permanent villages that were moved according to seasonal food procurement. By the end of the century, the Indians virtually disappeared from Shelter Island history (in Lightfoot 1985f: 65; Duvall 1952: 9).

The first European to Shelter Island was James Farret in 1638. He bargained with the Indians to buy it. He owned Shelter Island for three years and during that time the island was referred to as Mr. Farrett's Island. In 1641 he sold the island to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven. In 1651 Mr. Goodyear sold it to four merchants in the sugar industry in Barbados, Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Nathaniel and Constant Sylvester. The Sylvesters were the only ones to live on the island (Duvall 1952: 19-20). The island was called Sylvester's Island before it was named Shelter Island (Thompson 1918: 213).

It might be noted that the Native Americans had no previous custom of selling land. They did, however, have a practice of loaning or renting use of their customarily occupied territory for periods of time. The distinction between selling and renting or loaning use of the land was probably blurred to the advantage of the newcomers as their population outstripped that of the original inhabitants. The migratory settlement patterns of the native Americans were also advantageous to the colonists. The settlers were able to appropriate lands, usually the most fertile, during a season or year the native camped elsewhere (Cammisa 1984: 75).

Nathaniel Sylvester died in 1680 leaving his property to his sons, including Giles, Constant, Peter and Benjamin (Thompson 1918: 217).

A medicine man, named Turkey Man lived somewhere along the south side of Fresh Pond. He built a sweatlodge in this vicinity. The neck of land along Dickerson's Creek is called Turkem's Neck from

the Turkey Man (Green 1999:p.c.).

Eighteenth Century

Shelter Island was organized as a Town in 1730. Before 1730 the Town associated with Southold Town and Shelter Island's Town meetings (and records) were held in Southold (Thompson 1918: 218; Wood in Bailey 1949: 172).

Giles Sylvester eventually acquired four-fifths of Shelter Island (Thompson 1918: 217). When Giles died in 1706, one half of the island belonged to William Nicoll, George Havens owned 1000 acres near the center of the island and the remainder was owned by Brinley Sylvester. His portion included land north of a line from Deering Creek to Cockle's Harbor (Ross 1903: 1029).

A large portion of land was open to subdivision after the Town of Shelter Island was organized (1730). Outside families moved into Shelter Island and the population doubled from about 100 to 200 by the end of the century (Wood in Bailey 1949: 172; Ross 1903: 1031).

A meeting house, cemetery and church were all constructed on Shelter Island about 1742-43 (Thompson 1918f: 218).

A ferry was established around the middle of the century (Wood in Bailey 1949: 177-78).

Nineteenth Century

Shipbuilding was carried on Shelter Island out during the early part of this century for about the next 130 years (Duvall 1952:93).

The 1836 Colton map shows that neither Heritage Drive nor Fox Hollow Run were in place. No structures are on, or adjacent to, the study parcel (Figure 3).

The 1838 U.S. Coast Survey shows good detail. Neither Heritage Drive nor Fox Hollow Run are depicted. The nearest structures are along South Ferry Road and on Fresh Pond (Figure 4).

The 1858 Chace map still shows that neither Heritage Drive nor Fox Hollow Run are in. Nearby, structures are seen along South Ferry Road and near Fresh Pond (Figure 5).

The Nicoll family still owned their land on Shelter Island by 1865. The Sylvester portion was now supposed to be owned by Henry Dering who sold it to Lawrence V.D. Woodruff (Ross 1903: 1031).

The population of Shelter Island was supposed to be about 650 near the end of the century. The center of the island was more thickly settled than the remainder of the Town (Bayles 1962: 396).

The 1896 Hyde map continues to show neither Heritage Drive or Fox Hollow Run in place. Structures along South Ferry Road all appear on the east side of the road (Figure 6).

Twentieth Century

The 1906 Hyde map shows neither Heritage Drive nor Fox Hollow Run on the map. No structures are on, or adjacent to, the study area (Figure 7).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 2 mile radius around the study area. The following sites are recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Site Description
	A10307.000231	Sylvester Mansion Archaeological Site. Built in 1733.
	A10307.000381	Site of store, post office, old school house, jail. Early 19th century.
	A10307.000383	"Miss Annie" Nicholl's house, Mashomack Fish & Game Preserve. Cellar hole with walls.
	A10307.000384	Frank M. Smith Farm.
	A10307.00038	Great Central Mansion (Nicholl Havens Estate).
	A10307.000386	Site of Smith Farm.

	A103-07-0387	Daniel Lord shipyard and residence. Residence fronted on Menantic Road, shipyard on West Neck Creek. "Lord Shipyard established around 1800."
	A10307.000720	Mareneck Dump Site 1, 19th to mid 20th century dump.
	A10307.000721	Mareneck Dump Site 2, Mid 20th century dump site.

Assessing the known environmental and historic data, we can summarize the following points:

-No structures are depicted on historic maps being, either on, or adjacent to, the study area.

-Neither Heritage Drive nor Fox Hollow Run were in place historically. They appear to be rather recent roads.

-Freshwater wetlands are on, and near, the study property. Contact Period sites have been recorded along ponds in this vicinity (nearby Fresh Pond).

In our opinion, the study area has a low potential for encountering Euro-American sites and a moderate potential for encountering Native American sites. This moderate potential is limited to the more level areas of topography. Steep slopes usually have a low potential for encountering intact archaeological sites.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover-Reconnaissance

The project property was subjected to a walkover-reconnaissance. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 10 to 15 meter intervals for any above ground features, such as berms or depressions, which might be evidenced for a prehistoric or historic site. Any small areas of exposed ground surfaces was also walked over, but at shoulder width transects to observe for artifacts. Photographs were taken of the project area, including areas of topographic, and other, interest and work in progress.

Shovel Testing

Shovel testing was conducted across the project area which generally excluded wetlands, parts of the wetland setback, and steep slopes (largely contained within the wetland setback).

Shovel test pits were excavated between 10 to 15 meter intervals across the project area. Shovel test pits were excavated at the closer intervals nearer the wetland setback. Each shovel test pit measured about 30 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. or more when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts. Shovel test pits were flagged in the field. All shovel test pits were mapped on the project area map at this time.

Soil stratigraphy was recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes were transcribed on pre-printed field forms and in a note book.

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area consisted of the excavation of 16 shovel test pits. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across the project area was uniform and included:

O horizon - 1 to 10 cm. thick of root mat, humus and leaf litter.

A horizon - 5 to 20 cm. thick of 10YR4/2 dark gray brown loamy sand.

B horizon - 10 to 20 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6 yellow brown loam to sandy loam.

Most of the property sloped down, sometimes steeply, toward the pond in the center of the parcel.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IA documentary study found a higher than average potential for encountering prehistoric sites based upon proximity to fresh water wetlands and other prehistoric sites. There was a moderate potential for encountering historic Native American sites based upon proximity to freshwater wetlands and nearby Contact Period activity.

The Phase IB survey encountered no prehistoric artifacts or features. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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1838 *Shore Line of Shelter Island, New York.* Map #1572.
 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

United States Geologic Survey

1956 *Greenport, New York quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.*

APPENDIX 1



Figure 1

Location of the study area shown on a portion of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Greenport, NY quadrangle.

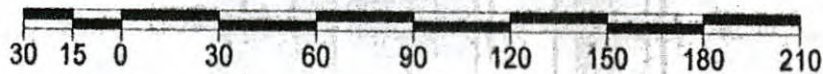
Arrow points to project parcel

Original scale: 1" = 2000'

SURVEY OF LOT 13 MAP OF CONSERVANCY ESTATES SITUATE AT SHELTER ISLAND

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

S.C.T.M. DIST. 0700 SEC. 019 BLK. 02 LOT 113.013



SCALE: 1" = 60'

DATE: NOVEMBER 12, 2001

CERTIFIED TO:

JOB NO. 2001-375
MAP NO. 7258
FILED: NOVEMBER 18, 1983
REVISIONS:
REV PLOT PLAN 3/12/02



LICENSE NO. 050363

HANDS ON SURVEYING

46 NORTH ROAD
HAMPTON BAYS, NEW YORK
11946
TEL / FAX: (631)-723-1954
MARTIN D. HAND L.S.



ENCUMBRANCE AND/OR SURFACE
STRUCTURES REQUIRED OR
UNRECORDED ARE NOT GUARANTEED
UNLESS PHYSICALLY EVIDENT AT THE TIME
OF THE SURVEY.

THE OFFSET DIMENSIONS SHOWN
HEREON FROM THE STRUCTURES TO THE
PROPERTY LINES ARE FOR A SPECIFIC
PURPOSE AND USE AND THEREFORE
ARE NOT INTENDED TO GUIDE THE
SECTION OF FENCES, RETAINING
WALLS, POOLS, PATIOS, PLANTING
AREAS, ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS
AND ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION.

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION
TO THIS SURVEY IS A VIOLATION OF
SECTION 7205 OF THE NEW YORK STATE
ELECTION LAW.

COPIES OF THIS SURVEY MAP NOT BEARING
THE LAND SURVEYOR'S SEAL OR
EMBOSSMENT SEAL SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED
TO BE A VALID TITLE COPY.

QUANTITY OF MATERIALS SHOWN SHALL RUN
ONLY TO THE PERSON OR PERSONS FOR WHOM THE
SURVEY IS PREPARED AND ON BEHALF OF THE
TITLE COMPANY, COVENANTOR, AGENT AND
LORING INSTITUTION LISTED HEREON AND
TO THE PERSONS OF THE LAND AND NOT
TO OTHER PARTIES AND NOT TRANSFERABLE
TO ANY OTHER INSTITUTION OR SUBSEQUENT
OWNERS.

LOT AREA: 40,002 SQ. FT. = 0.92 ACRE
ELEVATIONS REFERENCED TO
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF FIVE EASTERN TOWNS
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY MAP NO EE-41
(MAP REFERENCED TO LONG ISLAND ZONE & MEAN SEA LEVEL DATUM)
PROPOSED CLEARING: 7,340 SQ. FT. = 18.35%

PLACEMENT OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON
MAY BE SUBJECT TO LIMITATIONS CAUSED BY ENVIRONMENTAL
CONDITIONS, ONSITE AND OFFSITE CONDITIONS, EASEMENTS,
COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD AND SUBJECT TO
VERIFICATION BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION

KEY

- = negative
STP
- Δ = picture
taker
- 10 meters

FILED MAP TEST HOLE NO. 2

TOPSOIL	0.5'
LOAM	3'
SAND & GRAVEL	14'

HERITAGE DRIVE

FOXHOLLOW RUN

LOT 3
VACANT

LOT 4
IMPROVED
WELL AS SHOWN
SANITARY REA

LOT 12
VACANT

LOT 15
VACANT

FRESHWATER WETLAND BOUNDARY
FLAG LINE AS LOCATED
NOV. 12, 2001

Figure 2

Location of the shovel test pits on the project area.

1 inch = 2.5 miles

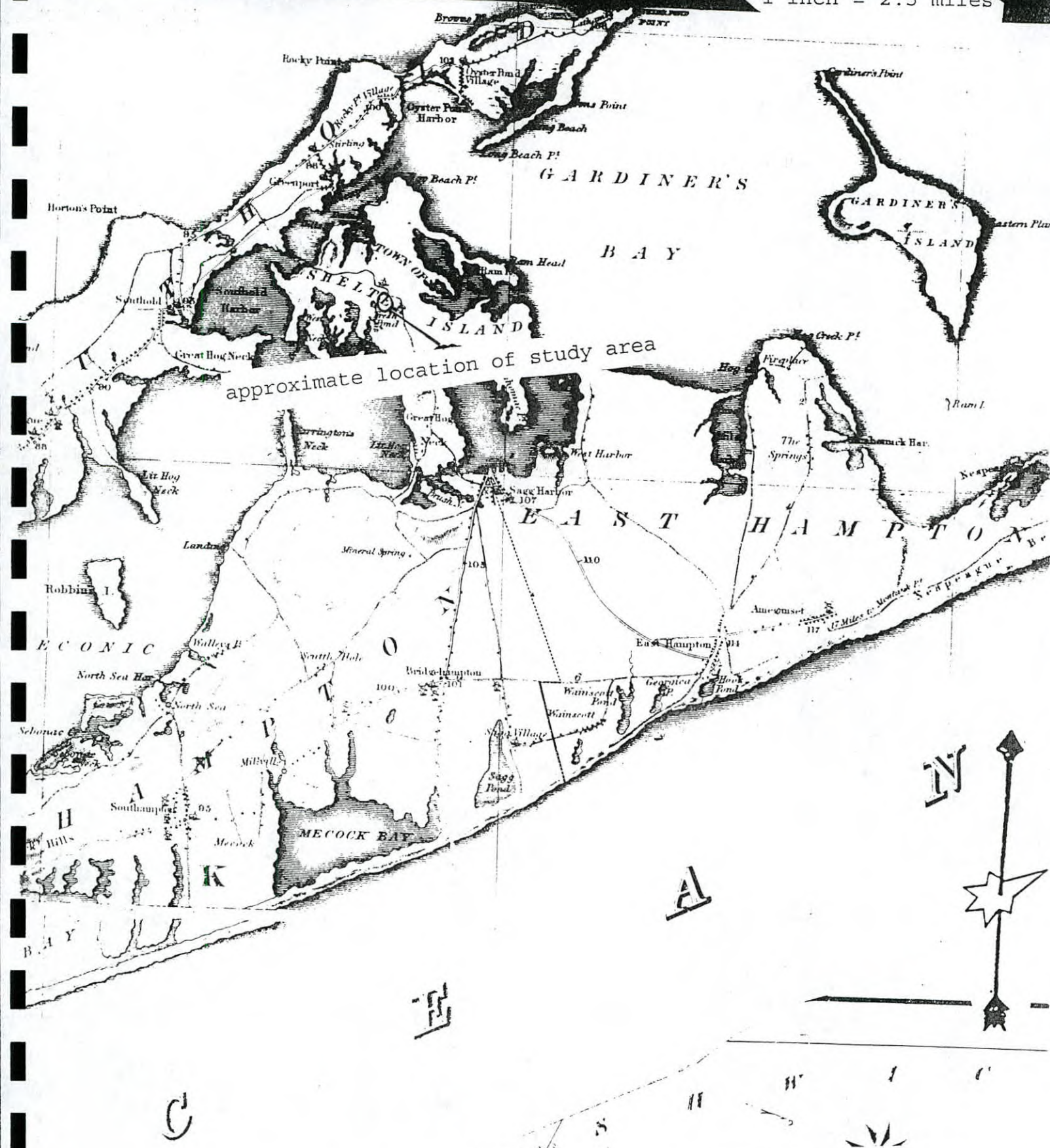


Figure 3

Portion of the 1836 Colton map.

scale: $\frac{1}{10000}$

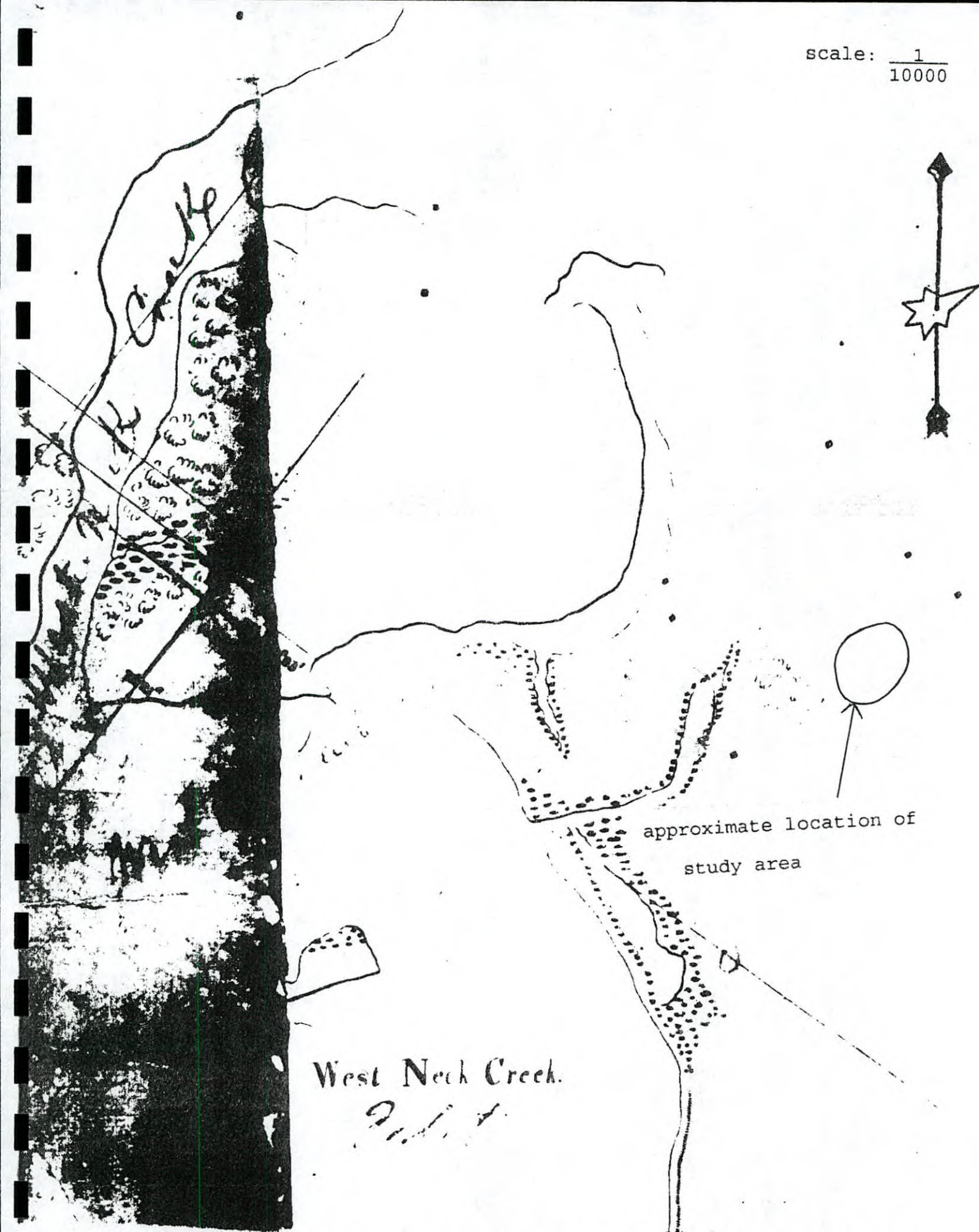
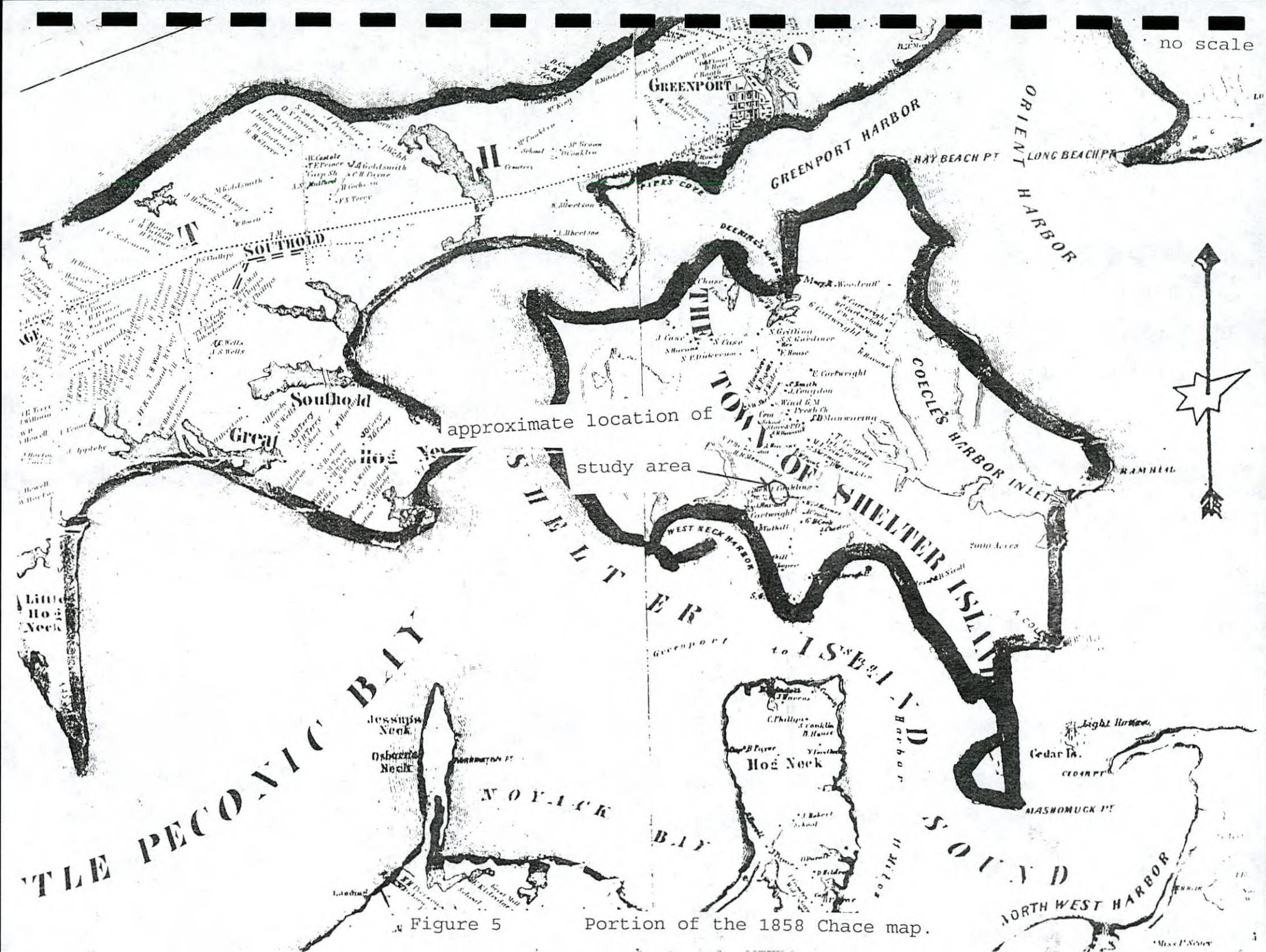


Figure 4

Portion of the 1838 U.S. Coast Survey. •



scale: 1 mile =

N D

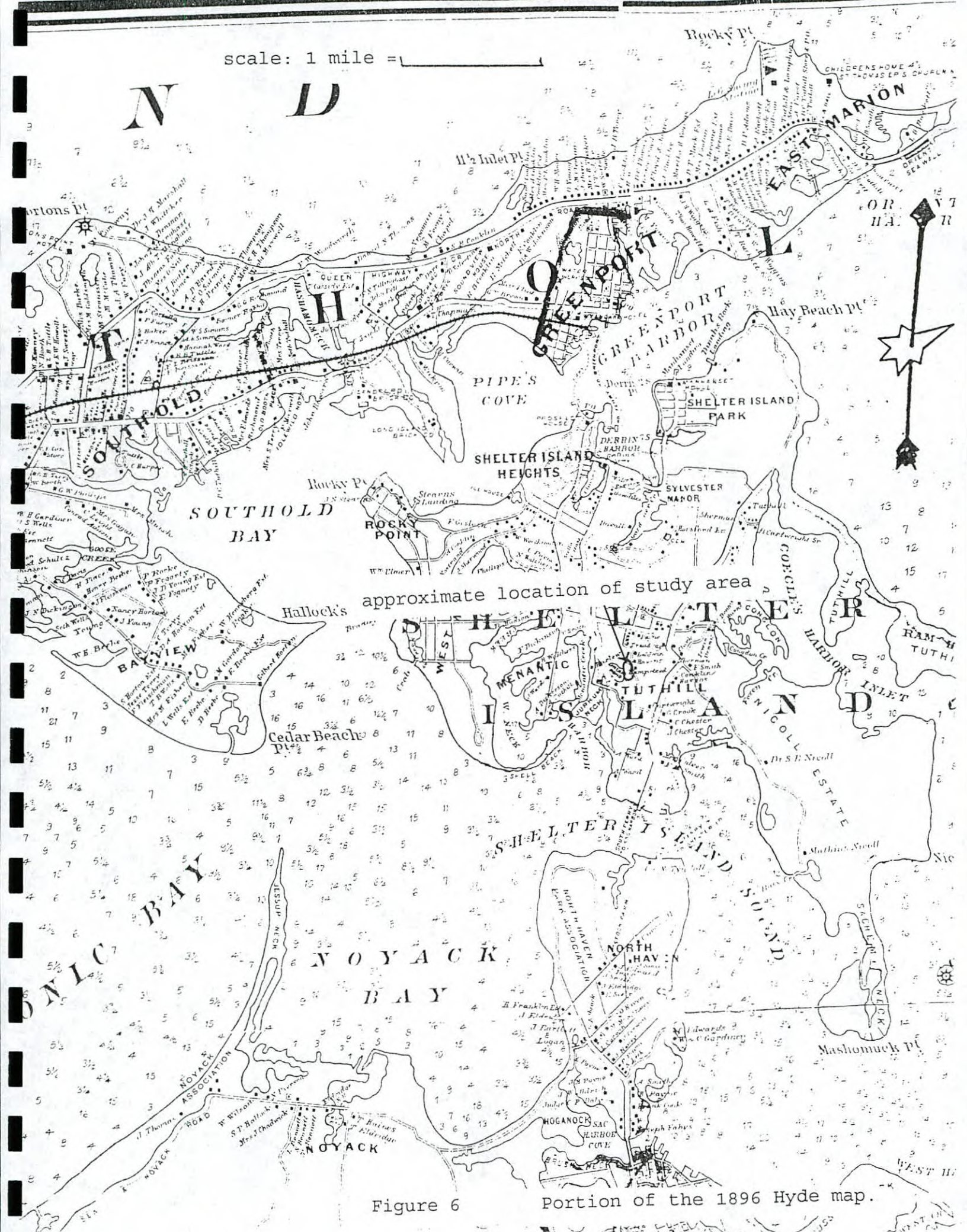






Plate 1

Looking east from street toward project parcel.



Plate 2

Looking east at STP 3 in progress.



Plate 3

Looking north at STP 7. Pond can be seen in background.



Plate 4

Looking east at pond from near STP 11.

APPENDIX 2

Shovel Test Pits

STP	Lv	Depth(cm)	Texture	Color	Hor.	Comments
1	1	0-2	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-8	Loamy Sand (LS)	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	8-28	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
2	1	0-3	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
3	1	0-2	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-5	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	5-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
4	1	0-2	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-7	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	7-25	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
5	1	0-3	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-8	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	8-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
6	1	0-3	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
7	1	0-8	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
8	1	0-7	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
9	1	0-10	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
10	1	0-1	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	1-3	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	3-23	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
Note: stripped						
11	1	0-3	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM

12	1	0-3	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	10-20	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
13	1	0-5	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	15-25	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
14	1	0-5	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-35	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
15	1	0-6	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM
16	1	0-5	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-20	LS	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	20-30	LS	10YR5/6	B	NCM

APPENDIX 3



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

REPORT FORMAT FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
STAGE 1A REPORT
STAGE 1B REPORT
STAGE 2 SITE EVALUATION REPORT
SUPPORTIVE DATA**

This document is to be used for the preparation of reports for cultural resource investigations required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
Applicant Name	Paul Hansen
Project/Facility Name	Egon SFD
Project/Facility Location	Fox Hollow Road
DEC Number	1 - 4732 - 006571 0 0003
Recommendations of the Stage 1A Report	☐ No Additional work recommended ☒ Additional work recommended
Results of the Stage 1B Report (if appropriate)	☒ No sites found in project area ☐ Site(s) found in project area
Recommendations of the Stage 1B Report (if appropriate)	☒ No additional work recommended ☐ Additional work recommended ☐ Stage 2 Report attached ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Project should be modified to avoid site(s) ☐ Applicant should seek direction from DEC regarding the need for additional work
Recommendations of the Stage 2 Report (if appropriate)	☐ Site(s) do not appear to meet the criteria of the <i>NY State Register of Historic Places</i> ☐ Site(s) appear to meet the criteria of the <i>NY State Register of Historic Places</i> ☐ Project should be modified to avoid site(s) ☐ DEC should seek the opinion of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) on the significance of the site(s)
Summary prepared by	Date 7-16-02

STAGE 1A REPORT	
PROJECT INFORMATION	
Applicant Name	Paul Hansen
Project/Facility Name	Egan SPD
Project/Facility Location	Fox Hollow Road
DEC Number	1-4732-00657/00003
Permits Applied For	DEC wetland permit
Description of Project	2 Story one family
Description of Impacts	proposed house
Total acres of project site	.9
Total acres to be impacted	approximately 13
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	
Topography	sloping
Geology	Atlantic Coastal Plain - Raritan River
Soils	Montauk LS, sandy variant + Havenham
Drainage	fresh water wetland
Vegetation	oak, maple, beech, sparse undergrowth
Forest Zone	Pine-oak
Man-made Features and Alterations	stones around pond
DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH	
1. Site Files (within 1 mile radius)	
a. NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)	☒ Statewide Inventory of Historic Property ☐ State Register of Historic Places ☐ National Register of Historic Places ☐ National Register eligible listing ☒ State/National Register proposed

STAGE 1A REPORT	
b. NYS Museum	at SHPO
2. References	
a. Texts	Check appropriate boxes and fill in the blanks
☐ Beauchamp, William. 1900 "Aboriginal Occupation of New York." <i>New York State Museum Bulletin No. 32</i> . Albany, NY (p.____). ☐ Funk, Robert E. 1976 "Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory." <i>New York State Museum Memoir 22</i> . Albany, NY (p.____). ☐ Parker, Arthur 1920 "The Archaeological History of New York." <i>New York State Museum Bulletin Nos. 237, 238</i> . Albany, NY (p.____). ☐ Ritchie, William A. 1969 <i>The Archaeology of New York State</i> . Natural History Press. Garden City, NY (p.____) ☐ Ritchie, William A. and Robert E. Funk 1973 "Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast." <i>New York State Museum and Science Service Memoir No. 20</i> . Albany, NY (p.____) ☒ Other (see attached Bibliography).	
b. Maps	Check appropriate boxes and fill in the blanks
☐ Beers, F.W. 18____ County Atlas of _____. ☐ Burr, D.H. 1829 <i>Atlas of New York State</i> . Stone and Clarke. NY, NY. ☐ Library of Congress 1981 Fire Insurance Maps in Library of Congress. ☐ Stone and Stewart, Publishers 18____ <i>New Topographical Atlas of _____ County</i> . ☒ Other	
3. Previous Surveys	☒ None recorded in OPRHP files ☐ Survey(s) completed for project area
4. Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction	
higher than average	

STAGE 1A REPORT	
5. Recommendations	
Conduct Phase IB	
6. Attachments	☒ Topographic map ☒ Project map/Site plan ☐ Environmental Assessment Form ☐ State Museum correspondence ☒ Site file information ☐ Previous survey information ☒ Other (specify)
Stage 1A Report prepared by	
<i>Jeffrey Commey</i>	
Date	
7-14-02	

STAGE 1B REPORT	
Applicant Name	Paul Hansen
Project/Facility Name	Egan SFD
Project/Facility Location	Fox Hollow Road
DEC Number	1 - 4732 - 00657 / 00003 -
DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH ADDENDUM (IF NEEDED)	
☐ Local site inventory checked (specify)	
☐ Informants interviewed (name, address, specialty)	
☐ Other sources checked (specify)	
Results of Documentary Research	☐ No sites reported ☒ Sites reported (describe briefly)
numerous prehistoric sites surrounding project parcel within mile radius	
FIELD INVESTIGATION	
Description of structure for survey team (number, organization)	
1 PI	
2 field technicians	
Date of survey and description of general surface and subsurface conditions (including season, ground visibility and relative wetness of soil).	
July 3, 2007	
hot, dry, forest cover over ground surface	

STAGE 1B REPORT

Description of general soil Characteristics, including texture and depth to sterile soil.

WTR 1/2 dark gray brown loamy sand 5-20 cm thick over
WTR 5/6 yellow brown loam to sandy loam dug 10-20 cm into

Outline of field testing strategy, specifying (when used):

- Sampling techniques (ie. type, interval, unit size),
- Surface inspection techniques (ie. transect interval, method of ground examination),
- Subsurface techniques (ie. type, interval and average depth of excavation unit; for screening note size of mesh),
- Remote sensing techniques.

10 to 15 meter interval shovel testing + walkover

transverse

Shovel tests approximately 45 cm deep

Systematic + judgemental Sampling

Description of intensity of coverage and rationale for excluding areas from survey. Attach a map with location and type of each excavation unit; areas surface inspected. Any areas not surveyed should be clearly delineated.

most areas not covered - steep slopes not covered

these areas in setback zone - steep slopes low

potential for intact sides

Description of problems encountered during survey that may have influenced results.

na

STAGE 1B REPORT	
Results of Field Investigation	☒ No sites identified ☐ Site(s) identified (Describe general nature and distribution of the sites)
For each site, complete a site inventory form (OPRHP), providing general boundaries and information on the nature of the site (eg. lithic scatter, historic midden, rockshelter). Each form should be marked " CONFIDENTIAL ."	
RECOMMENDATIONS	
☒ No additional work recommended	
☐ Additional work recommended	Stage 2 Report attached ☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Project should be modified to avoid site(s)	
☐ Applicant should seek direction from DEC regarding the need for additional work	
RATIONALE	
Evaluate the effect of the proposed undertaking on identified cultural resources.	
If cultural resources are present, but will not be impacted, explain why.	
na	
If cultural resources will be impacted, explain how each will be affected.	
na	

(7/93)

STAGE 1B REPORT

Describe possible precautions, protective measures or project modifications that would avoid or alleviate these impacts.

na

Identify sites and/or areas that require additional study.

na

Outline nature and extent of additional investigation(s) recommended.

na

END STAGE 1B

If Stage 2 Site Evaluation Report is not completed at this time,
proceed to Supportive Data Section

Stage 1B Report prepared by



Date

7-16-02