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

SOUNDVIEW- UNDERHILL FARM PROJECT

370 UNDERHILL AVENUE
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:

TIM MILLER ASSOCIATES
10 NORTH STREET
COLD SPRING NY 10516

HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
PO Box 264, Salt Point, NY 12578

February 2021

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

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

Location Information:

Location: **370 Underhill Avenue**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Yorktown**

County: **Westchester County**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **695'/211.8 m**

Width: **465'/141.7 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres: **±13.9 acres (5.62 hectares)**

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

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Mohegan Lane, New York 2019**

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified:

Number & name of historic sites identified: **0**

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

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within Project APE: **8, Soundview School (Underhill Estate)**

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to Project APE: **0**

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **0**

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **1: Underhill Farms**

Report Author (s): **Beth Selig, MA, RPA,**

Date of Report: **February 16, 2021.**

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A. Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment

A. Soundview -Underhill Farms Development Project Description

In January 2021, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) was retained by Tim Miller Associates to complete a Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey as part of the due diligence process for the proposed Soundview -Underhill Farms Development in the hamlet of Yorktown Heights, Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey is to determine whether previously identified cultural resources (historic and archeological sites) are located within the boundaries of the proposed project, and to evaluate the potential for previously unidentified cultural resources to be located within the boundaries of the Project Area of Potential Effect (APE). All work was completed in accordance with the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections published by the New York Archeological Council* (NYAC) and recommended for use by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The report has been prepared according to New York State OPRHP's *Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements*, established in 2005.

The background research as well as the cultural and environmental overviews were completed by Beth Selig, MA, RPA, President and Principal Investigator with HVCRC. A project site visit was conducted on January 12, 2021 to observe and photograph existing conditions within the Project APE. The information gathered during the walkover reconnaissance is included in the relevant sections of the report.

The proposed Soundview-Underhill Farms Development Project is located on the northern side of Underhill Avenue and west of Saw Mill River Road. Glenn Rock Road borders the property to the west. The property includes the former Floral Villa estate built between 1828 and 1886 owned by Edward Underhill. The estate includes the former mansion, and seven support and out buildings. Two large root cellar area located to the north of the house. A pond is located in the southwestern portion of the Project APE which drains through a culvert into a buried channel that crosses the Project APE to the northeast. The landscape around the buildings is maintained as lawn. The western portion of the Project APE is a mix of steep slopes, overgrown soil piles, and level areas, which contain surface water. An emergency access easement crosses through the western portion of the Project APE. This access is for the apartment complex located outside the northern boundary of the Project APE. A water pipe easement bisects the northwestern portion of the APE. The western portion of the Project APE is overgrown with bushes, brambles, and small trees.

The Soundview School property includes the following structures:

Building A:	Underhill Mansion/Soundview School
Building B:	Summer Kitchen/Root Cellar/Storage/Soundview Design Studio
Building C:	Residential Cottage/ Soundview Middle School
Building E:	Carriage house/Horse Barn= Soundview Science building
Building G:	Carpenters Workshop/storage barn _Soundview Storage
Building H:	Chapel- Soundview Music Conservatory
Building I:	Residential Cottage- Soundview Playhouse
Building J:	Residential Cottage

The proposed undertaking consists of constructing a series of residential structures within the boundaries of the Project APE. These residential structures will consist of townhouse, condominium and apartment units. The proposed design will retain the former Mansion. The proposed undertaking includes the removal of the existing outbuildings. The current plan includes the construction of parking lots, access roads and stormwater management basins.

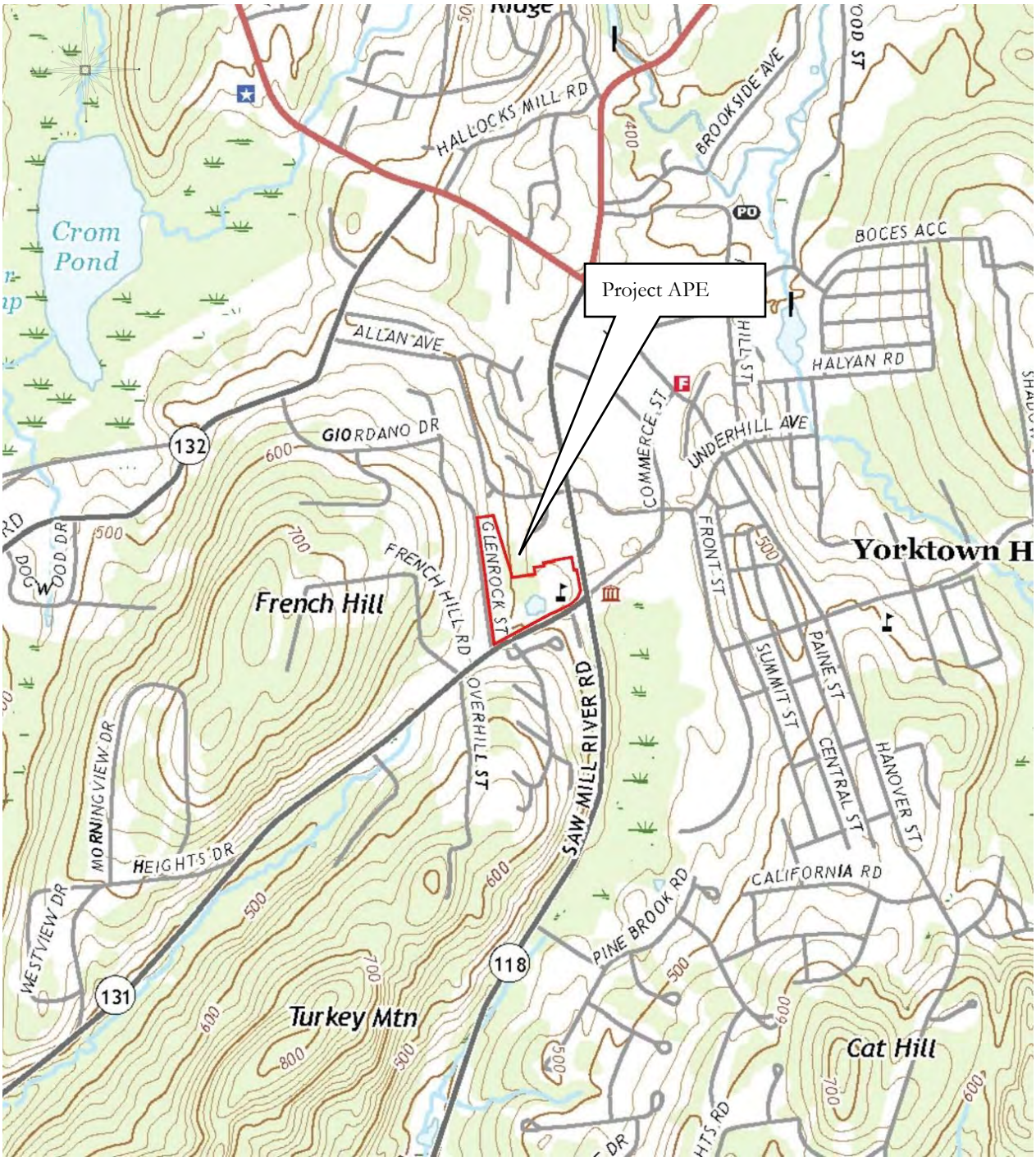


Figure 1: 2019 Peach Lake NY. USGS Topographic Quadrangle (Source: USGS.gov). Scale: 1" = 1425'.

Figure 2: Aerial image showing the Project APE. (Source: Google Earth) Scale: 1" = 340'

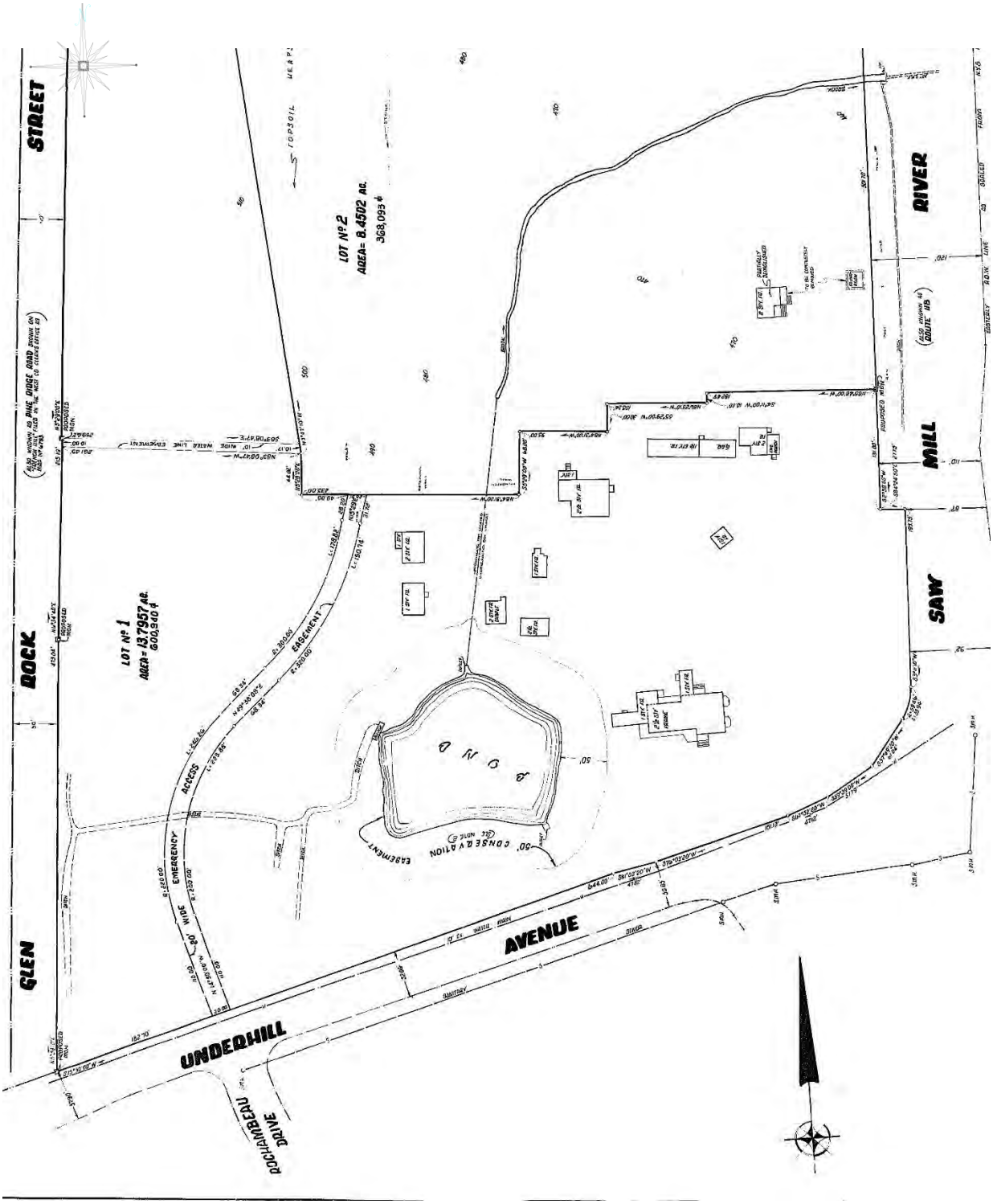


Figure 3: Subdivision of the Property prepared for Gilbert Beaver Conference Farm. (Source: Westchester County Records) Scale: 1" = 175'

B. Environmental Conditions

The Project APE is a mix of wooded and lawn areas that surround a former school building and multiple support buildings and barns. The western portion of the Project APE is overgrown with dense scrub brush and small trees. The elevations within the eastern portion of the APE are generally level at 475' (144.8 m) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). In the western portion of the APE, the elevations range from 510' (155.m) to 546' (166.4 m) AMSL. A pond is located in the southern area, near Underhill Avenue.

Ecology

The Project APE lies within the Eastern Broadleaf Forest. This province is dominated by broadleaf deciduous trees featuring the drought-resistant oak-hickory varieties. The Northern reaches of the oak-hickory forest contain increasing numbers of maple, beech, and basswood (Bailey 1995).

Geology

The Project APE is situated within the Manhattan Prong physiographic province, which includes a portion of Staten Island, all of Manhattan Island, a small portion of western Long Island and most of Westchester County. The ridges and valleys trend north-northeast and south-southwest, giving the entire area a gently fluted surface of moderate relief. The topography is predominantly controlled by the bedrock, with superimposed glacial deposits, alluvial deposits and swamps being minor features. Glacial till, which is mostly sandy, lies over a highly irregular bedrock surface. Some kames occur in northern Westchester County, while outwash terraces are found along the Hudson River. Many swamps occur either in the poorly drained water-laid deposits or in pockets in the bedrock surface (NYS Geotechnical Report).

The surficial deposits overlying the bedrock of the Manhattan Prong consist of the following: till, till moraine, outwash sand and gravel, lacustrine sand, swamp, Barrier Island, ice contact deposits, fluvial sand and gravel, lacustrine delta, and artificial fill. These deposits are primarily glacial in origin, with the exception of the swamp, Barrier Island and artificial fill deposits. Glacial till is the most prevalent surficial deposit overlying the bedrock of the Manhattan Prong. Artificial fill is mostly of unknown and variable composition. Fill is usually added to extend land surface into a body of water or to fill in swampy areas to provide fixed land for building.

Drainage

Drainage on the property is into the pond near Underhill Avenue. Mohansic Lake and Crom Pond are located to the northwest and drain through small waterways to Amawalk Reservoir located to the northeast.

Soils

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depths of soils that are found in an area. The characteristics of the soils within the Project APE have an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soils present affect the ability of an area to support human populations. The Soil Survey's mapped boundaries are considered approximate, as they generally correspond poorly to the actual boundaries of landforms and soils types within an area. The Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that the soils within the Project APE are well drained gravelly fine sandy loams (Table 1).

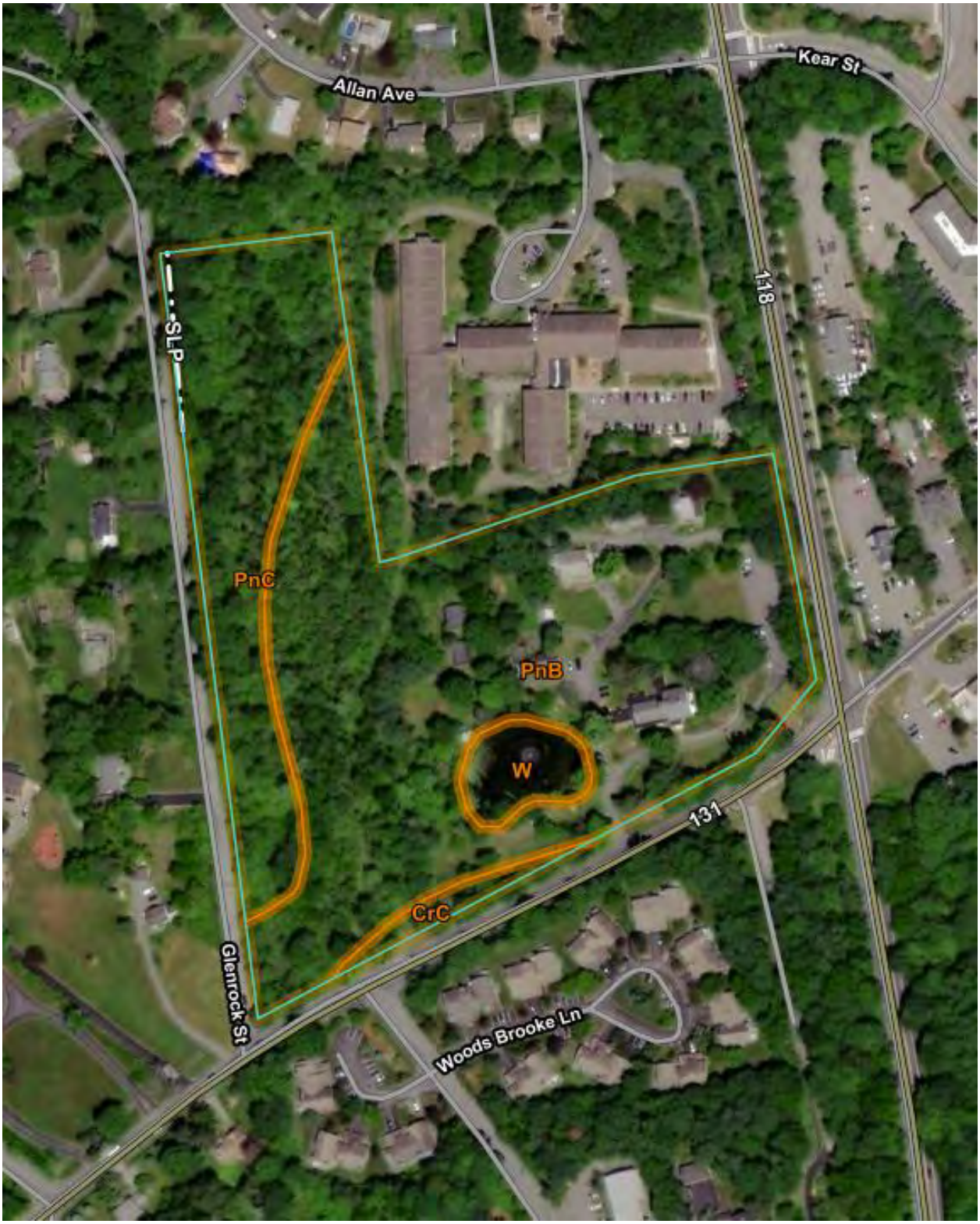


Figure 4: Aerial Image showing soil units within the Project APE. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service.) Scale: 1"=170'.

Table 1: Soil Unit Descriptions (Natural Resources Conservation Service)					
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Soil Horizons & Texture**	**Slope**	**Drainage**	**Landform**
CrC	Charlton-Chatfield complex	Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 4 to 27 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam C - 27 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material A - 1 to 2 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 2 to 30 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2R - 30 to 40 inches: bedrock	3 to 15%	Well drained	Ridges, hills
PnB	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	3 to 8%	Well drained	Drumlins, ground moraines, hills
PnC	Paxton fine sandy loam	Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 15 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 26 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam	8 to 15%	Well drained	Drumlins, ground moraines, hills

Photo 1: The Project APE is located on the northern side of Underhill Avenue and includes the former Soundview School. View to the north.

Photo 2: The Project APE is bordered to the east by Saw Mill River Road. View to the southeast.

Photo 3: The former school building is located in the southeastern portion of the APE. View to the northwest.

Photo 4: A complex of barns and out buildings are located to the northwest of the former school building. View to the southwest.

Photo 5: A pond is located in the southern portion of the APE. View to the southwest.

Photo 6: The western portion of the APE is overgrown, and contained areas of standing water. View to the north.

C. Recorded Archaeological Sites and Surveys

To gather information on the history of the Project APE and the surrounding region HVCRC reviewed the combined site files of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the New York State Museum (NYSM) for information regarding previously recorded archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project APE. HVCRC also consulted regional Native American sources (e.g. Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk 1973) for descriptions of regional archeological sites.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Two previously identified archaeological site have been identified within a one mile radius of the Project APE. The Railroad Turntable is located to the southeast of the APE, along the North County Trailway. The Hallock's Mill Historic Site is located 5200' (1585.3 m) northeast of the Project APE. These historic sites will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking. While no precontact sites have been identified within a mile, sites have been identified further to the northeast near the Amawalk Reservoir.

Previously Completed Archaeological Surveys

As part of the research for this report, surveys completed for projects in the general area were consulted. More than four surveys have been completed within a one mile radius of the Project APE. These surveys were completed for both municipal undertakings as well as residential developments. These surveys have identified historic sites within the general vicinity of the Project APE.

D. Native American Context

During the Paleoindian period, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers occupied what is now New York State. These bands exploited the resources of the landscape by hunting game and gathering plants. Paleoindian sites have been identified in the upland regions a short distance from the Hudson River. Subsistence patterns in this period revolved primarily around hunting. The early inhabitants of the area moved seasonally along major river valleys, keeping to the elevated terraces. In the lower Hudson Valley area, information on Paleoindian sites is limited. The Piping Rock site in the Village of Ossining, a Clovis Point recovered from the Purdy House in White Plains and a fluted point recovered at Croton Point are among the few Paleoindian finds that have been reported in Westchester County (Ritchie 1973).

With the lowering of the water table during the Archaic period, subsistence methods and technologies changed in response to climatic warming. This was accompanied by an increase in vegetation density and diversity, changing faunal migrations and a change in sea levels (Sirkin 1977). The Archaic Period was likely a time of incipient sedentism among the inhabitants of the area. With the increase in vegetation and the establishment of a mixed deciduous forest, the population density also increased.

Changes in settlement and subsistence patterns that occurred during the Late Archaic period reflect an increased focus on coastal and riverine resources. Ground stone food processing tools are more common, reflecting an increase in processed plant resources in the diet. Projectile points commonly found at Late Archaic sites include narrow stemmed, broad stemmed and side notched types. The Laurentian Tradition of the Late Archaic is the most represented throughout New York State, and subdivided into a series of phases: Vergennes, Vosburg, Sylvan Lake, River and Snook Kill. Archaic period sites have been identified along the banks of the Hudson River.

The Woodland period is distinguished from the Archaic in part, by the use of ceramics. Horticulture, although practiced in other parts of North America at an earlier date, does not appear in the Hudson River Valley until c. 1000 AD. The soil and water requirements of the cultivation of maize, beans and squash created a marked change in the pattern of land use and the selection of locations for villages. It was no longer necessary for the entire group to move from place to place following a seasonal round of migration fueled by fluctuating sources of food. Cord marked ceramics became common during the Middle Woodland period, and incised vessels, many with a collar area, are typical of Late Woodland cultures. In central and western New York State, the Late Woodland stage is known as the Owasco; no evidence for the Owasco culture has been identified in the Hudson Valley.

Indigenous people in the region were mainly Algonkian. During the first half of the seventeenth century, the Algonkian tribes sold approximately 25 tracts of land to the Dutch, including lands within Westchester County. These land transactions between the early colonists and the native populations were often ambiguous, causing disputes to arise. A peace treaty was established in 1645 to settle the land disputes (Cochran-Swanson and Green-Fuller 1982).

E. HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following discussion of historic and cartographic research provides information concerning the likelihood of encountering Map Documented Structures (MDS) and other intact historic cultural resources within the boundaries of the Project APE. HVCRC consulted historical documents and maps available at the Library of Congress, David Rumsey Cartography Associates and the New York Public Library.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

At the time of its formation, Westchester County included nearly all of the southern part of New York that bordered the Hudson River. The land that now comprises Westchester County was first explored in 1524 by Verrazano and later by Henry Hudson. The Dutch first settled the region on behalf of the Dutch West India Company (Cochran-Swanson and Green-Fuller 1982). The first recorded settlers, William Truesdale and Samuel Tuttle, purchased land in what is now the town of Salem. During the late eighteenth century Lewisboro consisted of small farms, subdivided from lands belonging to Cortland Manor. This sizeable tract, encompassing a considerable portion of this part of the lower Hudson Valley, was granted to Stephanus Van Cortlandt prior to 1700 and was first populated by tenant farmers (Shonnard and Spooner 1900).

By the late eighteenth century many of the county's inhabitants had suffered the loss of personal property such as horses, livestock, and dwellings due to the effects of the Revolutionary War (Shonnard and Spooner 1900). Despite the hardships of the Revolutionary War, Westchester County had the largest population in all of New York during the late eighteenth century (Cochran-Swanson and Green-Fuller 1982).

By the early 1800s Westchester County roads had been improved in order to facilitate the shipping of agricultural goods throughout the county. The Westchester Turnpike was established between Pelham and New Rochelle. The establishment of brickyards, iron foundries, and shoemaking factories all added to the expansion of local industries during the early nineteenth century. According to the 1855 census, Westchester County had 27 blacksmith shops, 52 boot and shoe shops, 33 brick manufacturers, 29 grist mills, six bakeries, two breweries and seven marble factories (French 1860).

In the 1840s, railroads became established within the region. Employment opportunities made possible by construction of the railroads drew thousands of Italians, eastern Europeans and Irish laborers to the area. In

1860, Westchester County's population was 99,000, and continual growth eventually brought the population to 300,000 by 1920 (Cochran-Swanson and Green-Fuller 1982).

Yorktown was incorporated in 1788, and named in commemoration of the Battle of Yorktown in Virginia. The hamlet of Yorktown Heights was established around the railroad station. Edward Underhill and Charles Whitney, brought what was then the New York and Boston Railroad to the town in 1872. By the end of the century, the station was surrounded by stores, businesses and churches. This area was known throughout the nineteenth century as the "hamlet of Underhill." The name was changed in the early twentieth century to Yorktown Heights, due to the prominent topography that surrounded the village (Scharf 1896).

UNDERHILL FARM

The Underhill Farm property was owned in the early nineteenth century by Abraham Underhill, who owned a total of 240 acres of land. Underhill was one of the founding families of Yorktown. Underhill began construction of his house in 1828, slowly expanding and enlarging the mansion which was completed in 1880. Underhill named the mansion Flora Villa. Abraham Underhill owned a number of mills and mill rights on the Croton River. The mill rights, lease from the Van Cortland's processed large quantities of flour that were shipped to New York City markets. When the leases expired Abraham Underhill turned his attentions to the farm in Yorktown. He made improvements to the land that included draining swamps and wet lands and removing rocks. Abraham Underhill died in 1841(Scharf 1886).

When Edward, Abraham's only child inherited the farm, it was mostly wilderness. Edward began the process of improving the land, which included draining swamps and wetland, removing rocks to plow the soil, and the construction of large and elegant buildings that entirely changed the whole appearance of the farm. Abraham had been one of the early importers of Merino Sheep and the first to introduce the Iron plow into Westchester County. By the time his residence was completed in 1881, the farm was known as the best cultivated in the town, and was well stocked with horse and cattle (Scharf 1886).

Edward Underhill passed away in 1888. At that time, his estate included a barn, chapel with a bell tower, carpenters' workshop, and several other outbuildings. The lithograph of the Flora Villa, published in 1886, shows several lean-to, a pig-sty and a small boat house by the pond. This lithograph (Figure 13) also shows a series of stone lined paths around the buildings with wrought iron gates at the access to Underhill Avenue.

In 1907 the farm was purchased from Henry and Katherine Kear by Gilbert and Anna Simonton Beaver. The Beaver's were dairy farmers and maintained the farm buildings and mansion. Anna Beaver died in 1919. Gilbert and Anna's only child Katherine died in 1918, while serving the war effort in New York City. In the 1920s and 1930s, Gilbert Beaver established the Gilbert Beaver Conference Farm (Westchester County Records: Deeds). Throughout the twentieth century the original land holdings were sold off to private developers. In 1952 Gilbert Beaver died, leaving half of his holdings to his second wife Jean Keir Beaver, and the balance to the Gilbert Beaver Conference Farm, to whom the property was left to in full when Jean Beaver died in 1985. Throughout the latter portion of the twentieth century, the property was operated by Rev. Schuyler Barber-Rhodes and his wife, Carole (Rosenberg 1987).

The Beaver Conference Farm provided ecumenical retreats, and farm experiences to promote humanitarian justice. The farm offered community lectures and offered the space as a venue, for those who wished to host their own event (Rosenberg 1987).

The Soundview Preparatory school was founded in 1989. The school included facilities for boarding up to sixty-five students. In 2020, the school closed, after filing bankruptcy. In August 2020, Unicorn Contracting entered into an agreement to purchase the property.

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

HVCRC examined historical maps of Westchester County to identify possible structures, previous road alignments and other landscape features or alterations that could affect the likelihood that archeological and/or historic resources could be located within the Project APE. These maps are included in this report, with the boundaries of the Project APE and Project APE superimposed. Nineteenth century maps frequently lack the accuracy of location and scale present in modern surveys. As a result of this common level of inaccuracy on the historic maps, the location of the Project APE is drafted relative to the roads, structures, and other features as they are drawn, and should be regarded as approximate. The historic maps included in this report depict the sequence of road construction and settlement/development in the vicinity of the Project APE.

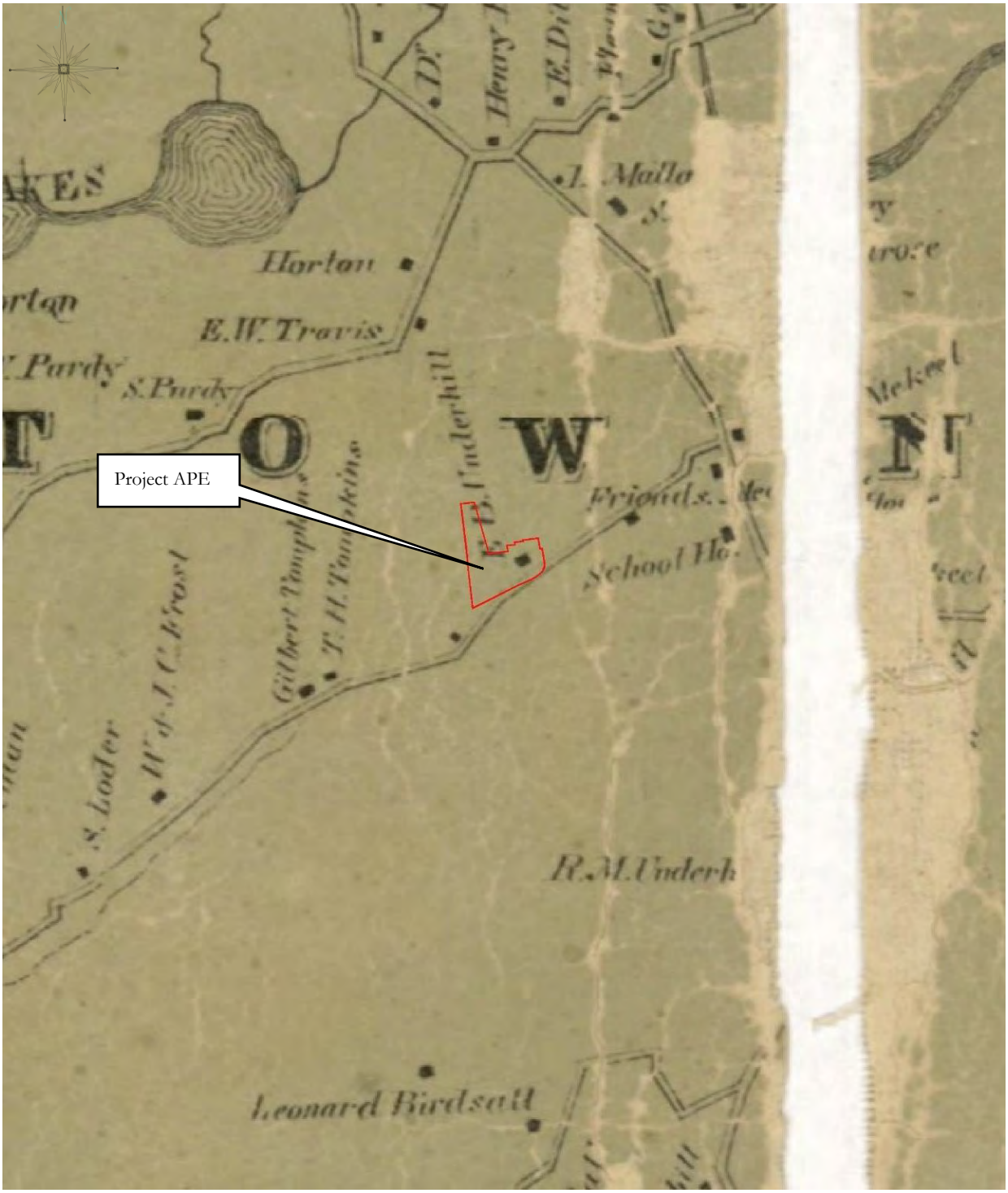


Figure 5: 1858 F.C. Merry *Atlas of Westchester County.* (Source: Library of Congress) Scale: 1"=1700'.

The earliest map examined for this report is the 1858 Merry *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. This map shows the Project APE on the northern side of Underhill Avenue. This map shows the Edward Underhill House in the southeastern portion of the APE. To the south and east is the Friends Meeting house, and the school house. To the west are a several structures owned by the Tompkins family.

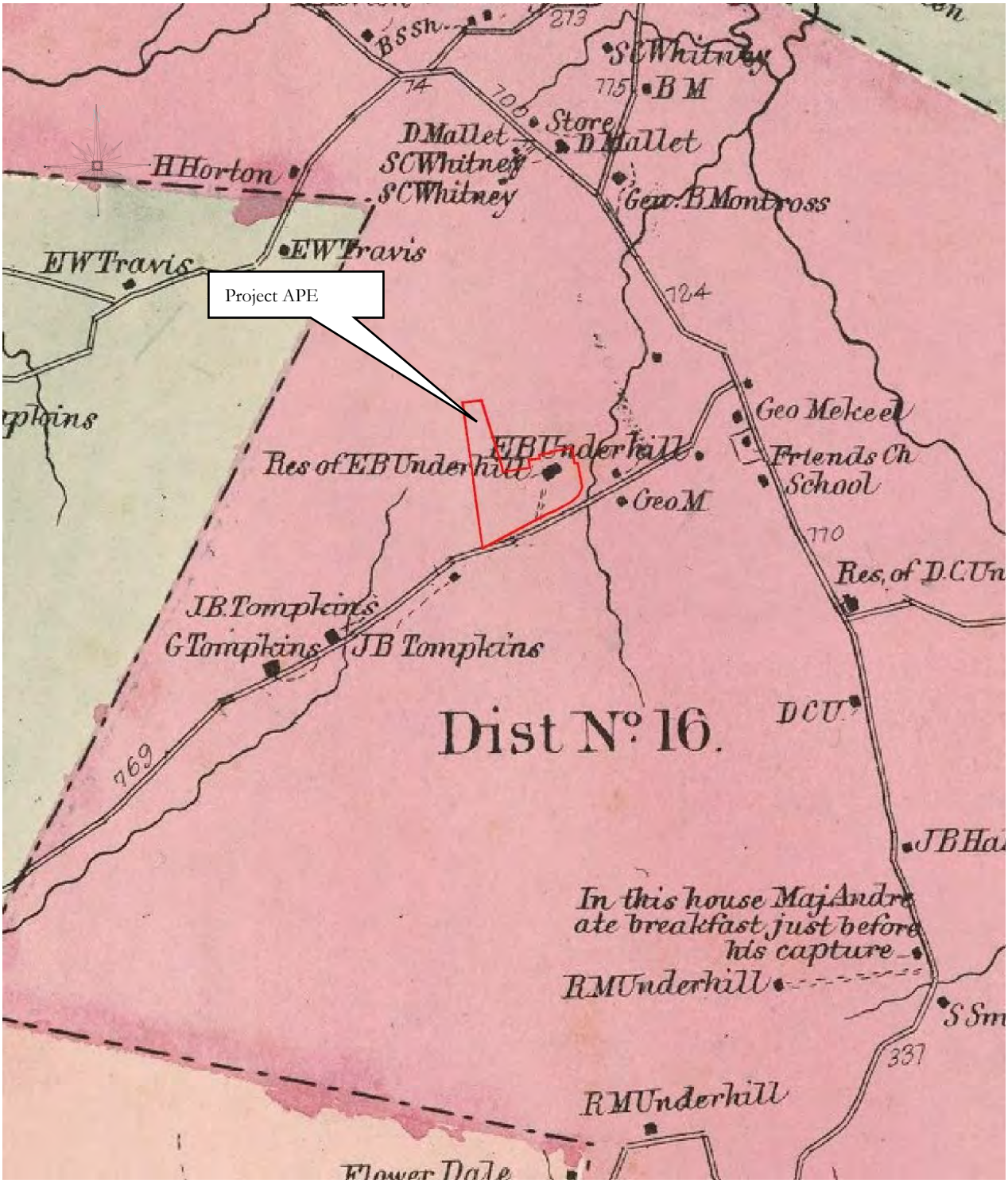


Figure 6: 1867 F.W. Beers' *Atlas of Westchester County, Town of Yorktown.* (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1425'.

The 1867 Beers' *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* shows the Underhill Estate in the southeastern portion of the Project APE. This map indicates that there are two structures located at the end of a driveway from Underhill Road. Properties to the south are owned by other members of the Underhill Family.

Figure 7: 1908 Hyde E. Belcher *Atlas of Westchester County*. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=1425'.

The 1908 Belcher *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* indicates that the Project APE is located within 45 acres owned by A. S. Beaver (Anna Simonton Beaver). This map indicates that there are four buildings and a pond located within the boundaries of the parcel. This map shows the pond in the southern portion of the APE. Based on the Westchester County Records the Beaver's purchased the property in 1907. The hamlet of Yorktown Heights is shown to the east, centered around the railroad station.

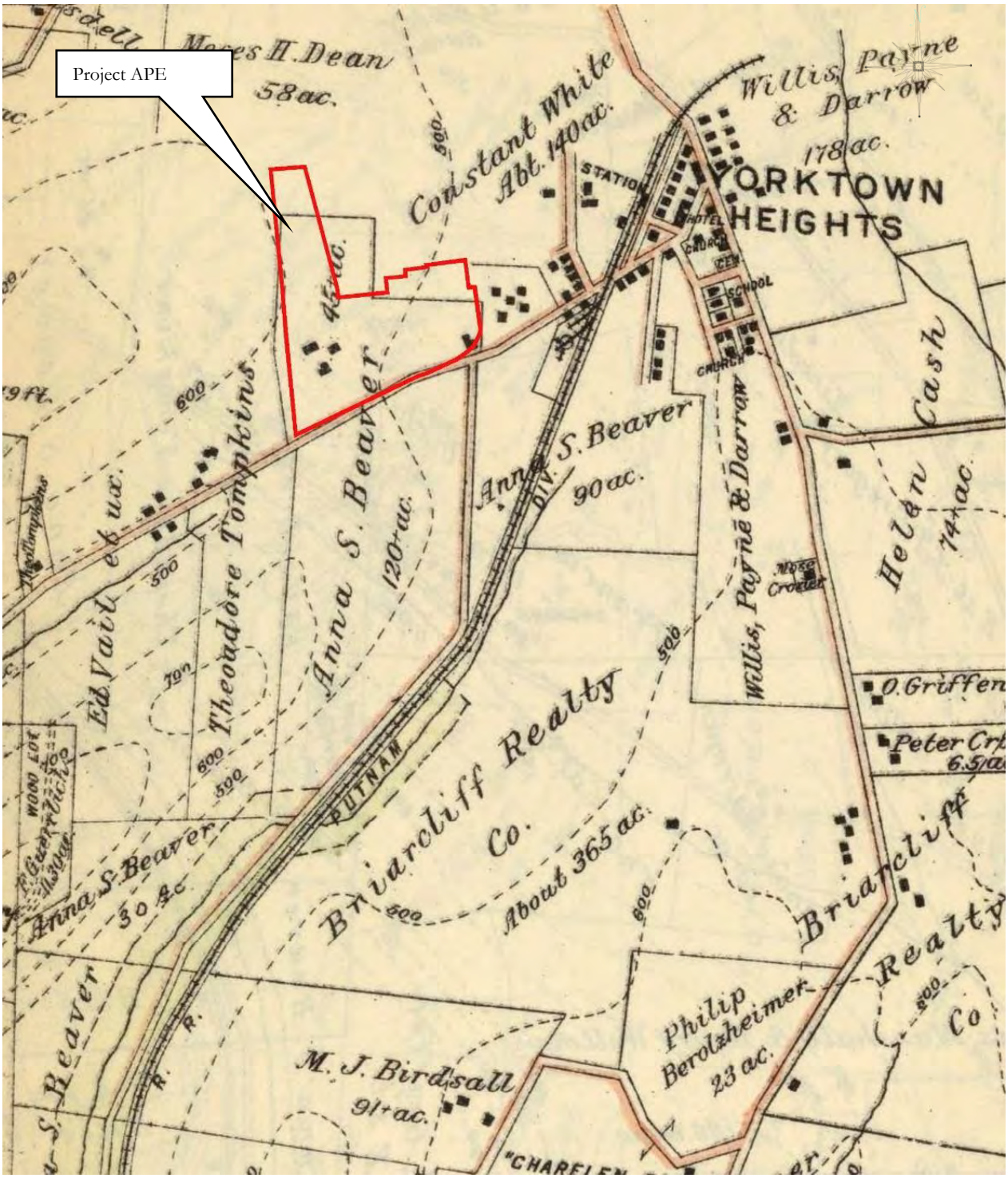


Figure 8: 1914 G. W. Bromley Map of Westchester County, New York. (Source: David Rumsey Cartography Associates) Scale: 1"=850'.

In contrast to the 1908 map, the 1914 shows a different arrangement of buildings within the Project APE. This map shows that there is one structure along the southeastern boundary, and three located in the western portion of the Parcel.

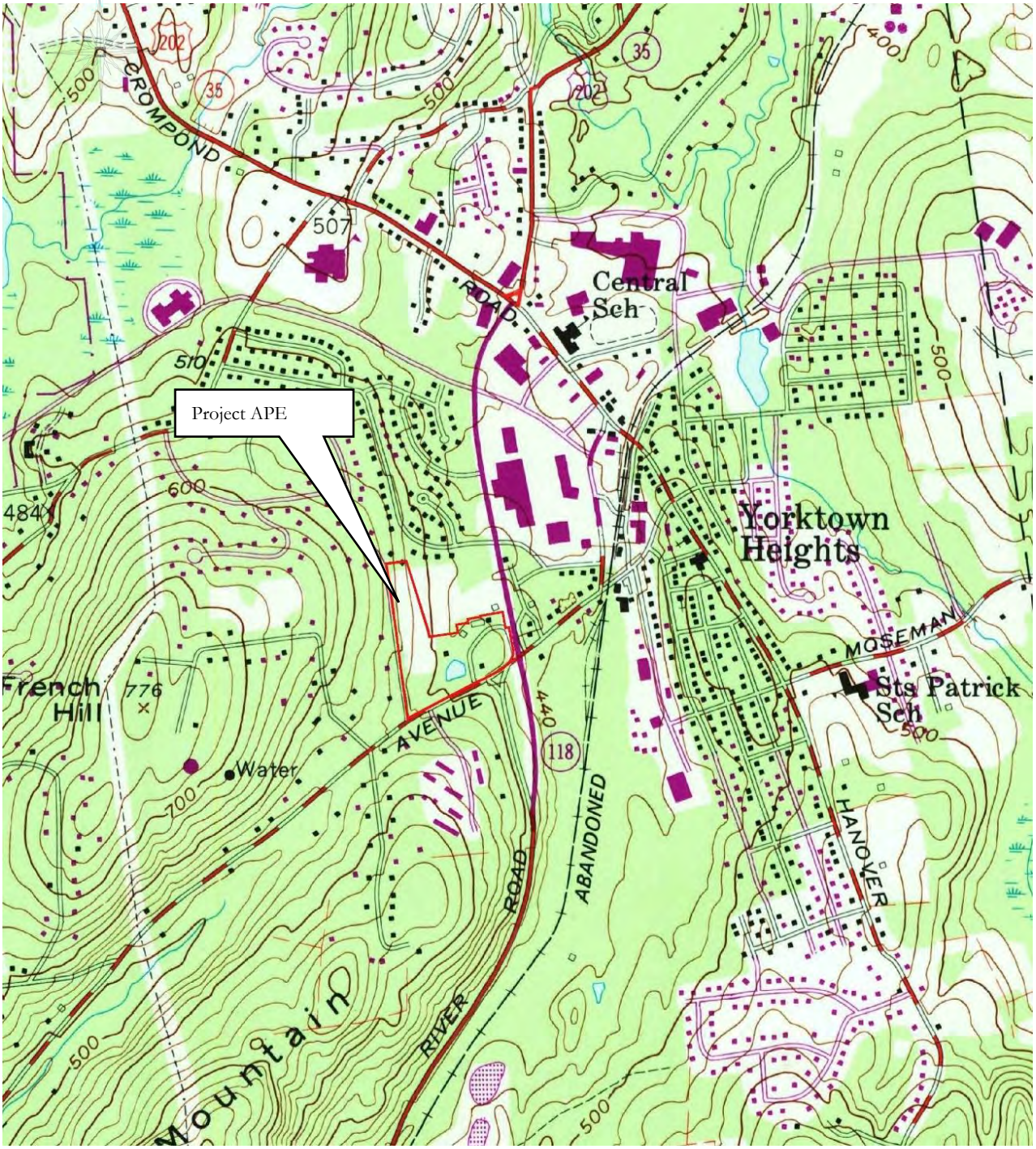


Figure 9: 1956 Mohegan Lake NY USGS Topographical Quadrangles. (Source: USGS.gov) Scale: 1"=1200'.

The mid-twentieth century topographical map shows that the arrangement of buildings resembles the current layout. This map indicates that there are three residential structures, and three outbuildings in the eastern portion of the Project APE. The map shows the western portion of the APE as cleared land.

To track the evolution of the structures and alteration of to the landscape within the Project APE, a series of aerial images have been examined and are included in the report.

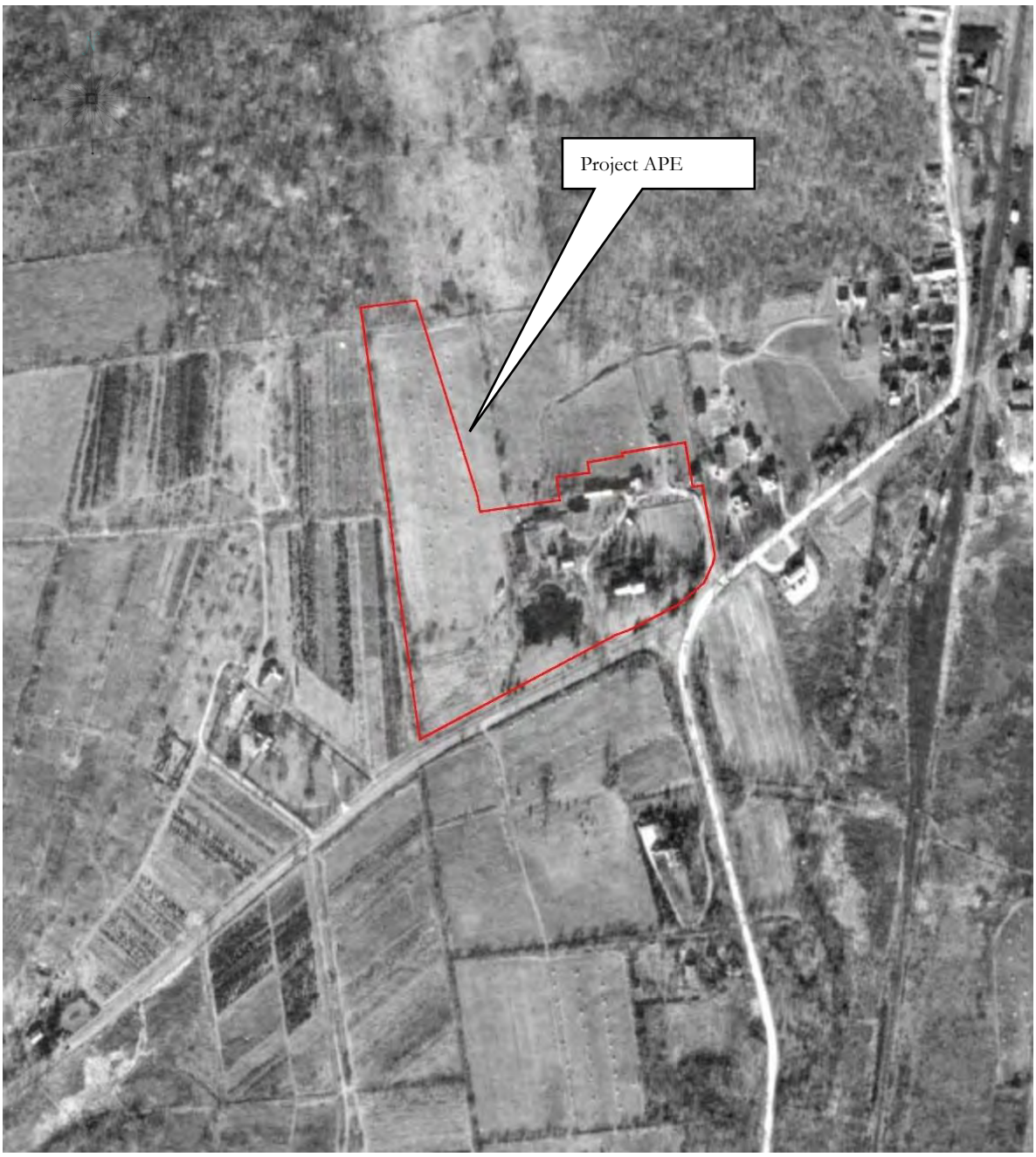


Figure 10: 1940 USGS Aerial Image. Yorktown NY. (Source: Westchester County Aerial Access) Scale: 1"=485'.

In 1940, the Project APE consists of manicured lawns around the residence and barn. The aerial shows that there are a total of nine structures within the boundaries of the APE, all located to the east and northeast of the pond. The western portion of the APE is orchard.

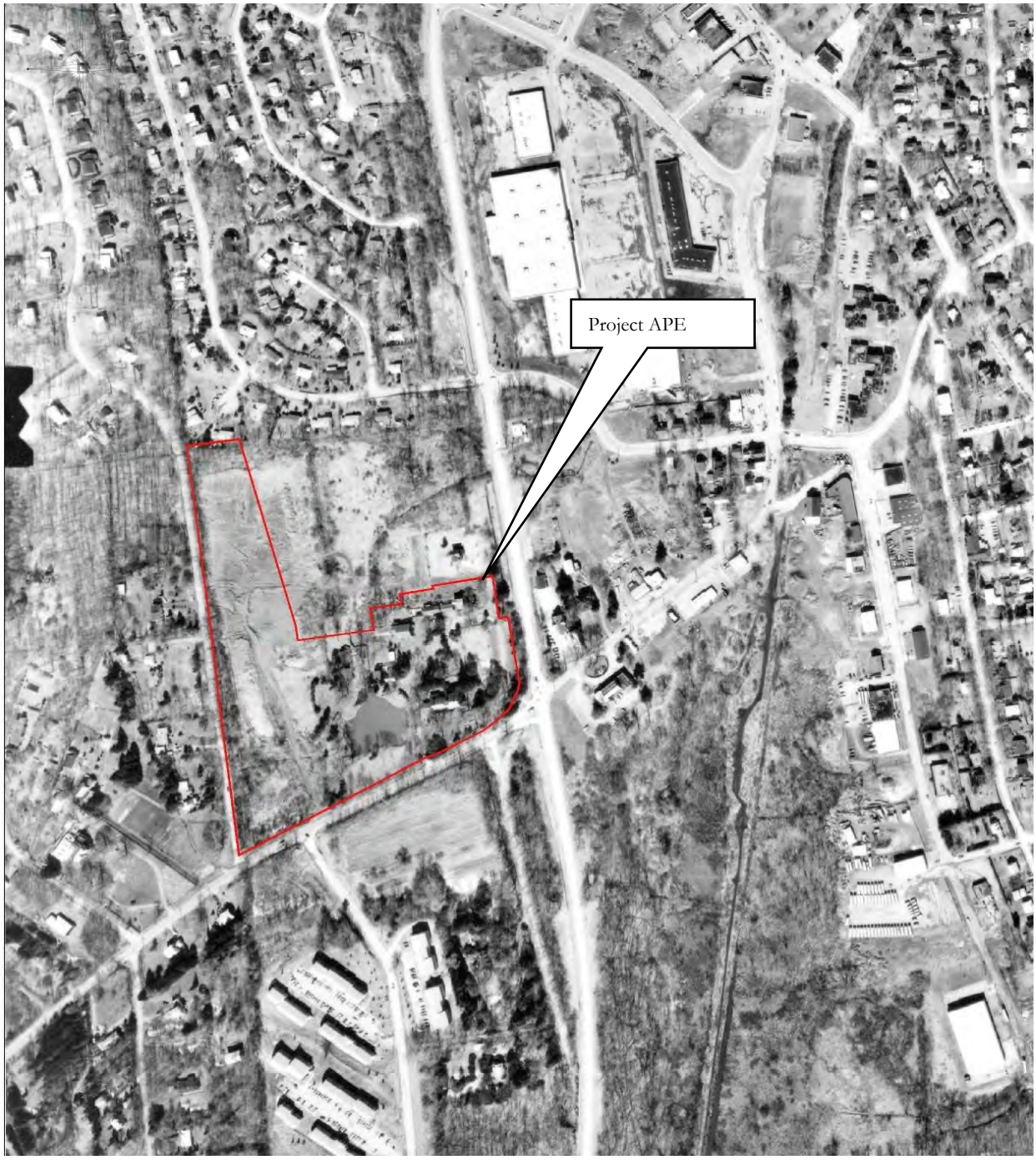


Figure 11: 1976 USGS Aerial Image. Yorktown NY. (Source: Westchester County Aerial Access) Scale: 1"=485'.

The 1976 aerial shows that the layout of the buildings is primarily unchanged. However the western portion of the Project APE has been substantially disturbed. This map shows the western part of the APE, along Glen Rock Road as being cleared. The aerial shows that a substantial amount of soil displacement has taken place.

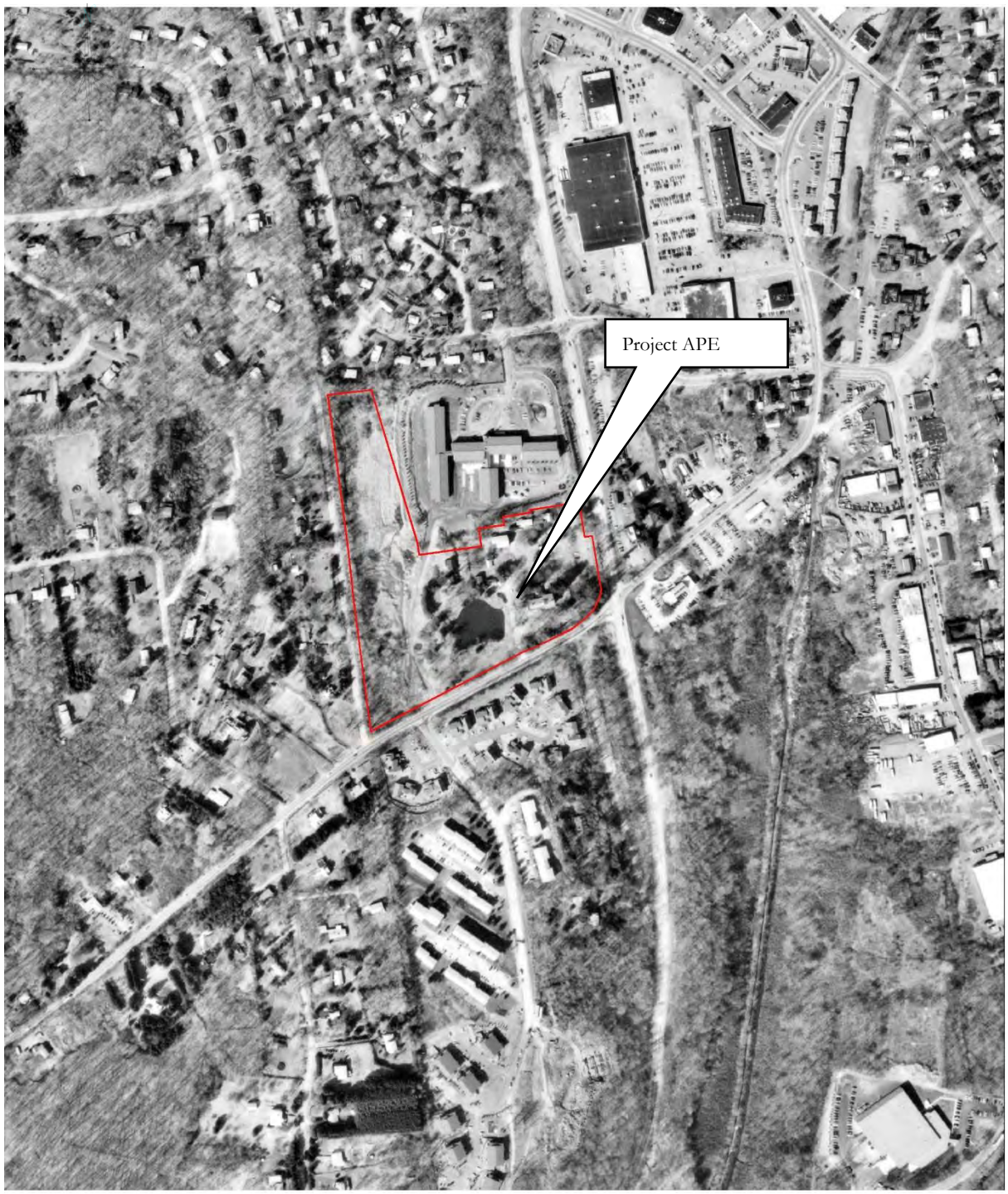


Figure 12: 1986 USGS Aerial Image. Yorktown NY. (Source: Westchester County Aerial Access) Scale: 1"=485'.

The 1986 aerial shows that the apartment complex has been completed to the north of the Project APE. The disturbance in the western portion of the APE appears to have been associated with the construction of the complex, and the emergency accesses easement that bisects this area. While a substantial amount of disturbance has taken place in the western part of the APE, the landscape around the building and pond has remained unchanged.

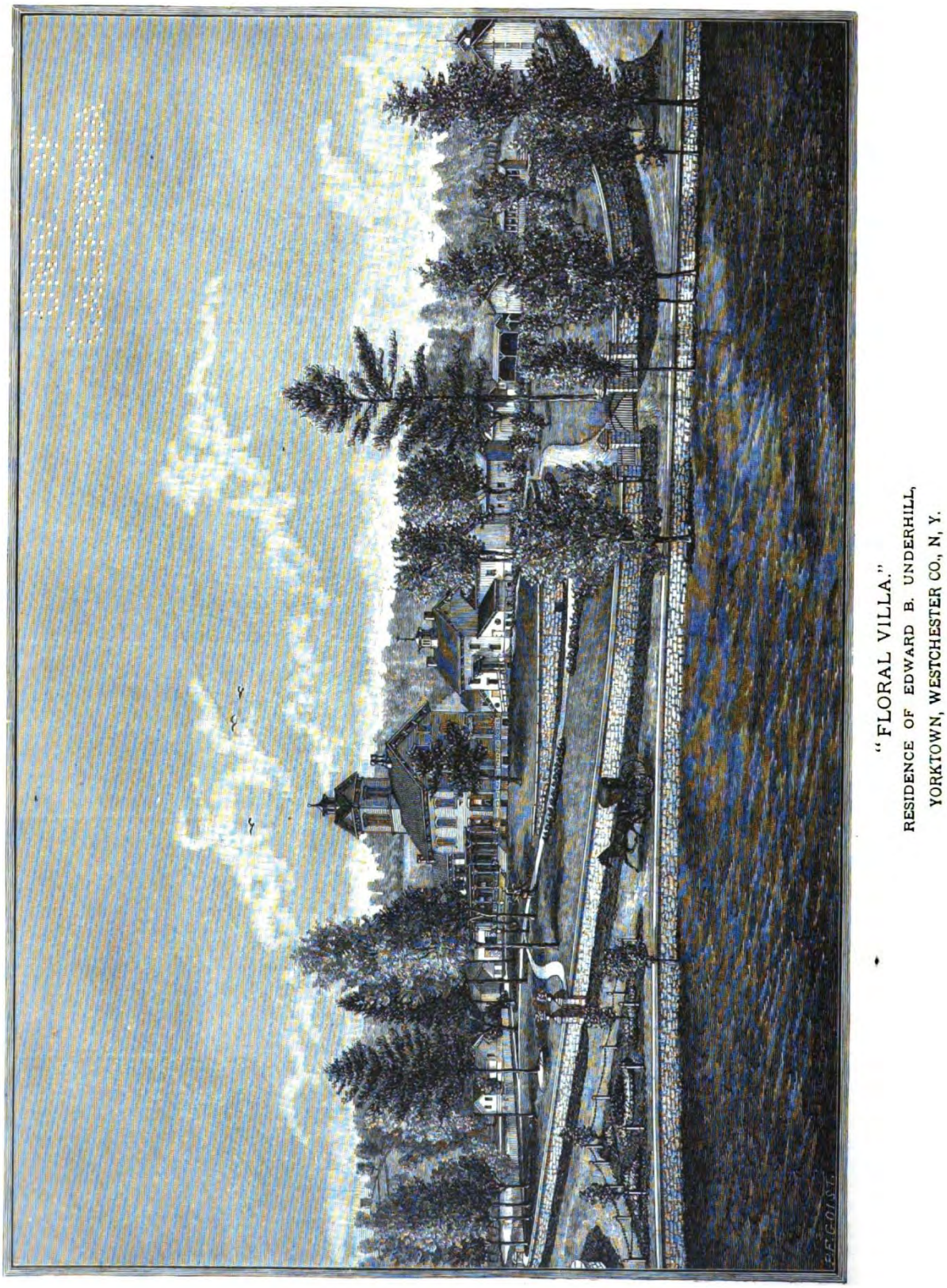


Figure 13: 1886 Lithograph of the Edward B Underhill Estate. (Source: Scharf 1886).

The 1886 image of the Floral Villa Estate shows that mansion surrounded by a series of barns and stone lined driveways. The layout of the driveways has remained virtually unchanged however the course of Underhill Avenue has altered over the years. In addition, the body of water seen in the foreground and the arrangement of the outbuildings is a result of artistic license.

Photo 7: Ruins of a barn or large retaining wall are located in the central portion of the APE. View to the west.

Photo 8: An emergency access easement bisects the western portion of the Project APE. View to the south.

Photo 9: The pond drains to an underground outlet on the northern side of the pond. View to the southwest.

Photo 10: The landscape around the outbuildings is maintained as lawn. View to the north.

F. National Register Eligible/Listed Sites

The National Register Database and OPRHP files were reviewed to identify structures on or in the vicinity of the Project APE that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or identified as National Register Eligible. One historic property has been identified within a one half mile radius of the Project APE. The Yorktown Heights Railroad Station is located to the southeast of the Project APE. This property will not be impacted by the proposed undertaking.

G. Assessment of Potential Cultural Resources

Precontact Period Sensitivity

Precontact period archaeological sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented Precontact archeological sites, known Precontact period resources, and physiographic characteristics, such as topography and proximity to freshwater. The project's location, a short distance from wetland areas and the Titicus River and Reservoir, combined with the fact that undisturbed, and level terrain exists within the Project APE, makes this landscape moderately sensitive for precontact cultural resources.

Historic Sensitivity

Careful examination of the historic and topographical maps available indicate that a large portion of the Project APE has been agricultural land for a significant portion of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Beaver Conference Farm and the former Edward Underhill Estate buildings are located within the southeastern corner of the Project APE. Portions of the former mansion house date to 1828. Given the fact that nineteenth century structures are located within the current Project APE, the historic sensitivity is considered to be moderate to high.

H. Summary and Recommendations

The environmental conditions present within the Soundview _Underhill Farms Development APE indicate that the parcel is sensitive for precontact and historical cultural resources. It is therefore recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken within the location of the proposed development that has been assessed to have the potential to yield cultural resources. The Phase 1B Survey will be completed to determine whether cultural resources (historic and archeological sites) are located within the boundaries of the proposed Project Area of Potential Effect.

II. Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey

I. Archaeological Survey Methodology

The results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the Project APE is located in an area of precontact period activity. In addition, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the level, undisturbed portions of the Project APE are moderate to highly sensitive for precontact cultural materials. Phase 1B field investigations took place on January 11-13, 2021, under the supervision of Franco Zani Jr, and Beth Selig, MA, RPA. The soils were not frozen and only a few spots of snow covered the ground surface.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during an intensive walkover inspection which evaluated the landscape to determine areas of prior disturbance, slopes in excess of 12% grade, saturated or wet soils and document evidence of former land usage. Shovel tests were excavated at intervals of 50' (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface and the boundaries of the Project APE. In the vicinity of the former mansion, shovel tests were spaces at 25' (7.5 m) intervals, and the perimeter of the house, and outbuildings were tested at 10' (3.04 m) intervals. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a scaled map that shows surveyed borders and has the locations of the various structures or features identified (Field Reconnaissance Map).

Shovel tests (STs) approximately 45 cm in diameter, were spaced 50 feet apart and excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil, unless impeded by rocks or other obstructions. This subsurface testing strategy was applied in areas of undisturbed soils and that were well drained and did not contain surface water. All soils excavated from shovel tests were screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Shovel test profiles were recorded on standard field forms which included stratigraphic depths, Munsell soil color, texture and inclusions, disturbances and artifacts (Appendix A). The presence of clearly modern materials, such as plastic fragments, modern bottle glass fragments, or twentieth-century architectural materials were noted on field forms, but HVCRC does not generally collect these materials for analysis or inclusion in the artifact assemblage. Historic-period artifacts recovered from shovel tests were bagged, labeled with standard project provenience information. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, all recovered materials were be washed, identified, inventoried and re-bagged in labeled clean 4-mil archival quality plastic bags. All artifacts recovered are identified and described based on material type and standard descriptive characteristics and included in an artifact inventory (Appendix B).

J. Archaeological Survey Results

During the walkover inspection the field team noted that the landscape around the house exhibited evidence of modern improvements, including subsurface utilities. The landscape has been modified through the construction and paving of multiple driveways and parking lots. The existing conditions maps, indicated the location of two buildings, Building D and Building F which were demolished sometime in the past decade. Building E was rehabilitated, and converted into a science building in 2012.

The western portion of the Project APE has been substantially disturbed. The historic aerial images document extensive earth movement in this area, likely associated with the construction of the apartment complex north of the Project APE. At the time of the field investigations, where was substantial amounts of surface water that precluded testing. The northwestern corner of the APE is steeply sloped.

Photo 11: Portions of the foundation for Building D are visible on the landscape. View to the southwest toward Building E.

Photo 12: Substantial surface water covered the ground surface in the western part of the Project APE. View to the south.

Photo 13: Flagged wetland areas are located along Glen Rock Road. View to the southwest.

Photo 14: The slopes in the northwestern portion of the APE are comprised of large soil piles. View to the west.

Testing began in the in the southeastern corner of the APE. Transects began along the northern side of the stone retaining wall that define the property boundary. Transects 1 through 4 were completed at 50' (15 m) intervals. Transects 5 through 11 were spaced at 25'(7.5 m) intervals, and shovel tests spaced at both 25'(7.5 m and 50' (15 m) intervals. A total of one hundred and six (106) shovel tests were planned in the southeastern and eastern portion of the Project APE. Due to impervious surface, prior disturbance and buildings, only seventy nine (79) tests were completed.

The soils around the house and in the yard area varied considerably an indication that extensive soil displacement has taken place. Due to the alterations to the property throughout the twentieth century (subsurface utilities, walkways, landscaping) it is unclear if the soil displacement is the result of modern, or historic activities. Scharf (1886) reports that Edward Underhill substantially altered the landscape within his farm.

Behind the main house (Building A) are two large stone root cellars that have been built into the grade. The landscape behind the house and south of the root cellars features manhole covers and gas lines. The soils identified in the shovel tests in the yard area around the house (Building A) consisted of very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel overlying a brown sandy loam with gravel and yellowish brown sandy clay loam.

Testing continued to the west across the APE. TR 12 through TR 18 tested the landscape to the west of the entrance drive into the Soundview property from Underhill Road. These transects skipped over the pond, and were placed, to the extent possible around the existing outbuildings. Sixty (60) shovel tests were planned in this portion of the APE, but due to prior disturbance and buildings, only thirty four (34) tests were completed. The soils in this portion of the APE were as equally mixed, and varied from dark yellowish brown silty loam, brown silty clay loam and dark grayish brown sandy clay, overlying yellowish brown coarse sandy clay, yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel and yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Cultural material recovered in this part of the Project APE, was scattered and consisted of fragments of ceramic sewer pipe, metal pieces, bottle and window glass, shell, brick, metal pipe fragment, various plastic pieces, and a Holy Family medal (medallion) (Appendix B).

Due to the extensive disturbance in the western portion of the Project APE, the shovel tests were spaced in locations that did not contain surface water, and surficial evidence of prior disturbance. TR 19 through TR 22 confirmed the nature and extent of disturbance. The six (6) shovel tests completed in this area identified churned soils, consisting of mixed dark brown and yellowish brown silty clay with light brownish gray sand and gravel. These tests yielded metal and plastic trash.

The perimeter of the historic house and several outbuildings were tested in an attempt to identify a builder's trench or historic midden. Seventeen (17) shovel tests were competed around the perimeter of the house (Building A). The soils were varied due to the addition of subsurface infrastructure and the late twentieth century additions. Cultural materials recovered consisted of brick, nails, window glass, and metal, plastic, ceramic and coal (Appendix B).

Five shovel tests were completed around the perimeter of Building B. This structure has been constructed into the grade, and the foundation consists of a mix of brick and stone. The combination of materials suggests that this building was altered after its original construction. The five shovel tests yielded ceramic, brick, window glass, coal, coal slag, and cinder.

Portions of the perimeter of Building C were tested with seven (7) shovel tests. This structure features a modern concrete block foundation on the eastern side of the building. Only a single shovel tests yielded cultural material consisting of coal slag, window glass, and terra cotta.

Eight shovel tests were completed around the perimeter of Building E. This structure was recently renovated, and the field team noted an extensive amount of window glass, plastic and metal fragments in the shovel tests,

likely deposited during the recent construction activities. The soils around this building were the least varied with very dark brown silty loam overlying a pale brown sandy loam with gravel.

Building G and Building H are built into the grade; as a result it was not possible to complete full perimeter tests around these two buildings. The landscape on the northern side of the buildings had been recently graded, likely the result of the demolition of Building F. The tests that were completed were located on the southern side of the buildings, and identified mixed soils (mixed dark yellowish brown, yellowish brown, and pale brown silty clay loam with gravel). No cultural material was recovered from these tests.

Building I and Building J are located in the western portion of the complex. The tests placed around the perimeter of these buildings consisted of Black loam and Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam overlying yellowish brown sandy clay and very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam overlying yellowish brown sandy clay loam. Cultural material recovered consisted of Metal, window glass, bottle glass, coal, whiteware, brick, terra cotta, and plastic.

K. SUMMARY

The Soundview-Underhill Farms Project APE includes the former Edward B. Underhill Mansion and seven outbuildings (support buildings). This property most recently functioned as a private school, with several of the outbuildings serving as classrooms.

The historical records indicate that Edward Underhill built the first structure (a residence) on the property in 1828 and continued to improve the property, expanding the house, modifying the landscape and constructing numerous farm buildings, throughout the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century the property served as the Beaver Conference Farm, until it was purchased by the school in 1989.

The results of the archaeological survey indicate that there has been significant soil displacement throughout the APE over the past two centuries. While the shovel tests did identify cultural materials they were mixed with modern debris, as well as being within displaced stratigraphy.

L. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In February of 2021, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a walkover and Phase 1B reconnaissance inspection of the Soundview-Underhill Farms Project in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County New York. Based on the results of the survey, no archaeological sites are located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

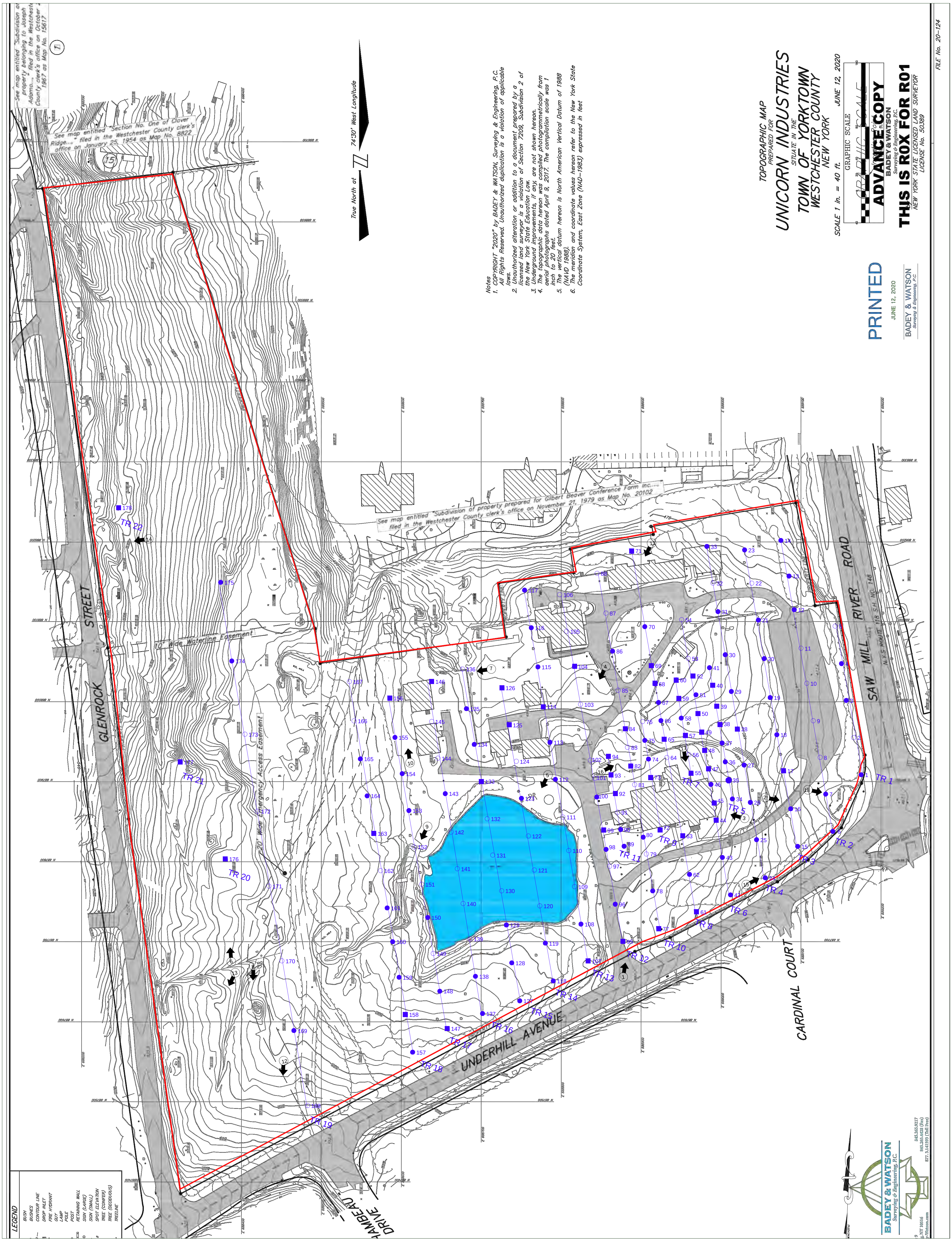
Therefore, the proposed undertaking will not affect any significant archaeological deposits. In the opinion of HVCRC that no additional archaeological investigations are warranted for the proposed Project.

Photo 15: Transects began along the stone retaining wall that defines the southern boundary of the Project APE. View to the east.

Photo 16: The yard on the northern side of the house featured subsurface infrastructure. View to the east of ST 82.

Photo 17: The perimeter of Building A was tested at 10' (3.04 m) intervals. View to the south.

Photo 18: The soils within the Project APE showed extensive soil displacement. View of ST 7.



HUDSON VALLEY

Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.

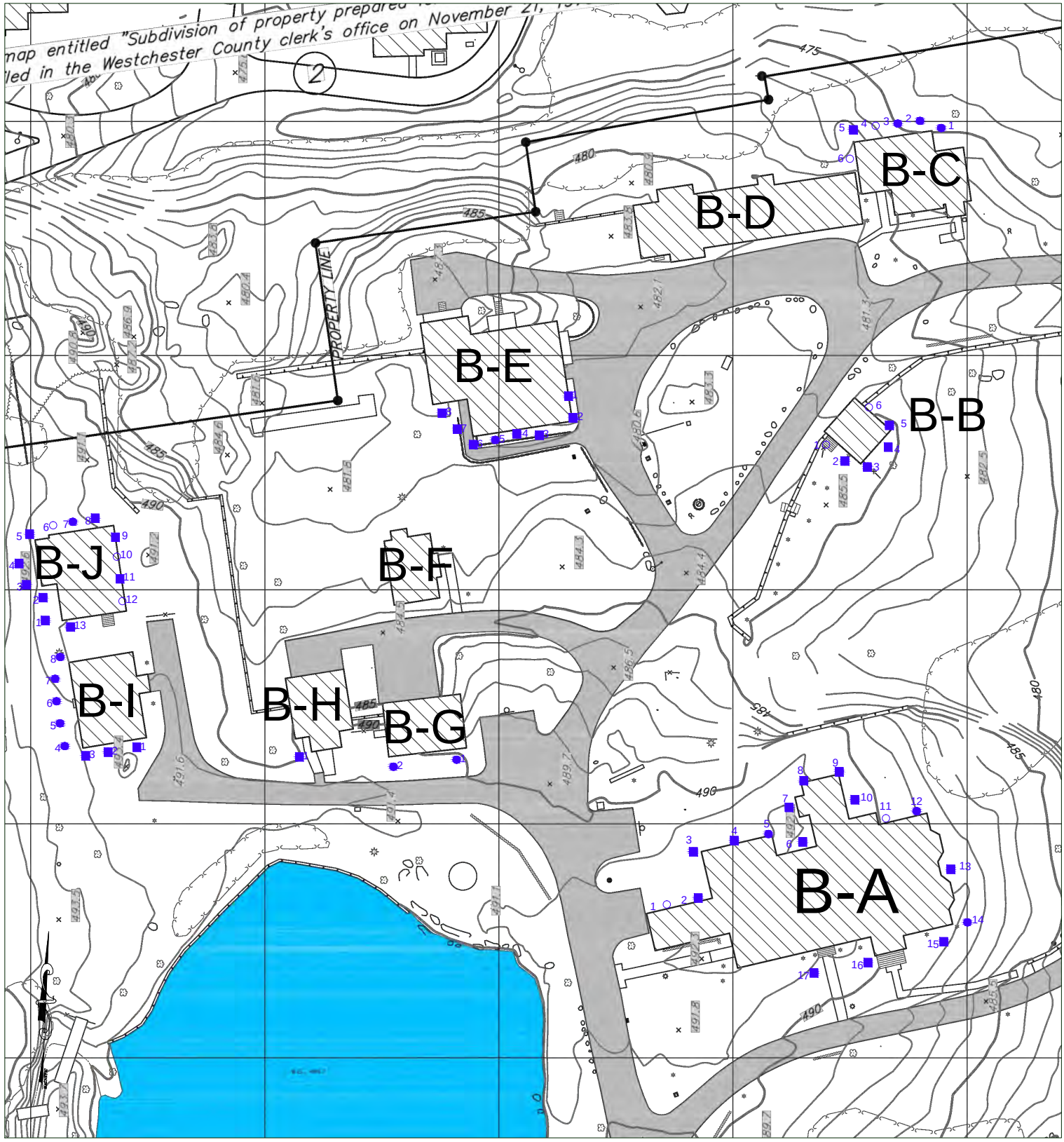
Figure 14: Soundview-Underhill Farm Project
Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
Scale 1" = 125'

0 62.5 125

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 125 ft.

LEGEND

- ST — Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ST — Planned Shovel Test, Not Excavated
- ST — Positive for Historic and/or modern material
- Photographic View
- APE Boundaries



HUDSON VALLEY

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Figure 15: Soundview-Underhill Farm Project
Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
Structure Perimeter testing
Scale 1" = 50'

0 25 50

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 50 ft.

LEGEND

- ST — Sterile Shovel Test Location
- ST — Planned Shovel Test, Not Excavated
- ST — Positive for Historic and/or modern material
- 1 → Photographic View
- APE Boundaries

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Westchester County Records
wro.westchesterclerk.com

APPENDIX A: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel, stopped by roots	NCM
	2					Not Excavated: Backfilled Percolation Test	
	3	1	0-5	0-13	Organics	Woodchips	NCM
		2	5-14	13-36	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		3	14-24	36-60	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	4	1	0-4	0-11	Organics	Woodchips	NCM
		2	4-11	11-27	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		3	11-17	27-43	10YR5/3	Brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	5					Not Excavated: Backfilled Percolation Test	
TR 2	6	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	7	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	4-9	10-23	-	Sand and gravel fill- former carriage path	NCM
		3	9-15	23-37	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
	8					Not Excavated: In Driveway- asphalt	
	9					Not Excavated: In Driveway- asphalt	

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 2	10					Not Excavated: In Driveway- asphalt	
	11					Not Excavated: In Driveway- asphalt	
	12	1	0-4	0-11	10YR6/2	Light brownish gray sand fill with gravel, terminated at compaction	Asphalt & cement discarded
	13	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	NCM
	14	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	NCM
TR 3	15	1	0-6	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	6-12	18-30	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	16	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-14	21-35	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	17	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Yellowware, Calcine bone
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	18	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 3	19	1	0-3	0-8	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	3-8	8-21	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		3	8-13	21-32	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		4	13-18	32-45	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	20	1	0-3	0-8	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	3-12	8-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel and cobbles	NCM
		3	12-17	30-43	10YR6/3	Pale brown sandy clay with gravel	NCM
	21	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM
		2	10-16	26-41	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
	22					Not Excavated: Disturbed/Utilities	
	23	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM
		2	11-16	27-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	NCM
TR 4	24	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	28-39	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	25	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 4	26	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-17	31-43	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	27	1	0-4	0-9	10YR2/1	Black silty loam	NCM
	28	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	Creamware, clear bottle glass, hook, Window glass discarded
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	29	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4, 10Y4/6	Mixed dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	30	1	0-15	0-38	10YR3/4, 10YR4/6	Mixed dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	15-20	38-50	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	31	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/4, 10YR4/6	Mixed dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	29-40	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	32					Not Excavated: House	NCM
	33	1	0-15	0-37	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	15-19	37-49	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 5	34	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	19-30	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	35	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	26-38	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	36	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/1	Very dark gray silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	37	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-16	19-40	-	Animal burrow	NCM
		3	16-20	40-51	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	38	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel	Coal, coal slag, shell discarded
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
	39	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/3, 10YR5/4, 10YR6/2	Mixed dark brown, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray silty sand with gravel and cobbles	Machine gear and shell discarded
		2	17-24	43-60	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	40	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/3, 10YR5/4, 10YR6/2	Mixed dark brown, yellowish brown, and light brownish gray silty sand with gravel and cobbles	Ceramic sewer pipe discarded
		2	16-4	40-61	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	41	1	0-14	0-36	10YR3/3, 10YR5/4	Mixed dark brown and yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	NCM
		2	14-18	36-46	10YR6/3	Pale brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
TR 6	42	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	13-16	33-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam, terminated at tree roots	NCM
	43	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-21	22-54	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam	NCM
	44	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Brick discarded
		2	12-19	30-47	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	45	1	0-5	0-12	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Shell discarded
		2	5-15	12-37	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	46	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at tree roots	NCM
	47	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at tree roots	Brick discarded
	48	1	0-7	0-19	10YR2/1	Black loam	Bone
		2	7-10	19-25	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at tree roots	NCM
	49	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, terminated at brick/clay pipe	Coal discarded, nail

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 6	50	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Single pane window glass discarded
		2	10-16	26-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM
	51	1	0-3	0-7	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam , terminated at tree roots	NCM
	52	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Window glass, shingle, mortar discarded
		2	5-9	13-24	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM
	53					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	54					Not Excavated: Tree Roots	
TR 7	55	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy clay loam	Brick, coal, glass discarded
		2	13-20	33-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown coarse sandy clay loam	NCM
	56					Not Excavated: Tree Roots	
	57	1	0-10	0-25	10YR2/1	Black silty loam, terminated at tree roots	metal pipe, brick, coal discarded
	58	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam, terminated at tree roots	Brick and coal discarded
	59	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/3	Brown sandy clay loam	NCM
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown coarse sandy loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	60	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/3	Brown sandy clay loam	Glass and coal discarded
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
TR 8	61	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/1	Very dark gray clay loam	NCM
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown clay loam	Terra Cotta
		3	12-20	30-50	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	62	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown loam	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown loam	NCM
	63	1	0-4	0-10	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Brick, hard plastic, soft plastic discarded
		3	8-16	20-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at bricks	Brick discarded
	64					Not Excavated: In Main House	
	65	1	0-2	0-5	10YR2/2	Very dark brown loam	NCM
		2	2-16	5-40	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam, terminated at rock	Brick, soft plastic discarded
	66	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at drainage pipe	NCM
	67	1	0-3	0-8	10YR3/1	Very dark gray silty loam	NCM
		2	3-6	8-16	10YR4/3	Brown silty loam, terminated at roots	Coal, coal ash discarded

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		3	6-12	16-30	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
TR 8	68	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/3	Brown clay loam	Window glass discarded
		2	8-17	20-44	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	69	1	0-20	0-50	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy clay loam	Brick discarded
	70	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
		2	11-18	29-46	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	71	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	Glass and coal discarded
		2	12-19	30-48	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
TR 9	72	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Shell, brick, coal discarded
		2	11-17	27-42	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
	73	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Nail, brick, coal discarded
		2	10-14	26-36	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM
	74	1	0-5	0-12	10YR2/1	Black silty loam	NCM
		2	5-6	12-15	10YR8/2	Very pale brown clay loam, terminated at tree roots	NCM
	75	1	0-8	0-21	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	8-12	21-31	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown silty clay	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	76					Not Excavated: Wall	
TR 10	77	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-14	19-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	Bottle glass discarded
		3	14-18	35-46	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam	NCM
	78	1	0-7	0-19	7.5YR3/4	Dark brown loam with heavy organics	NCM
		2	7-16	19-40	10YR5/4	Very stony yellowish brown clay loam	NCM
	79					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	80	1	0-7	0-18	10YR5/2	Grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-14	18-36	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		3	14-19	36-48	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam	NCM
	81					Not Excavated: In House	
	82	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	Bottle glass, coal discarded
		2	8-18	21-46	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy loam with rocks, terminated at metal pipe	NCM
	83					Not Excavated: Cellar Wall	
	84	1	0-4	0-9	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Modern plastic discarded
		2	4-20	9-50	10YR5/4	Very stony yellowish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 10	85					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	86					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	87	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	88					Not Excavated: Slope > 12%	NCM
TR 11	89	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	90	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-38	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	91					Not Excavated: In House	
	92	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles	Slate tile and plastic discarded
		2	9-13	23-34	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	93	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Whiteware, redware
		2	13-19	33-47	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	94	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at rock	Whiteware; metal, coal and coal slag discarded

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 12	95	1	0-14	0-36	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay loam with fill	Clear glass and soft plastic discarded
		2	14-20	36-50	10YR4/3	Brown coarse sandy clay loam	NCM
	96	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	9-17	22-42	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	97					Not Excavated: Edge of Driveway/Rocks	
	98	1	0-7	0-17	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-11	17-27	10YR6/4	Light yellowish brown sand with gravel (poss historic driveway)	NCM
		3	11-17	27-42	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
	99	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown loam with gravel	Oyster and clam shell discarded
	100	1	0-3	0-7	10YR3/1	Very dark gray sandy loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	101					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	102					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	103					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	104	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/3	Brown silty clay loam	Whiteware, glass
		2	8-17	20-43	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	105					Not Excavated: In Building	

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	106					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
TR 13	107	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	Whiteware; metal discarded
		2	9-12	23-30	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	108	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-13	26-34	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	109					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	110					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	111					Not Excavated: Small Brick Patio	
	112	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel and fill	NCM
		2	6-9	14-24	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	113					Not Excavated: In Driveway	
	114	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at metal pipe	Brick and coal discarded
	115	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-11	20-28	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at concrete	NCM
	116	1	0-1	0-3	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	1-9	3-23	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown silty loam, terminated at asphalt	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	117					Not Excavated: Slope >12%	
TR 14	118	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown sandy clay	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown coarse sandy clay	NCM
	119	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	12-20	30-50	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	120					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	121					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	122					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	123	1	0-20	0-50	10YR4/3	Mixed brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	124					Not Excavated: On Drop-off Between Buildings	
	125	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	shoelace discarded
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown coarse sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	126	1	0-15	0-37	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	Ceramic sewer pipe and coal discarded
TR 15	127	1	0-8	0-21	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	8-13	21-34	10YR6/3	Pale brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	128	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	129	1	0-11	0-27	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	130					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	131					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	132					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	133	1	0-7	0-17	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty clay loam with gravel	Coal, coal ash, and slag discarded
		2	7-12	17-30	10YR6/2	Light brownish gray sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	134	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock	NCM
	135	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	10-14	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	136					Not Excavated: Trash and Wood Fill	
TR 16	137	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	7-13	19-33	10YR4/6, 10YR5/2	Mottled dark yellowish brown and grayish brown clay loam	NCM
	138	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 16	139					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	140					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	141					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	142					Not Excavated: In Pond	
	143	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam with gravel	NCM
	144					Not Excavated: In Building	
	145					Not Excavated: In Building	
	146	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam, terminated at rock	Brick discarded
TR 17	147	1	0-5	0-13	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam with gravel	Coal discarded
		2	5-11	13-27	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	148	1	0-11	0-27	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	11-15	27-39	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	149					Not Excavated: In Flagged Wetlands	
	150	1	0-4	0-11	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty clay loam with gravel and cobbles	NCM
		2	4-8	11-20	10YR5/3	Brown sand clay loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 17	151					Not Excavated: Edge of Pond	
	152					Not Excavated: Pond Drainage Culvert	
	153	1	0-17	0-44	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	17-24	44-62	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	154	1	0-19	0-48	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	19-24	48-60	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	155	1	0-16	0-41	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		2	16-22	41-57	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	156	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Clear bottle glass discarded
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
TR 18	157	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/3	Brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	158	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/3	Brown silty clay loam, terminated at rock	Coal discarded
	159	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	160	1	0-13	0-32	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay loam	NCM
		2	13-16	32-50	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 18	161	1	0-11	0-29	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM
		2	11-13	29-33	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty clay	NCM
	162					Not Excavated: Frozen rock pile	NCM
	163	1	0-13	0-32	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Terra cotta discarded
		2	13-15	32-37	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	164	1	0-12	0-31	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	12-17	31-44	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown clay loam	NCM
	165	1	0-14	0-35	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM
	166					Not Excavated: In Fire Lane	
	167					Not Excavated: In Wetlands	
TR 19	168					Not Excavated: Road Fill	
	169	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/1	Very dark gray silty clay	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	10YR6/3	Pale brown sand	NCM
	170					Not Excavated: Saturated Soils	
	171					Not Excavated: Saturated Soils	
	172					Not Excavated: Saturated Soils	

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 19	173					Not Excavated: Saturated Soils	
	174	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay	NCM
		2	5-8	13-20	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown clay, terminated at rock	NCM
	175	1	0-6	0-14	10YR5/2	Grayish brown clay	NCM
		2	6-7	14-18	10YR5/8	Yellowish brown clay	NCM
TR 20	176	1	0-24	0-60	10YR3/4, 10YR5/6	Mixed dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown sandy clay, terminated at rock	Brick, metal, tile, and glass discarded
TR 21	177	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay, terminated at rock	Horseshoe and plastic discarded
TR 22	178	1	0-5	0-63	10YR3/3, 10YR5/6, 10YR6/2	Mixed dark brown and yellowish brown silty clay with light brownish gray sand and gravel, terminated at rock	Plastic and glass discarded
B-A	1					Not Excavated: Concrete Steps	
	2	1	0-3	0-7	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, terminated at concrete	Plastic discarded
	3	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with cobbles	Wire, nail, glass, coal, and brick discarded
		2	12-17	30-44	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles	NCM
	4	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at asphalt	Pipe bowl fragment
	5	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-9	18-22	Charcoal Pile	Charcoal Pile	NCM
		3	9-12	22-31	10YR3/3, 10YR4/6	Mixed dark brown and dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel, terminated at cement	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-A	6	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	Whiteware pearlware; brick and coal discarded
		2	9-15	24-37	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel	NCM
		3	15-19	37-49	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown clay loam with gravel	NCM
	7	1	0-19	0-47	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with gravel	Metal and clear bottle glass discarded
		2	19-24	47-62	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	8	1	0-20	0-52	10YR3/4, 10YR5/4	Mixed dark yellowish brown and yellowish brown silty sand with gravel	Redware, square nail
		2	20-25	52-64	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	9	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	Rectangle nail, ceramic
		2	6-12	14-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	10	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	Window glass and brick discarded
		2	6-12	15-30	10YR3/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	11					Already Excavated: ST 55	
	12	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	9-15	22-37	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-A	13	1	0-6	0-14	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	Window glass and terra cotta discarded
		2	6-12	14-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	14	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	15	1	0-4	0-9	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	Whiteware; brick discarded
		2	4-14	9-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	16	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	Brick and round nail discarded
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	17	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	Pipe bowl bagged; window glass discarded
		2	6-14	15-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
B-B	1					Not Excavated: Stone Porch	
	2	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Coal, window glass, and horseshoes discarded
		2	7-13	19-33	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	3	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	window glass and metal discarded
		2	9-14	22-35	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-B	4	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	window glass, coal, coal slag, and cinder discarded
		2	10-15	26-39	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	5	1	0-5	0-13	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Brick and window glass discarded
		2	5-11	13-28	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	6					Not Excavated: Cement Pad	
B-C	1	1	0-13	0-34	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam with cobbles, terminated at rock	NCM
	2	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles	NCM
		2	15-20	38-50	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	3	1	0-11	0-29	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam with cobbles	NCM
		2	11-16	29-41	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	4					Not Excavated: Concrete	
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Coal slag, window glass, terra cotta discarded
		2	9-15	23-37	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown silty clay loam with gravel	
	6					Not Excavated: Cement Pad for Fuel Tank	
	7	1	0-12	0-30	10YR5/6	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	Brick at surface discarded

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-E	1	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Window glass discarded
		2	6-12	15-31	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	2	1	0-4	0-10	10YR3/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam with gravel	Coal and window glass discarded
		2	4-12	10-30	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM
	3	1	0-7	0-19	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	Window glass discarded
		2	7-18	19-45	10YR6/3	Pale brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	4	1	0-3	0-7	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	3-9	7-23	10YR4/3	Brown sand, terminated at rock	Plaster and cement discarded
	5	1	0-3	0-7	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		2	3-13	7-32	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel	NCM
	6	1	0-4	0-9	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam with gravel	Window glass and plastic discarded
		2	4-16	9-41	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel	Window glass and metal discarded
	7	1	0-6	0-16	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at roots	Plastic discarded
	8	1	0-4	0-11	10YR2/2	Very dark brown silty loam with gravel, terminated at roots	NCM
B-G	1	1	0-17	0-43	10YR3/4, 10YR5/6, 10YR6/2	Mixed dark yellowish brown, yellowish brown, and pale brown silty clay loam with gravel	NCM
		2	17-22	43-56	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-G	2	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4, 10YR5/6, 10YR6/2	Mixed dark yellowish brown, yellowish brown, and pale brown silty clay loam with gravel	NCM
		2	16-20	40-51	10YR4/6	Dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
B-H	1	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Pearlware
		2	9-14	24-36	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
B-I	1	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	Brick and coal discarded
		2	6-11	16-28	10YR4/4	Dark yellowish brown silty loam	NCM
	2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown silty loam with gravel and cobbles, terminated at rock	Brown, green, and clear bottle glass, brick, and window glass discarded
	3	1	0-6	0-16	10YR2/2	Very dark brown sandy loam	Porcelain; metal and window glass discarded
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	4	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Burnt shell discarded
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	5	1	0-2	0-6	10YR2/1	Black loam	NCM
		2	2-6	6-14	10YR5/3	Brown sand with heavy gravel	NCM
		3	6-7	14-17	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		4	7-16	17-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-I	6	1	0-4	0-9	10YR2/1	Black loam	NCM
		2	4-7	9-18	10YR5/3	Brown sand with heavy gravel	NCM
		3	7-13	18-34	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty loam	NCM
		4	13-15	34-39	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy loam, terminated at rock	NCM
	7	1	0-3	0-8	10YR2/1	Black loam	NCM
		2	3-11	8-28	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
		3	11-16	28-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay	NCM
	8	1	0-3	0-8	10YR2/1	Black silty loam	NCM
		2	3-7	8-18	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown clay loam	NCM
		3	7-11	18-29	10YR8/1	White ash with coal	Coal discarded
		4	11-13	29-34	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	NCM
		5	13-17	34-44	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
B-J	1	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam, terminated at rock	Window glass and brick discarded
		2	9-12	23-30	10YR5/4, 10YR5/6	Mixed yellowish brown sandy loam	NCM
	2	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	Clear and blue bottle glass discarded
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-J	3	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay loam	Porcelain and pearlware; brick discarded
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam	NCM
	4	1	0-6	0-15	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown clay loam	Brick discarded
		2	6-16	15-40	10YR4/3	Brown clay loam	NCM
	5	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Window glass, bottle glass, and brick discarded
		2	10-17	25-42	10YR4/3	Brown sandy clay loam	Whiteware
	6					Not Excavated: Modern Trash Pile	
	7	1	0-2	0-5	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam with gravel, terminated at rock	NCM
	8	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Amber and clear bottle glass discarded
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/3	Brown sandy loam	NCM
	9	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/3, 10YR5/4	Mixed brown and yellowish brown sandy clay loam	Metal, window glass, bottle glass, coal, terra cotta, and plastic discarded
		2	12-20	30-50	10YR4/2	Dark grayish brown coarse sandy clay	NCM
	10					Not Excavated: Concrete	

Transect	ST	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
B-J	11	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam	Bottle glass discarded
		2	7-14	18-36	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM
	12	1				Not Excavated: Modern Trash	
	13	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark grayish brown silty clay loam	Window glass discarded
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR5/4	Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	NCM

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

TR	ST	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
3	17	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	yelloware	plain	1840-1890
3	17	1	2	Faunal	bone	turkey		
4	28	1	1	Architectural	Metal	coat hook		
4	28	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	glass	bottle	clear	
4	28	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	yelloware	Plain	1840-1890
5	35	2	1	personal	pewter	medallion	holy family Medal	
6	48	1	12	Faunal	bone	turkey		
8	63	1	1	Architectural	Metal	unidentified	flexible	
9	72	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	semi-porcelain	Plain	1850-1997
9	72	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	porcelain	plain	
9	73	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	Machine cut, rectangle	
11	93	1	2	Food Service	Ceramic	yelloware	Plain	
11	93	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	blue hand painted	1830-1900
11	93	1	5	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	plain	1830-2010
11	93	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Ceramic	redware	brown slip	1750-1930
11	94	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	blue transfer print	1830-1870
12	104	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	plain	1830-2010
13	107	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	plain	1830-2010
B-A	4	1	1	personal	Ceramic	pipe bowl	plain	
B-A	6	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	plain	1830-2010

TR	ST	Level	Count	Class	Material	Type	Attributes	Age
B-A	6	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	white paste	tile	
B-A	8	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	Machine cut, rectangle	
B-A	8	1	1	Food Storage & Prep	Ceramic	redware	unfinished/eroded	
B-A	9	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	Machine cut, rectangle	
B-A	9	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	blue transfer print	1830-1870
B-A	15	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	plain	1830-2010
B-A	17	1	1	personal	Ceramic	pipe bowl	plain	
B-H	1	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	porcelain	blue banded	1830-1920
B-J	5	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	porcelain	plain	1830-1920
B-J	5	2	1	Food Service	Ceramic	whiteware	blue transfer print	1830-1870
B-J	8	1	1	Food Service	Ceramic	porcelain	plain	1830-1920