

Appendix D Archeology Report

**SUPPLEMENTARY PHASE I B AND PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS
SITE IDENTIFICATION AND SITE EVALUATION PHASES
BRUNSWICK MEADOWS DEVELOPMENT
TOWN OF BRUNSWICK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

OPRHP FILE NO. 05 PR 01626

Prepared for
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REPORT SUMMARY - BRUNSWICK MEADOWS PDD

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): **05PR01626**

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **none**

Phase Of Survey: **Phase I / Phase II**

Location Information:

Location: **NYS Route 142 south of Hialeah Drive**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Brunswick**

County: **Rensselaer**

Survey Area:

Length: **980 feet (299 meters)**

Width: **750 feet (229 meters)**

Depth (where appropriate): **n/a**

Number of Acres: **18.3 (7.4 hectares)**

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map: **Troy North**

Archaeological Survey Overview:

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **47 tests (Phase IB) and 58 (Phase II) @ 50 feet (15 meters)**

Number & Size of Units: **4 40x40 inches (1 x 1 meter)**

Width of Plowed Strips: **open area plowed in its entirety, SW portion plowed/inspected twice**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **prepared area inspected in its entirety**

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: **1 - Brunswick Meadows Site**

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

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **1 - Brunswick Meadows Site**

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of potentially eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: **0**

Number of potentially eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: **1**

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

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **0**

Report Author(s): **Stephen J. Oberon**

Date of Report: **20 February 2007**

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ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

PREHISTORIC SITE INVENTORY FORM (OPRHP COPY ONLY)

INTRODUCTION

Residential development is proposed for an approximately 18.3-acre (7.4-hectare) parcel of vacant land located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Brunswick in west-central Rensselaer County, New York, west of NYS Route 142. The affected area consists of flat to gently to moderately sloping abandoned farmland and pasture, with steep slope in the westernmost subarea overlooking a small unnamed stream, outside the Area of Potential Effect. No structures stand within the study area.

A Phase I cultural resources survey was carried out between October 2005 and April 2006. This first involved evaluating the potential of the parcel for containing buried Native and/or European American era cultural remains based on known settlement patterns associated with these two occupations, documented cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the property, and a reconnaissance of the affected area to identify subareas of greater and lesser archaeological sensitivity. Based on the findings of this Phase IA assessment, a Phase IB site identification survey was carried out using a combination of archaeological field inspection and screened shovel testing to determine whether buried cultural remains are in fact present within the affected area. Evidence of Native American activity was encountered in the southwestern corner of the development area and sparse, scattered European American era items were noted across the inspected farm field. Based on these findings, additional subsurface investigation of the southwestern subarea was recommended.

The first component of the Phase II study was performed in May 2006 with the goal of more precisely defining the limits of the cultural deposit in order for project impact to the archaeological site and a surrounding buffer zone to be avoided. The southwestern part of the agricultural field was re-plowed and again inspected in its entirety. Additional Native American material was encountered and the spatial extent of the archaeological deposit was defined. These site boundaries were intended to serve as the basis for development of an avoidance plan to protect the archaeological site from impact.

Before such a plan could be developed, the strategy of impact avoidance was found to be not feasible and, as recommended, a full Phase II investigation would have to be performed to provide sufficient data for OPRHP reviewers to determine whether the site meets eligibility requirements for listing on the State and National Register of Historic Places. This supplementary report discusses the remainder of the Phase II investigation as well as additional Phase IB sampling performed in response to OPRHP comments.

SUPPLEMENTARY PHASE IB INVESTIGATION

Several questions raised in OPRHP Phase IB report comments were addressed as a part of the supplementary investigation. They are discussed below.

The question of potential project impact to buried European American era cultural remains in the vicinity of NYS Route 142 (Grange Road) was addressed during the Phase IB archaeological inspection. The field preparation extended to the edge of the mechanically-excavated ditch that borders NYS Route 142. The extent of the prepared and inspected area is shown on a map included in an appendix of this report.

Project impact will avoid the vicinity of any standing structures with the exception of two outbuildings located some 50 feet (15 meters) from the rear limits of proposed Building 24 and Building 27. These portions of the affected area had been sampled by shovel tests dug in the wooded area along the edge of the development parcel and by inspection of the adjacent prepared fields. No relative concentrations of European American era cultural material were encountered in sampling the vicinity of structures adjacent to the affected area.

Additional screened shovel tests were placed in the wooded portion of the northwestern part of the affected area. Test holes were placed at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals across this area. No cultural material was encountered. Additional information on the sub-plow zone soils present within the affected area was provided by Phase IB shovel testing of the northeast, north, northwest, central, southeast, south, and southwest portions of the Area of Potential Effect and by the second component of the Phase II investigation, a discussion of which follows. Tests had been dug within subareas that had been prepared and inspected confirmed the depth of the plow zone and upper soil horizon and clarified the potential for deeply-buried sites to be present. Glacial soils were encountered beneath a plow zone that was found to extend between 9.6 and 13.2 inches (24 and 33 centimeters) under the ground surface. No evidence of a buried A horizon was encountered and the prepared portions of the affected area are not seen to have a potential for deeply-buried cultural deposits.

Maps and photos included in the Appendix of this supplementary report more clearly depict the extent of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the conditions of the prepared surfaces during inspection.

PHASE II SITE EVALUATION STUDY

Site Boundary Component

Native American cultural material had been encountered in the inspection of the southwest corner of the affected area during the Phase IB site identification survey. Following the recommendations of the Phase IB report, this portion of the project area, encompassing an area approximately 240 by 200 feet (73 by 61 meters), was re-plowed and again inspected in its entirety after it had been washed by several heavy rains to settle smaller particle matter. Ten additional items reflecting Native American presence were identified, consisting of a complete biface, a partial scraper, and a retouched flake, along with secondary and tertiary reduction flakes and a possible hammerstone.

This cultural material was concentrated in a subarea measuring roughly 105 by 70 feet (32 by 21.3 meters) in the what would be the extreme southwestern corner of the affected area and indicated that at least limited stone tool production and/or repair had taken place at that location. The total of fifteen pieces of cultural material encountered in two archaeological inspections, while focused in terms of the overall area inspected and shovel tested, constituted a scatter of cultural items rather than a dense cluster. It was recommended that if feasible, the subarea from which cultural material had been recovered, measuring 187 feet (60 meters) east-west and 85 feet (26 meters) north-south and designated the Brunswick Meadows Site, along with a 100-foot (30-meter) surrounding buffer, be excluded from project impact and that an avoidance plan be formalized in consultation with OPRHP.

Site Evaluation Component

When we were informed that avoidance of the Brunswick Meadows Site would ultimately not be feasible, a second component of Phase II field investigation was performed. The goal of this effort was to provide sufficient information so that OPRHP reviewers could determine whether the site meets eligibility requirements for inclusion on the State and National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D.

The second archaeological inspection had not encountered any cultural material east of Phase IB Find Spot 2, 3 and 4; as noted above, all Native American cultural items encountered during the second inspection were concentrated in the extreme southwestern corner of the affected area, to the southwest of these Phase IB find spots. Nonetheless, because it had not been feasible to re-prepare the area more than 10 feet (3 meters) east of Phase IB Find Spot 2 for the second inspection, it was considered necessary to further examine this area, which had been included in the proposed site avoidance buffer, to determine whether any additional cultural material might be present.

To accomplish this, a cardinaly-aligned close-interval shovel test grid was laid out, extending 45 feet (14 meters) to the north and south of Phase IB Find Spot 2 and 105 feet (32 meters) to the east. Test holes measured approximately 24 inches (60 centimeters) in diameter, were dug into culturally sterile subsoil using small hand tools, and were numbered sequentially. Excavated soils were passed through 1/4-inch (6.25-millimeter) hardware cloth. The 58 test holes executed

produced one piece of Native American cultural material, a chert reduction flake recovered from TP-28. Surrounding test holes and inspected areas on all sides were found to contain no additional cultural material. Industrial ceramic drainage tiles encountered at the base of the plow zone in two adjacent shovel tests (TP-35 and TP-36) constituted the only European American era items encountered. Both these test holes filled with water and had to be abandoned.

The results of this close-interval Phase II shovel testing reinforced the impression provided by the two archaeological inspections regarding the distribution of cultural material on the site and its relative focus in the extreme southwestern subarea of the project parcel. In order to further investigate this apparent relative focus of cultural activity, four standard archaeological test units were dug. These units measured 40 inches (1 meter) on each side and were dug using small hand tools. To maximize vertical control of recovered cultural items, excavation was carried out in arbitrary 4-inch (10-centimeter) levels within natural soil horizons beneath the zone of cultivation disturbance, which was treated as a single excavation level.

The test units were placed among Phase IB and/or Phase II find spots in an effort to gain a better understanding of the distribution of cultural material within a larger sampling area in what appeared to constitute locations where cultural activity had been focused. Under the assumption that relative density of lithic remains could well correlate with intensity of cultural activity, it was hoped that placement of test units in this manner would maximize the potential to encounter any truncated remains of cultural features and/or structures that might be present beneath the plowzone. One test unit (Unit II) was placed at the edge of this relative cluster of find spots, adjacent to Phase II Find Spot 1, in an effort to sample a more "quiet" subarea that might have seen cultural activity not characterized by lithic remains. The test units produced very little cultural material and no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Two Native American era items, consisting of two chert reduction flakes, were recovered from Unit 2 and two more chert reduction flakes were encountered in Unit 4. No indigenous cultural material was recovered from Unit 1 or Unit 3. No evidence of cultural features or structural remains was encountered beneath the plow zone.

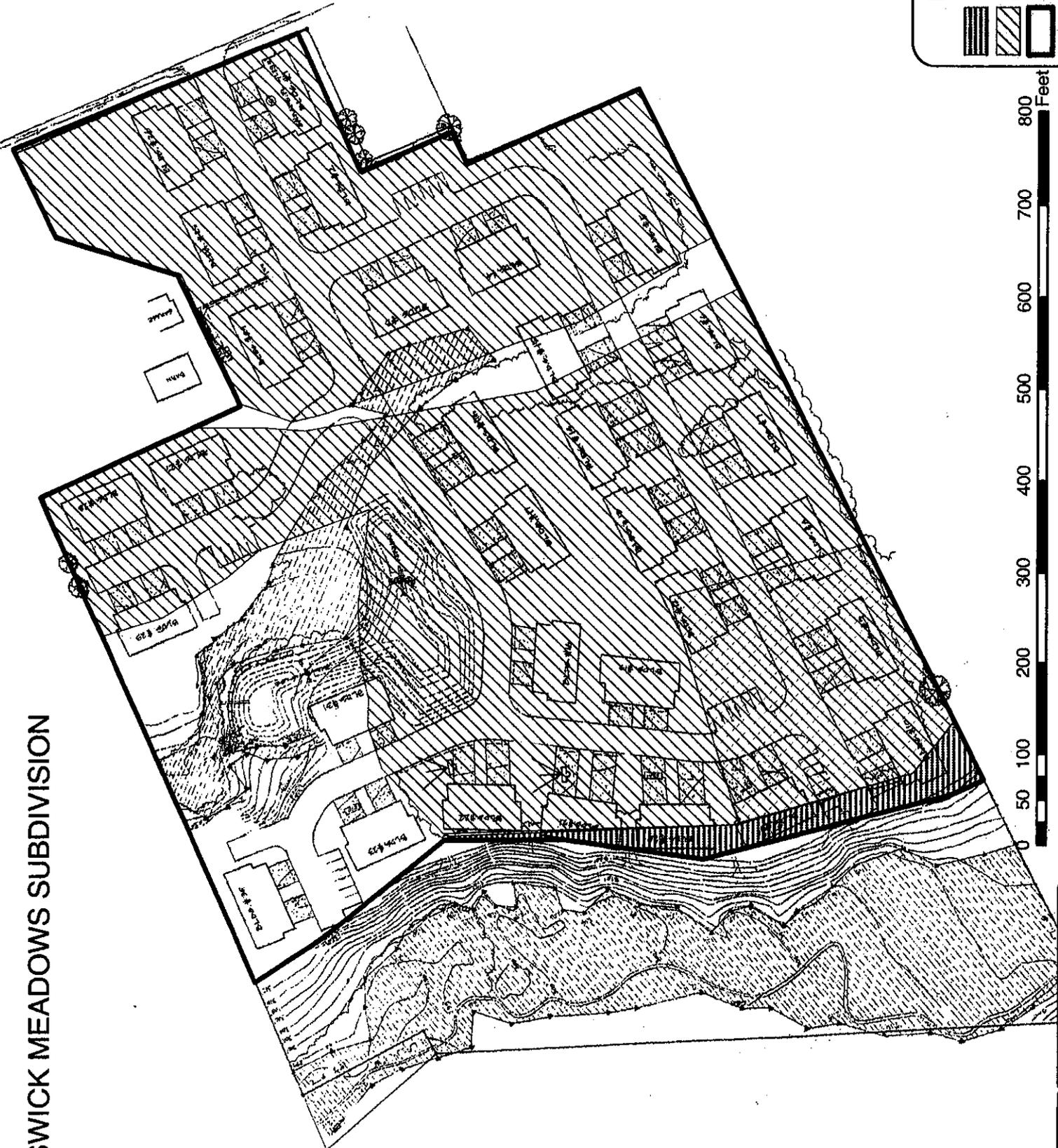
Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on further Phase II archaeological investigation of the Brunswick Meadows Site, the site boundaries previously established were confirmed. The execution of four test units, three in the core of the site and one nearer its periphery, produced little cultural material and failed to encounter the remains of any cultural features preserved beneath the zone of plow disturbance. This site appears to represent a location where a limited amount of stone tool production and/or repair was carried out at an unknown time in the past. The presence of a broken scraper implies processing of faunal resources occurred or was expected to occur at the site or in its vicinity. No faunal remains were encountered.

The paucity and low density of cultural material and the lack of evidence for cultural features or traces of structures point to a low potential for this site to contain significant additional cultural information. As such, it would seem unlikely to meet National Register eligibility criteria. Proposed construction is therefore seen to have no effect on potentially significant cultural resources and no further archaeological investigation of this site is recommended.

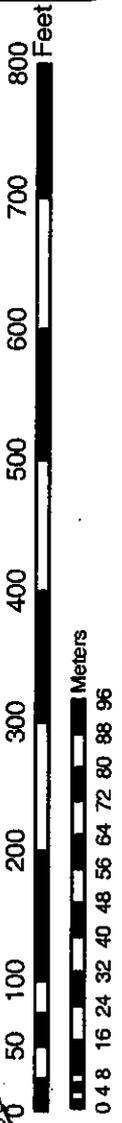
FIGURES

BRUNSWICK MEADOWS SUBDIVISION



Legend

- Excessive Slopes
- plowed & Disked
- APE
- Replow_Area



1:1,700 1 inch equals 141.7 feet

**BRUNSWICK MEADOWS SUBDIVISION
PROPOSED CONDITIONS**



1:1,700

1 inch equals 141.7 feet

Legend



BRUNSWICK MEADOWS SUBDIVISION

Legend

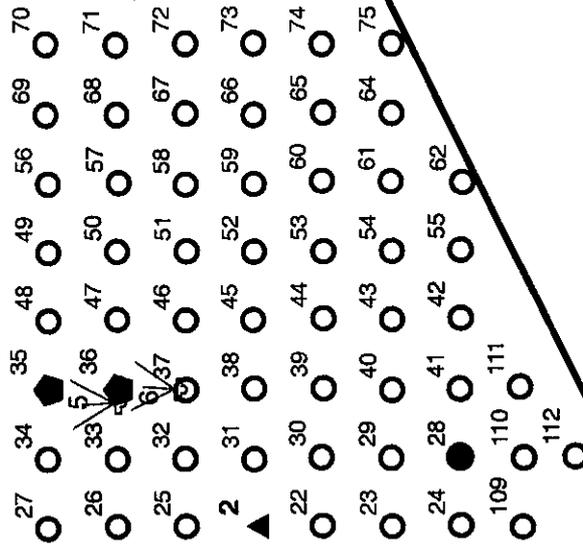
	Photo Angles
	Test Units
	Drain Feature
	Negative STP
	Positive STP
	Wetland
	2006_1st_walk
	2006_2nd_walk
	Excessive Slopes
	plowed & Disked
	APE
	Replow_Area



1:1,657

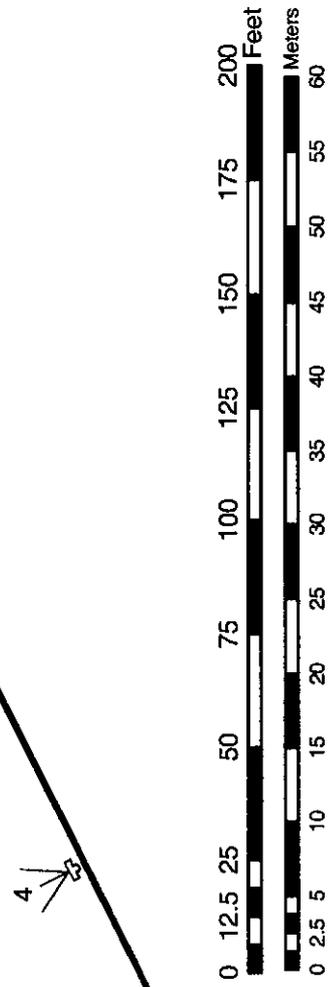
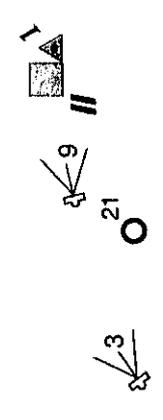
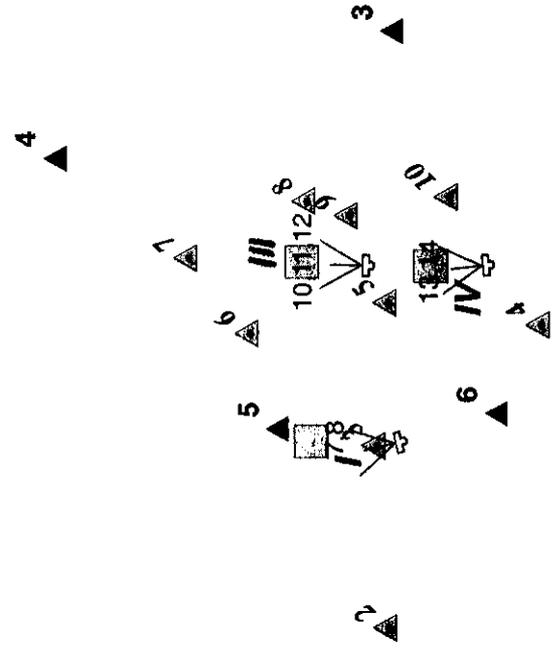
1 inch equals 138 feet

BRUNSWICK MEADOWS SUBDIVISION

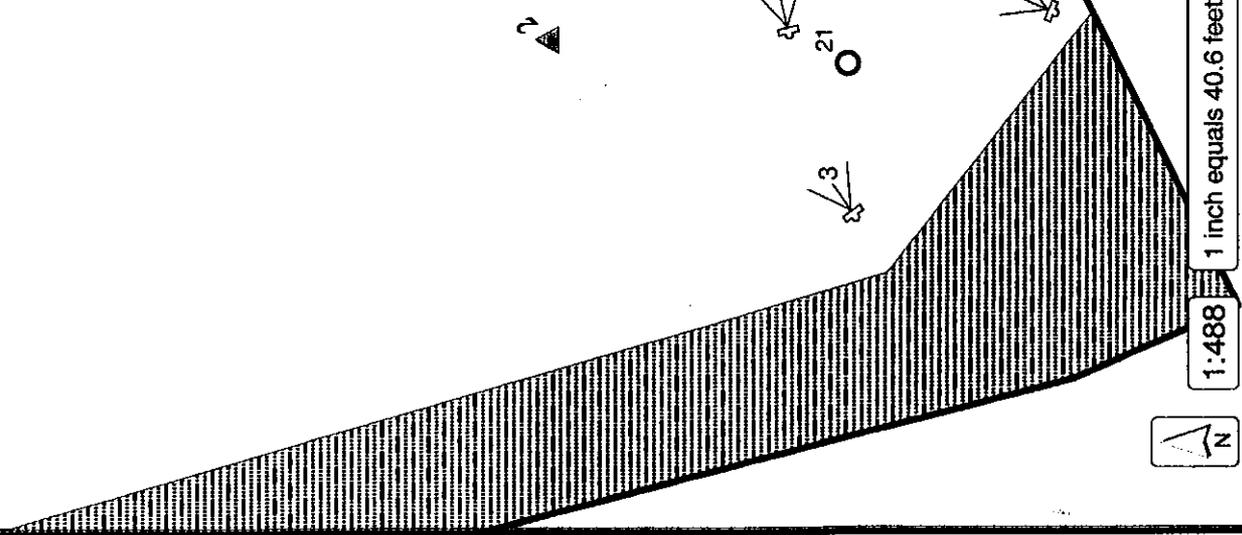


Legend

- Photo Angles
- Test Units
- Drain Feature
- Negative STP
- Positive STP
- Wetland
- 2006_1st_walk
- 2006_2nd_walk
- Excessive Slopes
- APE



1:488
1 inch equals 40.6 feet



PHOTODOCUMENTATION

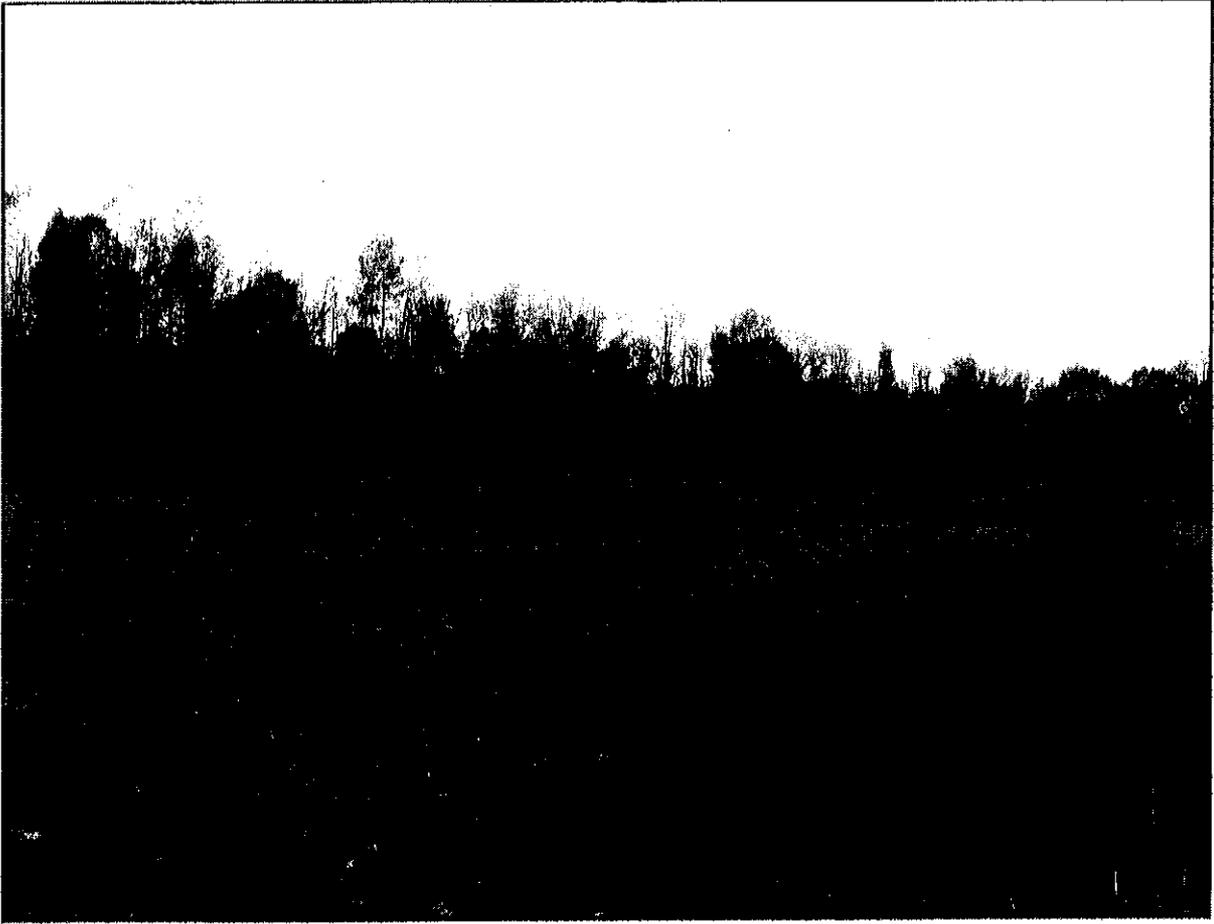


Photo 1: View Northwest of the area subjected to Phase II Shovel Testing.

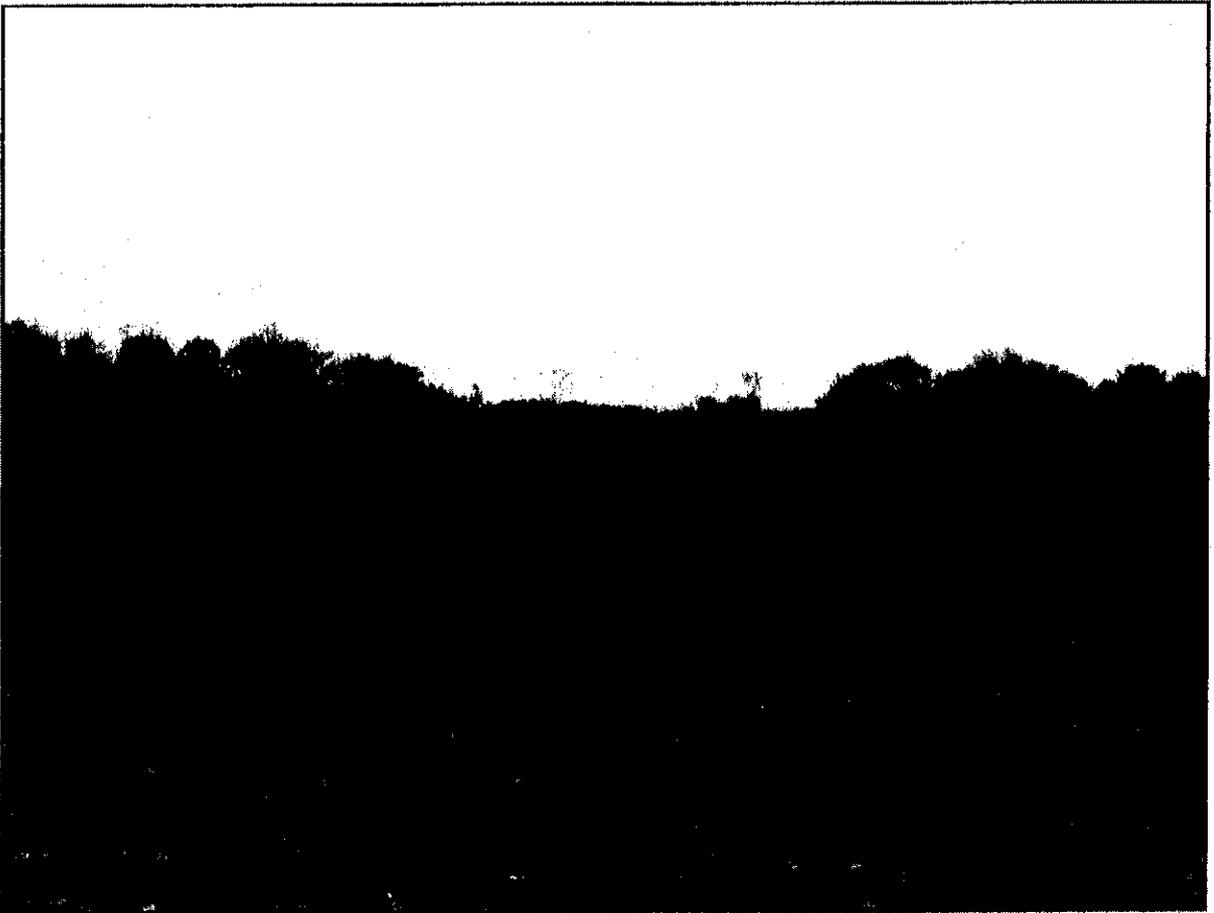


Photo 2: View North of the area subjected to a second plowing. Note flags of Phase II STPs.

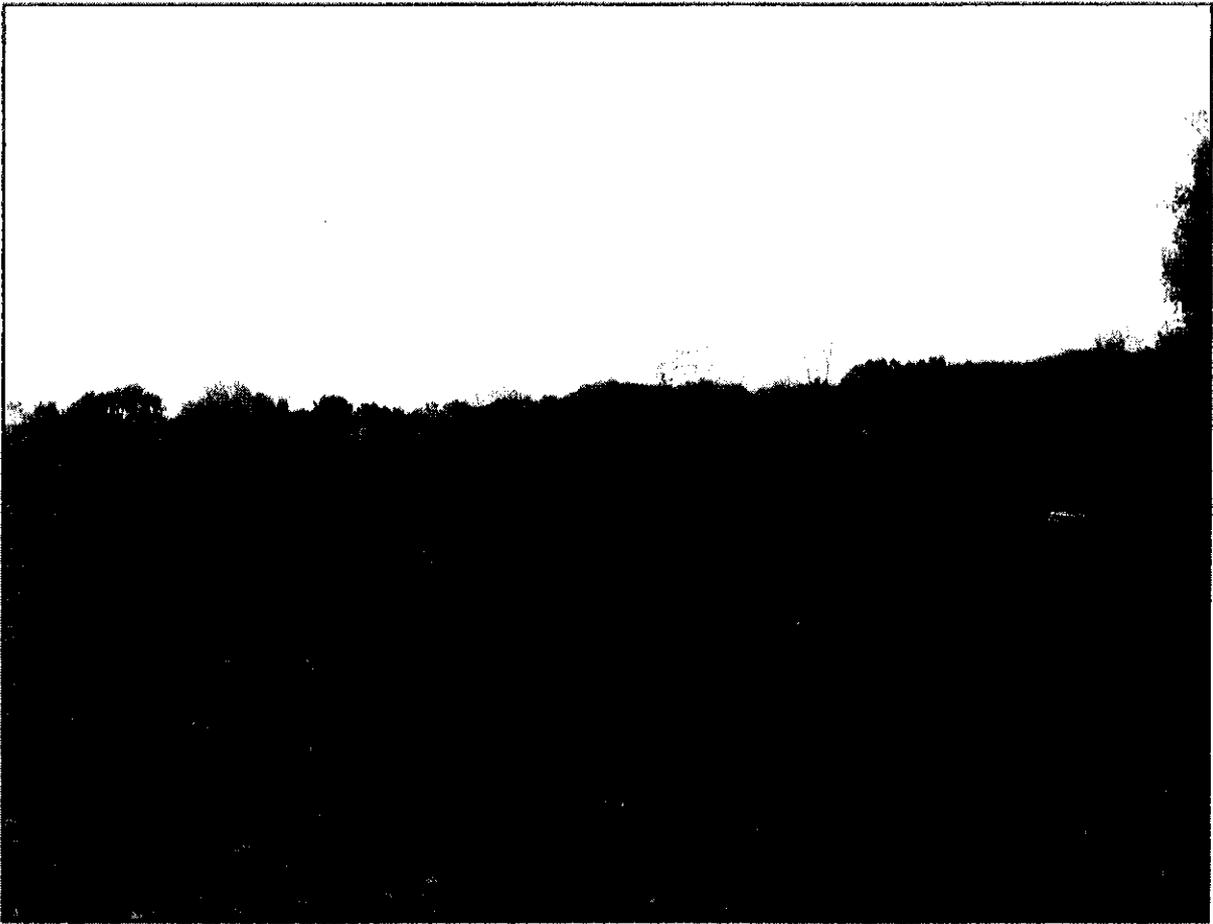


Photo 3: Location overview looking East toward the area subjected to Phase II testing.



Photo 4: View North showing the location of Phase II Test Unit I.



Photo 5: View North illustrating the water-filled drainage feature encountered in STP 35.



Photo 6: View South illustrating the water-filled drainage feature encountered in STP 36.



Photo 7: View North illustrating the stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit I.

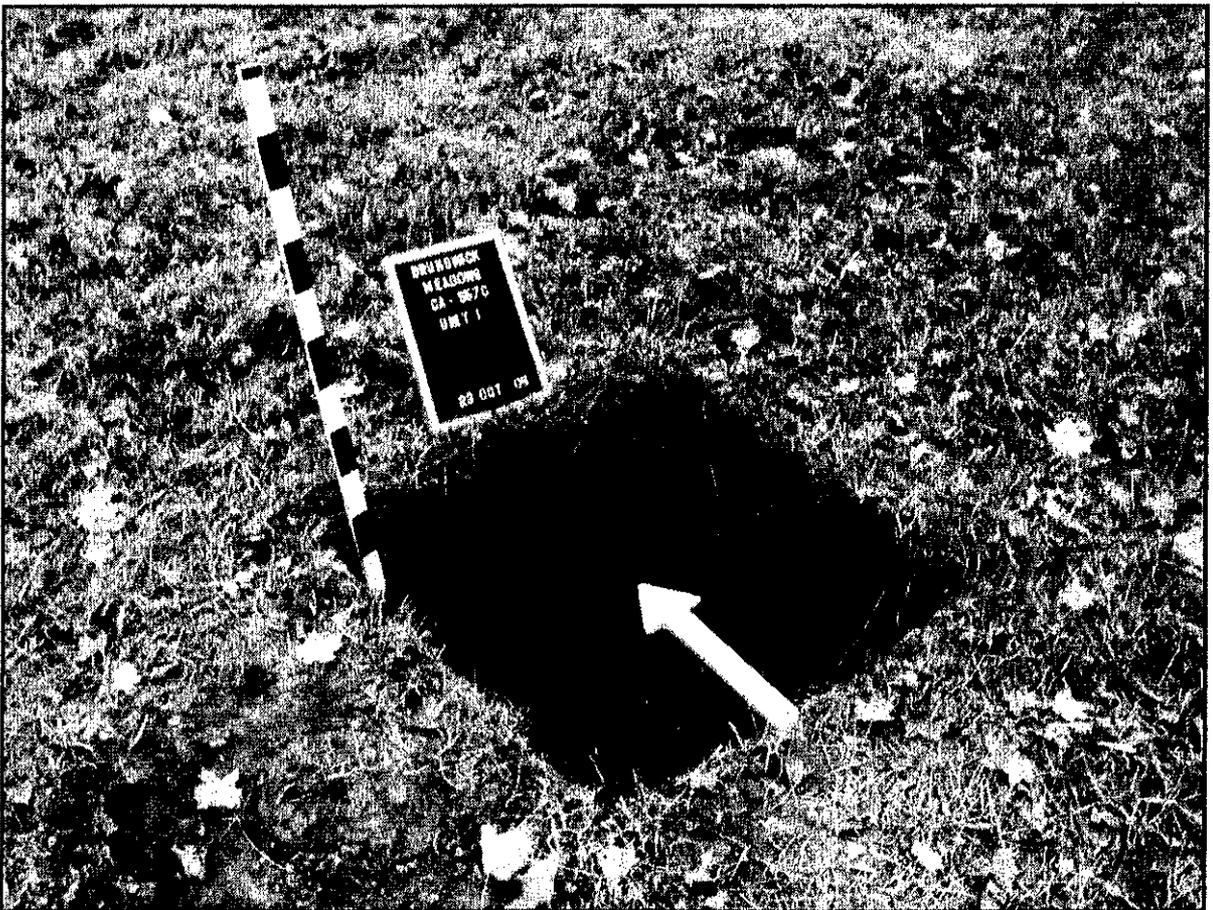


Photo 8: View Northeast illustrating the stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit I.



Photo 9: View Northeast illustrating the stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit 2.



Photo 10: View North illustrating ground conditions encountered at Test Unit 3.



Photo 11: View North illustrating consistent stratigraphy encountered at Test Unit 3.



Photo 12: View South illustrating the stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit 3.



Photo 13: View Northwest illustrating stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit 4.

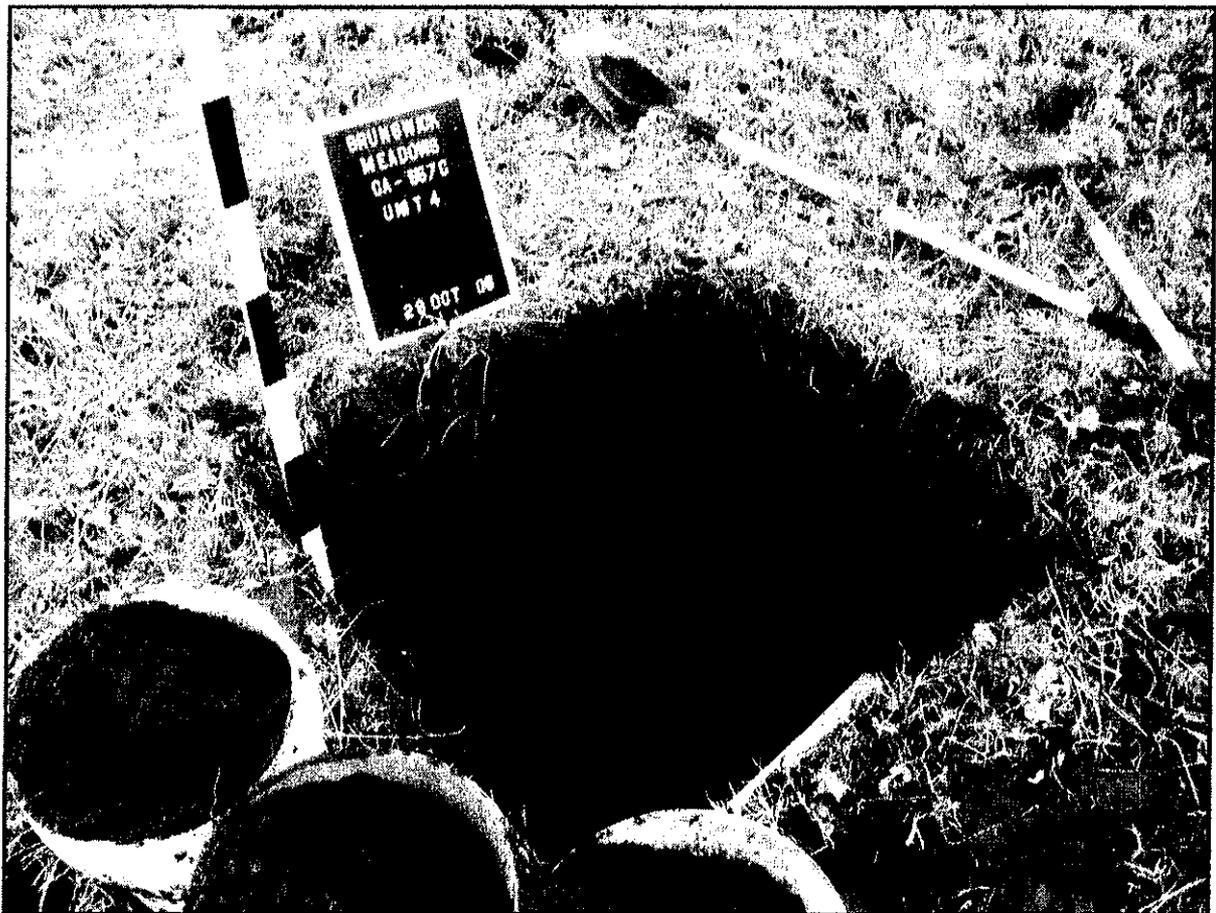


Photo 14: View Northeast illustrating stratigraphy encountered in Test Unit 4.

SUBSURFACE SAMPLING RECORD

Phase II STP Records

Shovel Test Pit	Level 1 Depth (cm.)	Stratigraphy	Level 2 Depth (cm.)	Stratigraphy 2	Cultural Materials
1	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-37	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
2	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
3	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
4	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
5	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
6	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
7	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
8	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
9	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
10	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
11	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
12	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
13	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
14	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
15	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
16	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
17	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	21-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
18	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
19	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
20		Wetland-STP not excavated			
21	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
22	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-42	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
23	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
24	0-26	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	27-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
25	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-43	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
26	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
27	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	21-40	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
28	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	1 Primary Flake
29	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
30	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
31	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
32	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
33	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
34	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
35	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	DRAINAGE FEATURE NOT EXCAVATED TO STERILE		
36	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	DRAINAGE FEATURE-NOT EXCAVATED TO STERILE		
37	0-26	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	27-43	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
38	0-27	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	28-44	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
39	0-25	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	26-44	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
40	0-28	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	29-44	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
41	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-45	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
42	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-42	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
43	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	21-44	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
44	0-27	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	28-47	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
45	0-26	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	27-44	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
46	0-25	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	26-43	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None

Phase II STP Records

<i>Shovel Test Pit</i>	<i>Level 1 Depth (cm.)</i>	<i>Stratigraphy</i>	<i>Level 2 Depth (cm.)</i>	<i>Stratigraphy 2</i>	<i>Cultural Materials</i>
47	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-37	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
48	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
49	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
50	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
51	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
52	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
53	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
54	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	24-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
55	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
56	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
57	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
58	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
59	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	22-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
60	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
61	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
62	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
63	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	21-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
64	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
65	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
66	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
67	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
68	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
69	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	17-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
70	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
71	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-31	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
72	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	21-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
73	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
74	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
75	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	19-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
76		Wetland-STP not excavated			
77		Wetland-STP not excavated			
78	0-18	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	19-34	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
79	0-17	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	18-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
80	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-34	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
81	0-16	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	17-32	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
82		Wetland-STP not excavated			
83		Wetland-STP not excavated			
84		Wetland-STP not excavated			
85		Wetland-STP not excavated			
86		Wetland-STP not excavated			
87		Wetland-STP not excavated			
88	0-21	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	22-32	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
89	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-36	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
90		Wetland-STP not excavated			
91	0-21	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	22-37	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
92	0-23	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	24-38	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None

Phase II STP Records

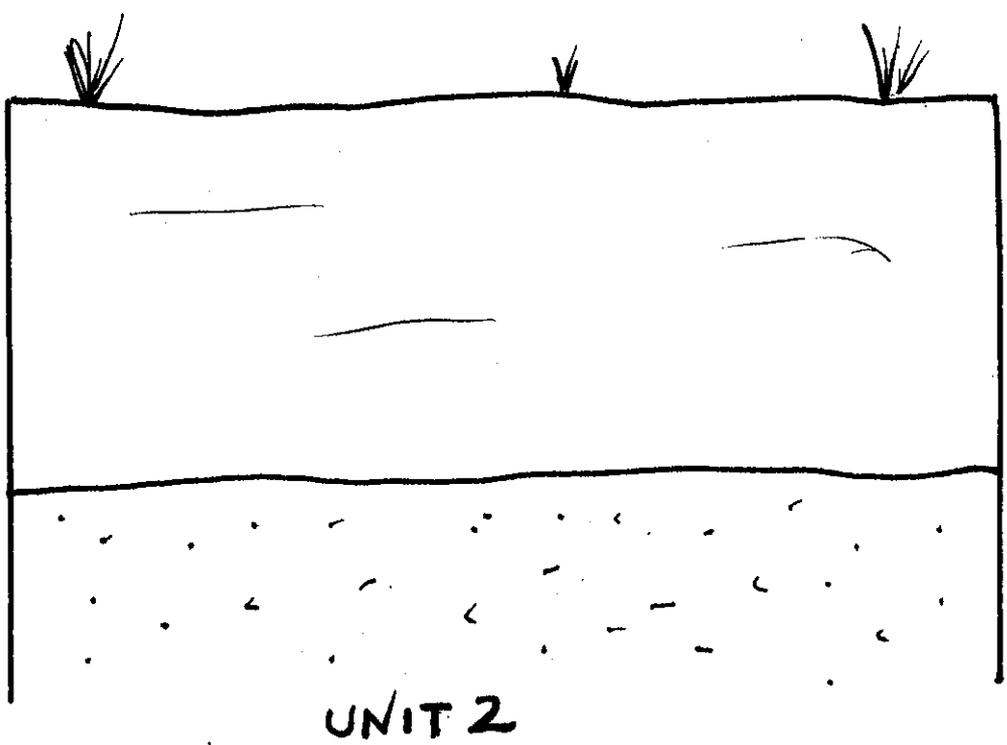
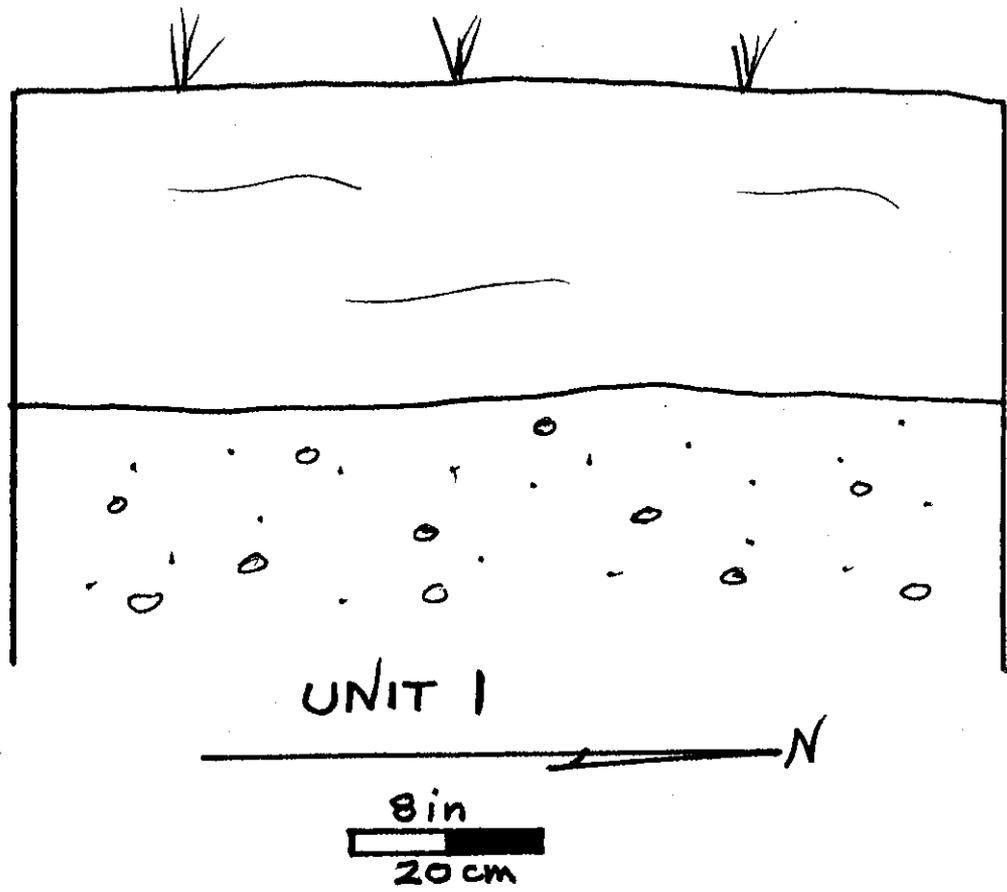
<i>Shovel Test Pit</i>	<i>Level 1 Depth (cm.)</i>	<i>Stratigraphy</i>	<i>Level 2 Depth (cm.)</i>	<i>Stratigraphy 2</i>	<i>Cultural Materials</i>
93	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-34	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
94	0-16	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	17-32	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
95		Wetland-STP not excavated			
96		Wetland-STP not excavated			
97	0-23	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	24-39	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
98	0-21	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	22-38	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
99	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
100	0-17	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	18-33	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
101	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
102	0-21	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	22-36	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
103	0-18	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	19-36	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
104	0-18	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	19-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
105	0-16	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	17-33	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
106	0-20	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	21-36	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
107	0-17	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	18-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
108	0-17	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	18-34	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
109	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
110	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
111	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
112	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA LO	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
113	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
114	0-17	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	18-33	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
115	0-19	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	20-35	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None
116	0-21	7.5 YR 3/2 Dark Brown SI LO	22-36	7.5 YR 6/4 LT. BR SA LO	None

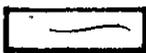
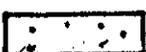
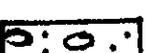
TEST UNITS

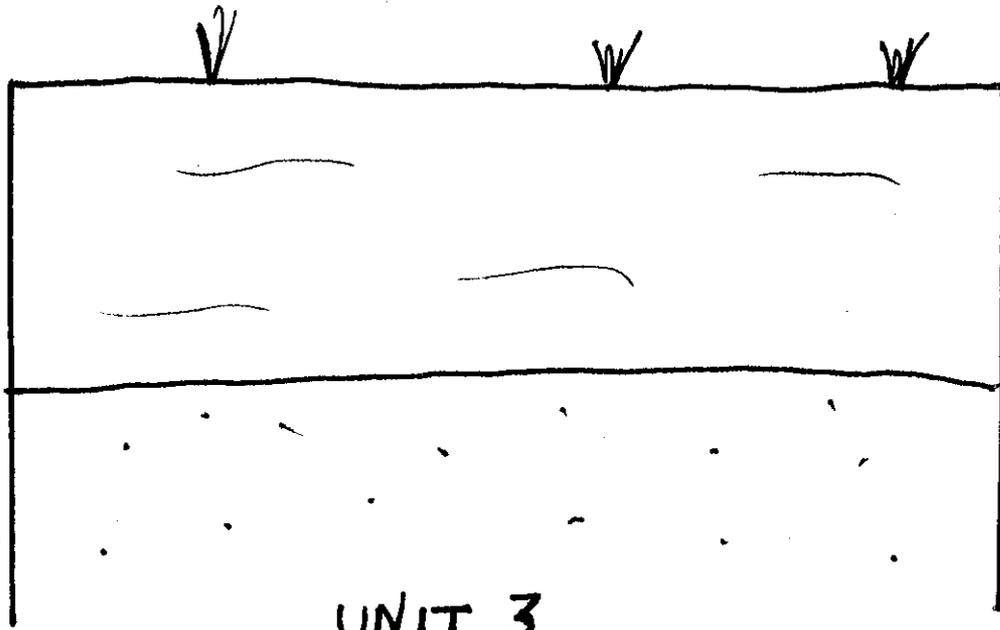
<u>NO.</u>	<u>STRATUM</u>	<u>DEPTH (cm)</u>	<u>SOIL PROFILE</u>	<u>CULTURAL</u>
UNIT 1	1	0-30	brown silty loam (10 YR 4/5)	clear bottle glass, SGSW (NR)
	2	31-57+	light greyish brown sandy loam, (10 YR 6/2), light yellowish brown mottling (10 YR 6/4)	none
UNIT 2	1	0-38	brown silty loam (10 YR 4/5)	chert flakes
	2	39-59+	light greyish brown sandy loam (10 YR 6/2)	none
UNIT 3	1	0-30	brown silty loam (10 YR 4/5)	none
	2	31-53+	light greyish brown sandy loam (10 YR 4/3)	none
UNIT 4	1	0-37	brown silty loam (10 YR 4/5)	SGSW, WW (NR)
	2	38-68+	light yellowish brown sandy loam (10 YR 6/4)	chert flakes none

Abbreviations

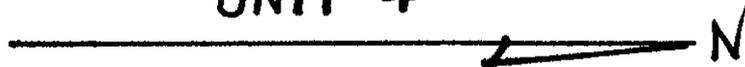
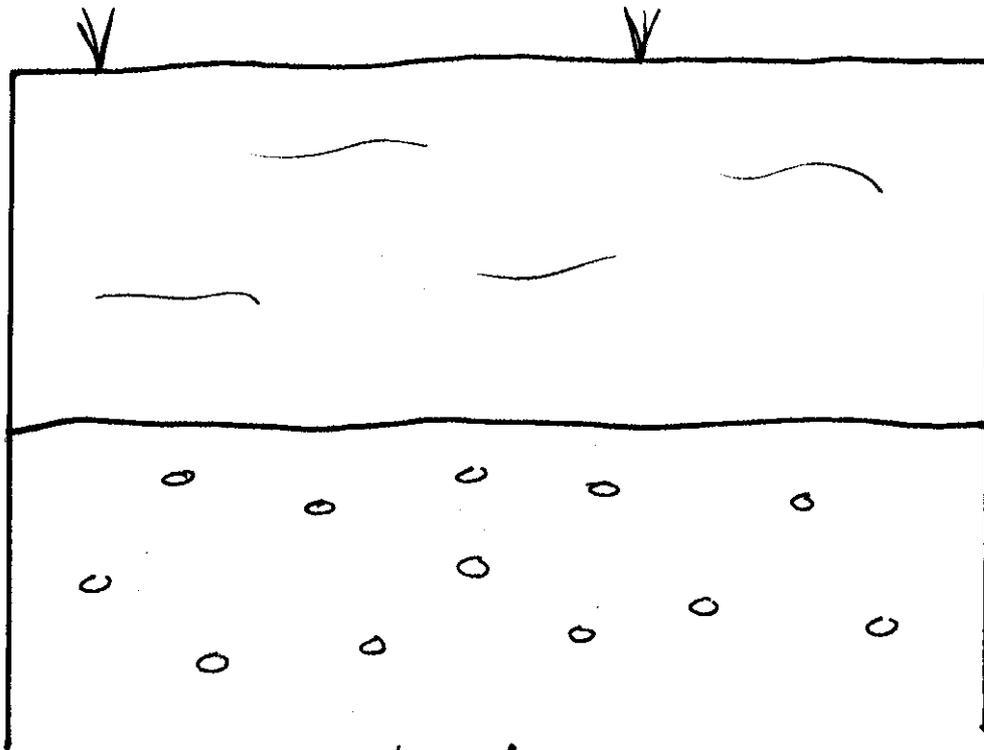
SGSW - salt-glazed stoneware
 WW - whiteware
 NR - not retained

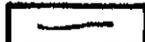
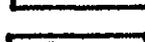


-  - BROWN SILTY LOAM (10YR 4/5)
-  - LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (10YR 6/2)
-  - LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (10YR 6/2) WITH LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN MOTTLING



8 in
 20 cm



-  - BROWN SILTY LOAM (10YR 4/3)
-  - LIGHT GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (10YR 6/2)
-  - LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (10YR 6/4)

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

FS	Artifact
1	partial hammerstone??
2	turtiary flake
3	turtiary flake
4	half biface
5	reworked primary flake
6	core fragment
7	secondary reduction flake
8	secondary reduction flake
9	secondary reduction flake
10	turtiary flake
11	highly worked complete biface
12	partial scraper
13	secondary reduction flake
14	reworked primary flake
15	turtiary flake

February 18, 2005

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
Ms. Ruth Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation, Field Service Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Town of Brunswick
Planned Development District
Brunswick Meadows
Rensselaer County, State of New York

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

The **J.P.J. Partnership**, 6 Century Hill Drive, Latham, New York 12110 has recently presented an application to the Town of Brunswick's Town Board for a **Planned Development District** to be named **Brunswick Meadows**, a residential condominium community project.

This project involves the establishment of a Planned Development District to allow for the development of 136-unit residential condominium community on approximately a 16.6-acre parcel of vacant land (Tax Map Parcel No. 80.00 – 2 – 3) located along Grange Road (NYS Route 142) in the Town of Brunswick. The existing site to be developed for this project has been worked and utilized as agricultural fields for over the past seventy-five years.

Enclosed for your review is a full description of the nature and extent of the work to be undertaken as part of this project along with Part 1 of the Full EAF completed by the applicant for this project. Also, enclosed is a copy of the tax map of the project area and several photos of the existing project site. A color rendering of the proposed condo building and the floor plan for the building is enclosed for your information.

I have been retained by J.P.J. Partnership as the design engineer consultant for the above referenced project. If you require any additional information, please contact me at your convenience at (518) 469-8589 Cell or (518) 235-8920 Office.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas M. Murley, P.E.

cc: Mr. Mark Kestner, PE, Town Engineer
Mr. Andrew W. Gilchrist, Planning Board Attorney

COLUMBIA HERITAGE, LTD.
P.O. BOX 235
OLD CHATHAM, NEW YORK 12136
Tel. 868-284-4815 Fax. 516-392-3814

21 November 2006

Mr. Thomas M. Murley, P.E.
32 Hialeah Drive
Troy, New York 12182

Re: Phase II Cultural Resources Survey
Site Evaluation Study
Brunswick Meadows Residential Condominium Community
Town of Brunswick, Rensselaer County, New York
Report CA557C-1-11-06

Dear Mr. Murley:

This letter report will confirm that the field and analysis components of our Phase II cultural resources survey has been completed for the portion of the referenced property where Native American era archaeological remains were identified.

As you are aware, the Phase IB Site Identification Survey completed earlier this year identified the presence of Native American cultural material in the southwestern portion of the proposed project area, consisting of items associated with the production and/or maintenance of stone tools. Based on these findings, more intensive field investigation was recommended for this part of this part of the development parcel if design modifications to avoid project impact were not feasible.

Since it was determined that impact to this subarea could not feasibly be avoided, the first goal of the Phase II component of the cultural resources study was to define the spatial extent of the cultural deposit and to assess its archaeological integrity. To this end, an area extending 100 feet around the western, southern and northern limits of the Phase IB find was re-plowed, disked and archaeologically inspected in its entirety after it had been washed by several heavy rains to settle smaller particle matter. Locations where Native American cultural items were encountered were mapped and the distribution of Phase II finds was combined with that of the Phase IB inspection. One Phase II sampling area extending 100 feet to the east of the easternmost Phase IB inspection find was not re-plowed. Instead, it was intensively sampled by means of systematic, close-interval screened shovel tests. Little cultural material was encountered in the Phase II inspection and intensive shovel testing.

After the distribution of cultural material encountered in the Phase IB and Phase II inspections had been mapped and compared, archaeological test units were executed in locations characterized by the greatest relative concentrations of cultural material. Four square test units, each measuring 40 inches

Mr. Thomas Murley, P.E.
Brunswick Meadows - Phase II Archaeological Investigation
21 November 2006
Page 2 of 2

on a side, were excavated at these locations, which were seen to have the highest potential for the presence of significant cultural information. Little additional cultural material was recovered in the test units and no potential cultural features were encountered.

Based on these findings, the Brunswick Meadows Site is interpreted to represent the rather casual exploitation of glacially-deposited chert cobbles available on or just beneath the ground surface by a small number of people, possibly only one individual, over a short period of time, rather than focused cultural activity. As such, the site may be considered to have little potential for containing significant cultural information and therefore unlikely to meet requirements for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Consequently, proposed development impact may be seen to have no effect on potentially significant cultural resources and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

The Phase II investigation, findings and recommendations will be presented in greater detail in a report to be submitted shortly to the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). Do not hesitate to contact me if you or the Town have any questions in the interim.

Sincerely,



Stephen J. Oberon
Principal Investigator

**PHASE I AND LIMITED PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS
SITE ASSESSMENT, SITE IDENTIFICATION AND SITE BOUNDARY PHASES
BRUNSWICK MEADOWS DEVELOPMENT
TOWN OF BRUNSWICK, RENSSELAER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

OPRHP FILE NO. 05 PR O1626

Prepared for
JPJ Partnership
4 Joseph Street
Troy, New York 12180

Prepared by
Stephen J. Oberon
Columbia Heritage, Ltd.
P.O. Box 235
Old Chatham, New York 12136

Report CA557AB-2-8-06
August 2006

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INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY

Residential development is proposed for an approximately 18.3-acre (7.4-hectare) parcel of vacant land located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Brunswick in west-central Rensselaer County, New York west of NYS Route 142. The affected area consists of flat to gently to moderately sloping current and abandoned farmland and pasture, with steep slope in the westernmost subarea overlooking a small unnamed stream.

A Phase IA site assessment study was carried out in October 2005 to evaluate the potential of the parcel for containing buried Native and/or European American era cultural remains, based on known settlement patterns associated with these two occupations, documented cultural resources in the immediate vicinity of the property, and a reconnaissance of the property to identify subareas of greater and lesser archaeological sensitivity. The flatter, better drained portions of the affected area were considered to have an above-average potential for containing buried Native American cultural remains. Historical sources indicate a below average potential for the presence of European American era structural remains or cultural features within all but the easternmost portion of the proposed development. No structures or visible ruins stand within the affected area. As part of the Phase IA study, standing structures within view of the study area were evaluated with regard to meeting minimum age requirements for inclusion on the State or National Register of Historic Places. One building meeting these criteria was identified with a view of the proposed undertaking, located immediately adjacent to the northeastern limits of the property.

Based on the findings of this Phase IA site assessment, a Phase IB site identification survey was recommended for portions of the affected area not characterized by steep slope or poor drainage, in order to determine whether buried cultural resources are in fact subject to project impact. Following these recommendations, a Phase IB site identification survey was carried out for the affected area in April 2006 to determine whether buried cultural remains are in fact present within the affected area. The survey systematically inspected or shovel tested the affected area.

Evidence of Native American activity was encountered in the southwestern corner of the development area and sparse, scattered European American era items were noted across the inspected farm field. Based on the findings of this survey, additional investigation of the southwestern subarea was recommended as part of a Phase II site evaluation study. The first component of this study was performed in May 2006, as the southwestern part of the field was replowed and again inspected in its entirety. Additional Native American material was encountered and the spatial extent of the archaeological deposit defined. Design plans were modified to exclude this subarea and an adjacent 100-foot (30.4-meter) buffer zone from construction impact. If this plan is followed, proposed construction may be seen to have no effect on cultural resources and no further investigation is recommended. Additional Phase II investigation would be necessary if this subarea were ever to be affected by future construction.

PHASE IA SITE ASSESSMENT STUDY

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Residential development is proposed for a parcel encompassing roughly 18.3 acres (7.4 hectares) of mostly flat to gently and moderately sloping terrain with one steeply sloping subarea, situated in west central Rensselaer County, New York, in the east-central portion of the state. The site is located in the northwestern portion of the Town of Brunswick, west of NYS Route 142 (Grange Road) and south southeast of Hialeah Drive, just south of the City of Troy limits. The study area lies approximately 0.3 miles (0.5 kilometers) east of NYS Route 40, less than 500 feet (152 meters) south of the Lansingburgh Reservoir, and roughly 1.3 miles (2.1 kilometers) east of the Hudson River.

This portion of the Town of Brunswick, east of the northern portion of the City of Troy, contains mostly residential structures dating from the second half of the twentieth century, some commercial development along major roads such as NYS Route 142 and NYS Route 40, with undeveloped meadows and wooded areas, and some active farmland. Most of the development site was recently cultivated and its immediate vicinity is characterized by post-World War II residences along Hialeah Drive and NYS Route 142, which also contains several older houses and barns. The study area itself contains no standing structures.

The proposed action involves clearing existing vegetation from wooded subareas to be developed, grading and filling as needed, construction of 136 condominium residential units located in 34 four-unit buildings, a circular loop road, an access road to NYS Route 142, and parking facilities, installing water and sewer lines, mostly within roadways, and landscaping. Walking trails, green space and a picnic pavilion are proposed for the northwestern corner of the parcel, along and above an unnamed stream that flows roughly south to north near the western limits of the property.

The proposed development site is located near the eastern edge of the Hudson Valley portion of the Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands region of New York State, a 10- to 20-mile (16- to 32-kilometer)-wide lowland situated between the Taconic Hills on the east and the Helderberg Escarpment on the west with the Hudson River running down the center. The region is geologically characterized by Cambrian Age shale and shaly sandstone bedrock covered by glacial lake and kame deposits (Thompson 1966: Figs. 8 & 33). Soils present within the proposed development area are generally characterized by fair to good drainage. Specifically, these consist of moderately well-drained Hudson silt loam in the westernmost area near the stream, moderately well-drained Elmridge very fine sandy loam over most of the affected area, with the eastern part of the parcel characterized by more poorly drained Shaker very fine sandy loam and the south by Hoosic gravelly loam. The traits of soils present in the study area as described in the Soil Survey of Rensselaer County (USDA 1991) are summarized below.

Mapped Soil Type and Symbol	Slope	Drainage	Origin/Parent Material
Hudson silt loam - HuE	25-35%	moderate	silt & clay deposits
Hoosic gravelly loam - HoB	3-8%	well	glacial outwash
Shaker very fine sandy loam - SwA	0-3%	somewhat poor to poor	clayey sediment
Elmridge very fine sandy loam - ElB	3-8%	moderate	dissected lake plain

Consequently, the potential must be recognized for as-yet-undocumented sites of Native American occupation to be present in better-drained, flatter portions of the study area, representing the remains of what would most likely have been seasonal occupations by small groups exploiting the plant and animal resources offered by the stream environment. Such occupations would most likely have been a component in the seasonal patterns of movement that characterized indigenous populations through at least the Archaic and Transitional periods, although small seasonal occupation sites were also present during later times.

As noted, Native American archaeological remains likely to be present in the study area would probably consist of small, seasonally occupied camps that would have supported small numbers of people for short periods of time, probably on a recurring basis. Cultural remains associated with such sites typically are sparse, shallow and spatially restricted, although they may include hearths, storage pits and/or traces of structures. Larger sites may also include extensive refuse deposits and fortifications. Exposed veins of lithic resources suitable for the manufacture of stone tools, and rock formations such as caves and overhangs that could provide shelter, are also likely to have attracted the indigenous population of the area, as are certain natural phenomena, such as springs and unique rock formations, that would have held religious significance. The physiographic character of the study area precludes the presence of these latter categories of sites. Reconnaissance of the property noted no exposed deposits of lithic material known to have been used in the manufacture of stone tools, no rock overhangs or caves that might have served as shelters, and no natural features known to have been endowed with religious significance. Despite the elimination of sensitivity for this category of sites, the potential may be seen to exist for the presence within the study area of Native American cultural remains pertaining to at least the last 3500 years during which this region has seen human occupation.

European American Era

European American era settlement of this portion of what is now the Town of Brunswick dates to the later decades of the seventeenth century. Early settlement of this area was focused along the Hudson River to the southwest and west, at locations inland along streams where energy to drive water powered industries was available, and at intersections of major early roads such as what are now known as NYS Routes 142 and 40 and NYS Route 7 to the south. The hamlet of Brunswick Center at the intersection of what are now routes 142 and 7 to the southeast of the study area was such a community.

Outside these more nucleated locations, settlement was characterized by scattered farmsteads, with houses and other buildings constructed along roadways. Most early residents engaged in primarily subsistence farming, with local industrial and commercial activity focused in rural service centers such as Brunswick Center, and later in the growing urban centers of Troy and Lansingburgh. The development and elaboration of the railroad transportation network during the middle decades of the nineteenth century and the growth of industry during the Civil War era increased the power of larger regional centers such as Troy and Rensselaer to attract both capital and population at the expense of local manufacturing businesses. The southwestern portion of the Town of Brunswick benefited from its proximity to the burgeoning urban centers. The upland area served as a source of water for Troy as early as 1833, when the City Water Works, formerly the Troy Water Works, constructed three reservoirs along the Piscawan Kill. A fourth reservoir known as the "Fire Dam" was built west of Oakwood Avenue in 1838 and a fifth was built two miles to the north in 1840. These were located to the southwest of the study area.

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, the village of Lansingburgh, directly west of the study area, developed its own water supply system. This included construction of three reservoirs known as the Storage, Interceptor, and Distributor Reservoirs, the latter of which was connected to the distribution mains in Lansingburgh. The Lansingburgh Reservoir, located just north of the study area, was the northern component of this water supply system between 1900 and its abandonment in 1906, when the City of Troy, which now included Lansingburgh, began drawing its water from the recently-completed Tomhannock reservoir. During the post-World War II era, the Town of Brunswick and other areas around the peripheries of urban areas saw increasing development as residential communities for populations employed in the centers and farms gave way to clusters of single family homes and residential complexes.

The historical and archaeological site files maintained by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in Albany list six sites within one mile of the study area pertaining to the European American era of settlement. They are summarized as follows.

<u>Site File Number</u>	<u>Name/Description</u>	<u>Distance</u>
A08340.01699	Rectangular Depression - Yard Deposit	0.8mi/1.3km
A08340.01071	Oakwood Business Park King House Foundation	0.9mi/1.4km
A08340.01072	Oakwood Business Park House Foundation	0.9mi/1.4km
A08340.00054	Boradille - Late 19th c. residence	0.6mi/0.9km
A08340.01697	1950's Drive-In Restaurant [site of late 19th c. house]	0.8mi/1.3km
A08340.01698	foundation?	0.8mi/1.3km

Based on known European American era settlement patterns, a walking reconnaissance of the affected area, and a search of historical texts and maps, a below average potential for buried cultural remains pertaining to this period of occupation is seen to be present for all but the easternmost portion of the proposed development area. Because Grange Road (NYS Route 142) dates from at least the middle of the nineteenth century, a theoretical potential exists for the presence along this roadway of the remains of structures razed or abandoned prior to the publication of detailed maps of the area in 1854. The presence of a structure depicted on nineteenth century maps of the area just northeast of the limits of the project parcel, along with an associated barn, decreases this potential for the area just to the south of that house, which lies within the affected area, to contain additional residential structures, although the potential exists for the remains of farm-related outbuildings to be present.

Nineteenth century maps depict that structure, attributed to "A. Lerversee" in 1854, "J. Morrigan" in 1861, and "L. Lerversee" in 1876 along the west side of the roadway, which appears to have been straightened between 1861 and 1876 (Rogerson 1854, Lake and Beers 1861, Beers 1876). The land proposed for development appears to have been utilized for agricultural and pasturing activity over at least the past one and one half centuries.

Town of Brunswick Historian Sharon Martin Zankel was consulted regarding known use of the parcel in the past. A check of cadastral maps for the years 1854, 1862, and 1876 and the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Federal Censuses indicated "the subject property was used for agricultural purposes throughout the nineteenth century". The *Rensselaer County Directory* for 1870-1871 notes "the landowners along what is now Route 142, formerly the Lansingburgh-Brunswick Turnpike, were engaged in farming" In addition, Ms. Zankel reported no cemeteries are located on the subject property and no "designated historic landmarks" lie in the vicinity of the proposed development parcel (Sharon Zankel to Thomas Murley, P.E. 28 February 2005).

RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase IB site identification survey is recommended for the flatter, better-drained portions of the affected area, as such locations in this physiographic setting must be considered to have an above average potential for the presence of buried Native American cultural remains. A below average potential was assessed for early European American era cultural remains to be present in all but the easternmost portion of the proposed development area.

This Phase IB survey should employ sampling methods adequate for detecting traces of the small, seasonally occupied camps likely to occur in this physiographic setting, as well as any deposits associated with early European American era cultural activity areas and structures, and any larger occupation sites and/or activity areas that might be present.

PHASE IB SITE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase IA site assessment performed for this 18.3-acre (7.4-hectare) study area identified a potential for buried Native American cultural remains to be present within flatter, better-drained portions of the property that comprise most of the area proposed for development. This assessment was based on the proximity of documented Native American occupation in this part of the Town of Brunswick and the fact that better drained lands near a source of water are known to have been attractive to indigenous inhabitants of the region.

Flatter, better-drained locations near a water source have been found to have been preferred by indigenous populations in the Northeast for occupations ranging from small camps to villages. In times of turmoil, defensive considerations were added to these criteria. Steeply sloping and poorly drained areas or wetlands would generally be seen as of low potential for the occurrence of Native American cultural resources.

Exceptions to this assessment would include steeply sloping locations where lithic resources such as chert would have been accessible to indigenous populations and/or where rock overhangs and caves that could have served as shelters are present. Although poorly-drained areas would seldom be expected to contain habitation sites, the more elevated, better-drained peripheries of such places are likely to have been selected for camps from which the plant and animal resources of the wetter areas would be exploited. Such camps would have served as temporary habitation sites and locations where food was prepared, tools completed and repaired, and animal resources processed (i.e., skinned, butchered, smoked, dried) after being procured nearby.

Smaller sites, which predominate prior to the later Woodland Period and continue to occur during this time, are known to have been occupied by indigenous populations in conjunction with what was usually a seasonal exploitation of plant and animal resources. Generally, such camps would be inhabited for short periods of time, although such episodes of occupation are known to have continued on a regular basis over many centuries.

The inventory of reported archaeological sites for this area indicates that Native American occupation of this part of the Town of Brunswick persisted from at least the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland period (c. 2400BC-AD 1640) and on into the European American era of settlement during the later seventeenth and eighteenth century. Based on this information, the temporal and cultural affiliation of Native American era archaeological remains that might be expected to occur in the vicinity of the development parcel could represent all but the earlier phases of human culture in this region.

As mentioned above, occupation through at least the Middle Woodland Period was considered likely to have occurred on a seasonal basis and to have usually been associated with the exploitation of nearby plant and animal resources. The material remains of sites reflecting such behavior are most likely to be sparse, shallow and spatially restricted, although deeper cultural features and remains of structures may be present. Larger sites, usually pertaining to Woodland period occupations, may include deep refuse deposits, remains of more substantial structures and defensive constructions, such as stockades.

Because reconnaissance had revealed no outcrops of lithic material likely to have been utilized in the manufacture of stone tools, the potential for the presence of bedrock quarry sites was considered low. The absence of caves and rock overhangs eliminates the potential for shelters associated with such features to be present within the affected area. The presence of glacial outwash near the ground surface raises the possibility of localized exploitation of accessible cobbles and boulders of chert, quartz, quartzite and other lithic resources suitable for the manufacture of stone tools and the presence of small stone processing stations and workshops.

The soils within the affected area contain glacial till and outwash of variable texture (e.g., silt-clay, boulder-clay), usually poorly sorted, resulting from diamict deposition beneath glacial ice, and forming a relatively impermeable "loamy matrix" (Cadwell and Dineen 1987). Habitation potential increases in subareas closer to the stream. No traces of structures or other anomalies likely to be associated with buried cultural resources were noted in reconnaissance.

Published sources identify one European American era building along the west side of what is now known as Grange Road or NYS Route 142 in the vicinity of the affected area. No non-agricultural activity for the area in which development is now proposed is noted in historical texts or maps consulted (Rogerson 1854, Lake and Beers 1861, Beers 1876). Because this part of Rensselaer County has seen European American era occupation since the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the potential must be considered for the presence of remains of very early structures that were razed prior to the publication of area maps showing individual buildings. This is primarily true along early roadways, in whose proximity early buildings were usually constructed.

Like smaller Native American sites, the archaeological remains of early buildings that were abandoned prior to the publication of area maps showing individual structures, eighteenth century military activity, and cultural features associated with such sites would be likely to be spatially restricted and characterized by sparse cultural material quite limited in vertical extent and occurring near the ground surface in areas not characterized by stream or erosion deposition. Therefore, methods selected for archaeological field investigation would need to be sensitive enough to detect the presence of these smaller Native and European American era sites that are characterized by relatively sparse cultural material, as well as larger sites.

METHODOLOGY

The affected area ranges topographically from flat through gently and moderately terrain, with steep slopes in the westernmost subarea above a small stream. The parcel consists of active and abandoned agricultural fields and pasture land, the northernmost portion of which has returned to forest. Proposed development will be focused on the more gently sloping portions of the parcel, with the areas above and adjacent to the stream reserved as green space and picnic area.

An archaeological sampling plan was developed that called for the open portion of the affected area to be archaeologically inspected after it had been plowed in its entirety, disked and washed by several heavy rains to settle smaller particle matter. Wooded subareas with slopes not greater than 12 percent would be sampled by means of hand-dug shovel test holes executed in a grid pattern and placed at intervals of approximately 50 feet (15 meters), with adjustments in spacing made as required to follow topographic features or avoid obstacles such as large trees and any zones of obvious prior serious upper soil disturbance. Subareas characterized by standing surface water or slopes greater than 12 percent would be excluded from sampling. Shovel test holes would be dug using small hand tools and their contents would be screened through 1/4-inch (6.25-millimeter) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of smaller cultural items. The more poorly drained flood plain of the small stream that flows in the westernmost portion of the property, where no construction impact is proposed, would also be excluded from the sampling universe.

Any Native American era cultural items recovered would be marked with a numbered pin flag and their location later recorded on the project map along with that of other sampling units. Any relative concentrations of pre-World War II European American era material would also be marked. Any isolated test holes that produced Native American cultural material or a relative concentration of European American era items would be more intensively sampled by means of eight additional screened shovel tests placed at 13-foot (4-meter) intervals at cardinal points around the find spot to determine whether a likely site of cultural activity or a stray find was indicated. Any subarea where a grouping of Native American cultural material or relative concentrations of pre-World War II era European American era items were encountered would be treated as a focus of cultural activity.

Such methods are considered adequate for detecting traces of smaller Native American camps, special purpose sites and early Euro-American era sites as well as any larger Native or European American era occupations that might be present. Evidence of the remains of very small buildings, such as privies, and single-episode single-person Native American activity areas are less likely to be detected by the 50-foot (15-meter) interval. Since the vicinity of small buildings is usually characterized by some scatter of cultural material, it was hoped the more concentrated presence of cultural items would in turn lead to the identification of these features and/or structural remains during the more intensive investigation that follows initial identification. This potential would be increased by the fact that the areas nearest Grange Road (NYS Route 142) would be prepared and inspected in their entirety. Likewise, the intensive additional sampling around any isolated Native American era item encountered would increase the chance of correctly identifying spatially restricted sites as activity areas rather than stray finds.

Assessment of soils present within the affected area, containing gravels and other glacial deposits on or just beneath the ground surface, indicated a low potential for the presence of deeply buried culture-bearing soils, further decreased by the fact that construction impact would avoid the vicinity of the stream.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Phase IB field investigation of the proposed development site was carried out in October and November 2005 and in April 1006, under good to excellent field conditions, temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (10 and 15.5 degrees Centigrade), and little or no precipitation. Ground visibility was good to excellent poor in the prepared field and poor in wooded areas due to the presence of decayed vegetation on the ground surface of the forest. Soils were found to be moist to moderately dry in areas sampled. The Phase IB field investigation was carried out by the Principal Investigator, assisted by Ted Roberts.

Most of the affected area, consisting of flat to undulating recently active agricultural field not planted this spring, was plowed, disked and archaeologically inspected after being washed by several heavy rains to settle smaller particle matter. The entirety of the agricultural field was prepared and inspected in overlapping contiguous transects approximately 10 feet (3 meters) wide, walked following the path of the plow.

For portions of the affected area where preparation for inspection was not feasible, hand-dug shovel test holes were placed approximately 50 feet (15 meters) apart in parallel transects spaced at the same distance, forming a grid pattern, as outlined in the previous section. Test holes measured roughly 24 inches (60 centimeters) in diameter and extended into culturally sterile soil. The contents of each shovel test were screened through 1/4-inch (6.25-millimeter) hardware cloth to facilitate the recovery of smaller cultural items. The sampling pattern just described was varied slightly to avoid obstacles such as large trees and to follow the topographic contour of 12% slope or less. The locations of shovel test holes are depicted on a map included as an appendix to this document as are the soil profiles recorded for all tests executed.

Culturally sterile soil consisted of yellow red sand with coarse, medium and fine gravels, under medium to dark brown sandy silt loam with coarse, medium and fine gravels and cobbles. All test holes were characterized by an initial stratum of dark brown leaf and root mat. The upper soil stratum was found relatively consistent with regard to depth, extending between 4.8 and 9.2 inches (12 and 23 centimeters) beneath the root mat, with the occurrence of culturally sterile soils in most tests falling between 6.4 and 8.4 inches (16 and 21 centimeters). This appears to indicate an old, rather shallow zone of plow disturbance. A fully-developed plow zone was noted in the prepared field.

Five pieces of Native American cultural material, consisting of a broken biface, a reworked primary reduction flake, a core fragment, and a tertiary reduction flake, were encountered in inspection of the southwestern corner of the prepared field, along with scattered European American era items across the inspection area. The Native American material was concentrated in a roughly 140-by-90-foot (43-by-27-meter) area. No cultural material was recovered in test hole sampling. No problems occurred that might have negatively affected or otherwise influenced the process or outcome of the Phase IB field investigation.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Systematic archaeological inspection and subsurface sampling of the proposed approximately 18.3-acre (7.4-hectare) development property produced five items associated with the Native American occupation of the region, occurring in relative close proximity to one another, along with sparse and scattered material dating from the European American era of occupation.

Based on these findings, more intensive investigation is recommended for the portion of the affected area that produced Native American cultural material. The European American era items encountered in the archaeological inspection of the parcel are interpreted as not reflecting focused cultural activity or the presence of a former structure but rather to be bi-products of agricultural activities carried out on the property over the past one and one-half centuries. Development is seen to have no effect on cultural resources with the exception of the southwestern corner of the project area, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended for these other areas.

LIMITED PHASE II INVESTIGATION - SITE BOUNDARY STUDY

Following the recommendations of the Phase IB report and ORPHP guidelines for such situations, additional investigation was carried out in order to better define the extent of the Native American archaeological site identified during Phase IB inspection of the southwesternmost portion of the proposed development parcel. In May of 2006, the southwestern corner of the affected area, extending approximately 240 feet (73 meters) north-south and 200 feet (61 meters) east-west, was replowed in its entirety and again 100% inspected after being washed by several heavy rains to settle smaller particle matter. The prepared area was archaeologically inspected following the path of the plow in contiguous, slightly overlapping walking transects approximately 8 feet (2.5-meters) wide. Once again, any locations of Native American cultural items were marked with numbered pin flags and their position again mapped using a Global Positioning System. Ground visibility was excellent, soils were dry to slightly moist, and weather conditions favorable, with temperature ranging between 55 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (12.7 and 15.5 degrees Centigrade).

Ten additional pieces of Native American cultural material were encountered, concentrated in an area measuring roughly 105 by 70 feet (32 by 21.3 meters), focused even more tightly in the southwest corner of the development area. No indigenous cultural items were encountered farther to the north, east or south than those collected in the original inspection, while two pieces encountered farther to the west extended the limits of the site to the edge of the wooded subarea adjacent to the steep slope down to the stream and its floodplain. Cultural material recovered during the second inspection consisted of a complete biface, a partial scraper, a reworked primary reduction flake, four secondary reduction flakes, two tertiary reduction flakes and a possible hammerstone.

Based on these two systematic archaeological inspections of 100% of the prepared area under ideal field conditions, the Brunswick Meadows archaeological site appears to extend 187 feet (60 meters) east-west and 85 feet (26 meters) north-south. Further archaeological investigation of this subarea by means of single and/or clustered test units is recommended to determine the potential of the site to contain significant cultural information would be recommended if project impact cannot be avoided. Project plans have been modified so as to exclude the identified site area and a 100-foot (30-meter) buffer zone from project impact. The applicant has agreed to install a protective fence to mark this archaeologically-sensitive area during construction and protect against inadvertent impact by heavy machinery. As long as the identified archaeological site is avoided in this manner, proposed construction may be seen to have no effect on cultural resources and no further investigation is recommended. Should circumstances change, the second component of a Phase II site evaluation study is recommended prior to any impact to the site or buffer area.

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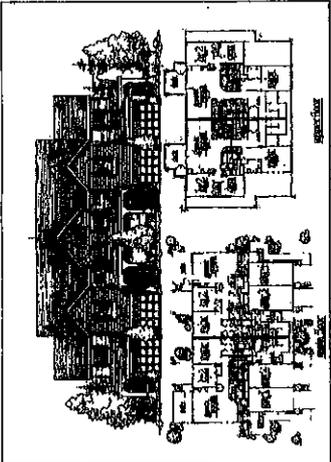
FIGURES

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TOWN OF BRUNSWICK, NEW YORK
 RESIDENTIAL CONDOMINIUM COMMUNITY

PROPOSED BRUNSWICK MEADOWS
 Residential Condominium Community
 TOWN OF BRUNSWICK, NEW YORK

PROJECT: BRUNSWICK MEADOWS
 PREPARED BY: [Firm Name]
 DATE: [Date]
 SHEET: MP-1



TYPICAL 4-UNIT CONDOMINIUM PLAN

BRUNSWICK MEADOWS
 CONDOMINIUM RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY
 Address: 371, Inc.
 6 Century 1st Drive
 Latham, NY 12110
 Tax Map No. 20700-2-29
 Zoned District: R-2
 Present: R-2 Residential and A-40 Agricultural
 PUD Area: Planned Development District (PDD)
 PDD Approval: Approved by the Planning Board
 Condominium Regulations: Community
 4-1 Building
 4-2 Building
 4-3 Building
 4-4 Building
 4-5 Building
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SITE DATA

ITEM	QUANTITY	REMARKS
TOTAL LOT AREA	100,000 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL COVERED AREA	100,000 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL UNCOVERED AREA	100,000 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL PAVED AREA	100,000 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL GREEN SPACE	100,000 SQ. FT.	
TOTAL TREES	100	
TOTAL PLANTS	100	
TOTAL BUSHES	100	
TOTAL FLOWERS	100	
TOTAL SEEDS	100	
TOTAL SOIL	100	
TOTAL WATER	100	
TOTAL AIR	100	
TOTAL LIGHT	100	
TOTAL SOUND	100	
TOTAL VIBRATION	100	
TOTAL TEMPERATURE	100	
TOTAL HUMIDITY	100	
TOTAL WIND	100	
TOTAL RAIN	100	
TOTAL SNOW	100	
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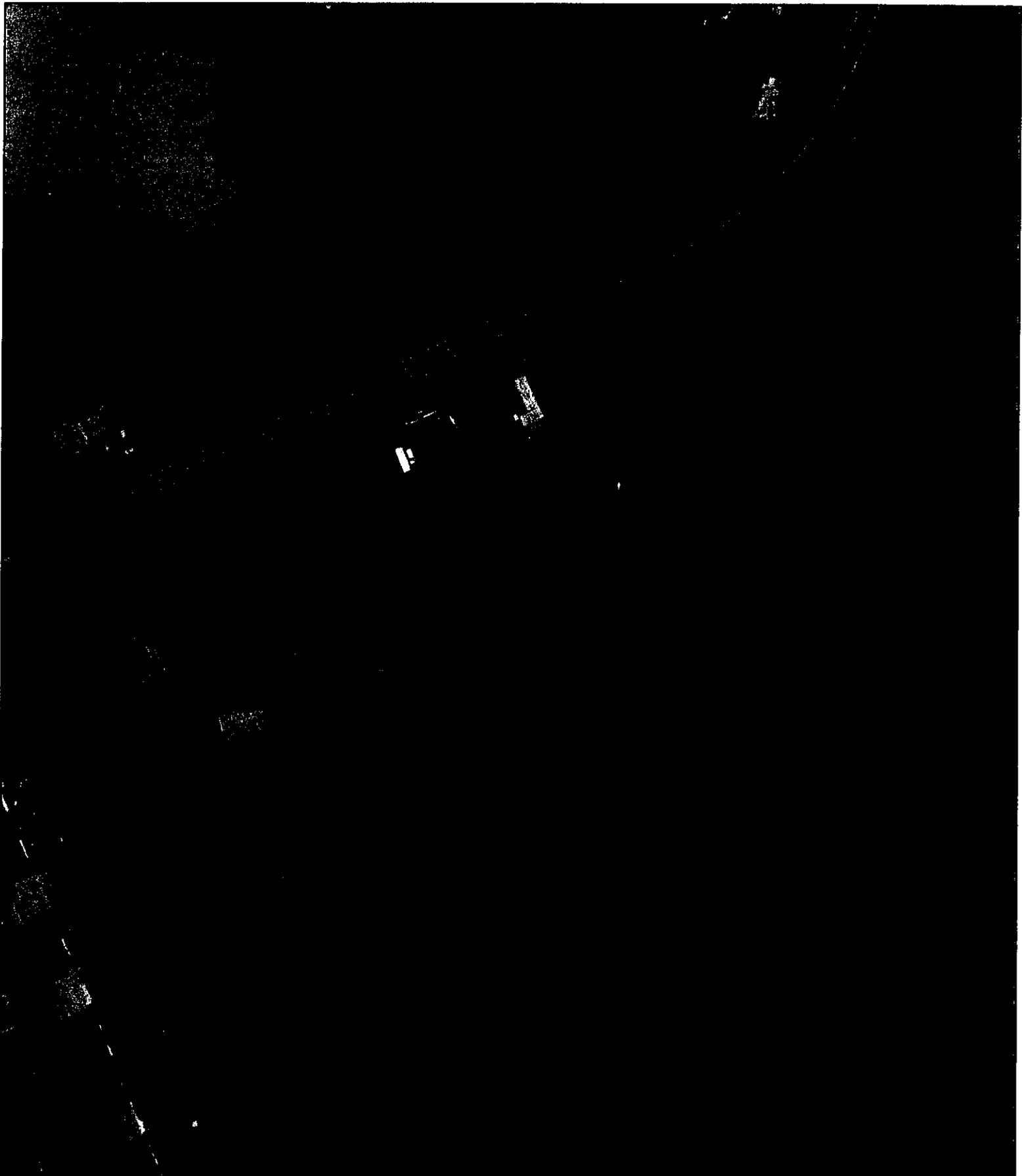
STUDY AREA AND VICINITY - 1861
 (from Lake and Beers 1861)

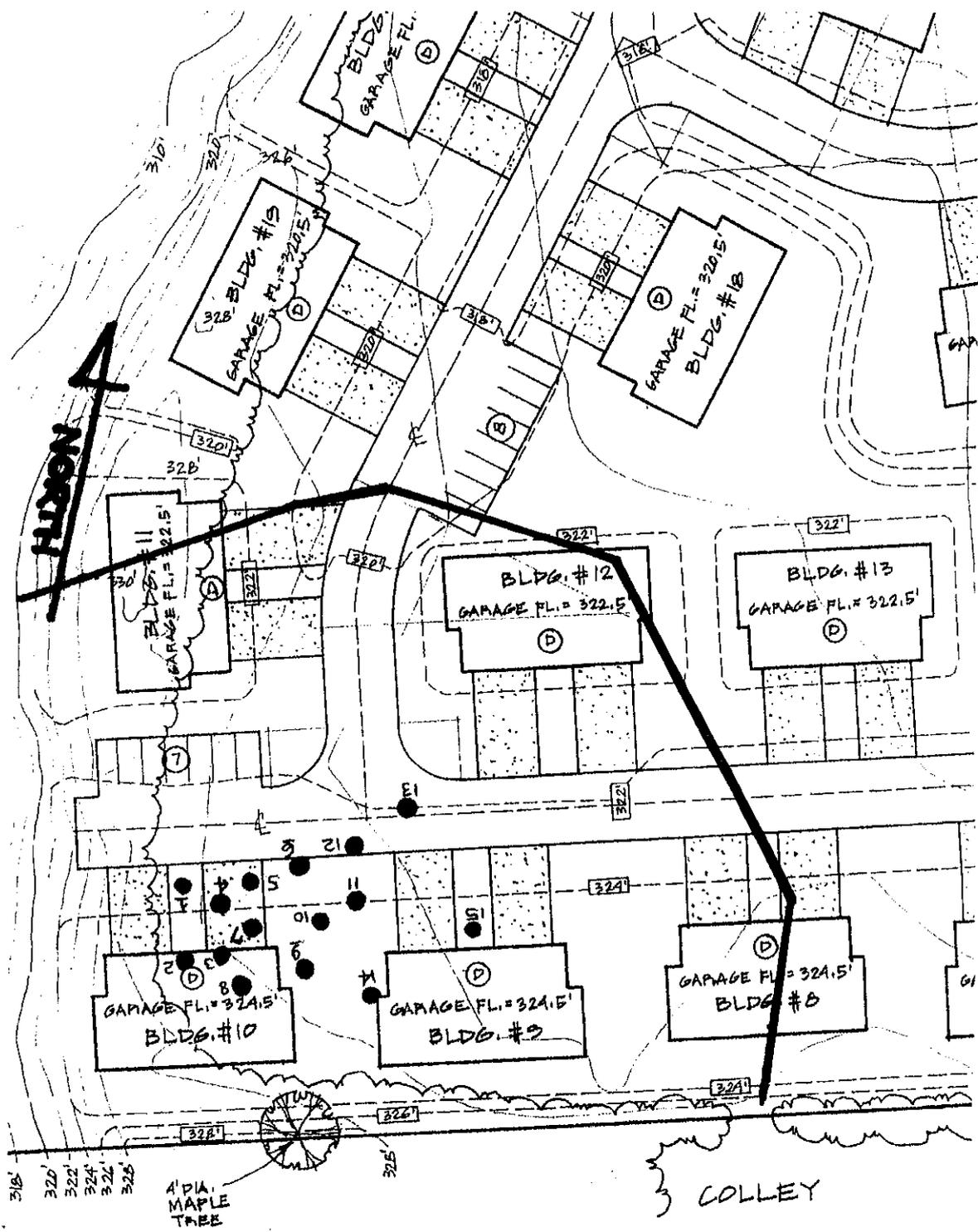


STUDY AREA AND VICINITY - 1854
 (from Rogerson 1854)

J. Betts

**STUDY AREA AND VICINITY WITH SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS,
INSPECTED AREAS AND NATIVE AMERICAN FIND SPOTS**





DETAIL OF SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF AFFECTED
 AREA SHOWING FIND LOCATIONS AND BUFFER

50ft
 15m

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

FS	Artifact
1	partial hammerstone??
2	turtiary flake
3	turtiary flake
4	half biface
5	reworked primary flake
6	core fragment
7	secondary reduction flake
8	secondary reduction flake
9	secondary reduction flake
10	turtiary flake
11	highly worked complete biface
12	partial scraper
13	secondary reduction flake
14	reworked primary flake
15	turtiary flake

PHOTODOCUMENTATION



PHOTO 1 - Potentially Eligible Structure seen from NE edge of project area (view to WNW)



PHOTO 2 - Project parcel from eastern limits of affected area (view to W)

SUBSURFACE SAMPLING RECORD

NO	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-37	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
2	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
3	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
4	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
5	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
6	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
7	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
8	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	24-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
9	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	22-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
10	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
11	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
12	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
13	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	22-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
14	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
15	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
16	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
17	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	21-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
18	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
19	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
20	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
21	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None

Shovel Test Bl.	Level / Depth (cm.)	Stratigraphy 1	Level / Depth (cm.)	Stratigraphy 2	Cultural Materials
1	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-37	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
2	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
3	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
4	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-41	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
5	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
6	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
7	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
8	0-23	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	24-39	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
9	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	22-38	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
10	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
11	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
12	0-19	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	20-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
13	0-21	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	22-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
14	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
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16	0-16	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	17-33	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
17	0-20	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	21-36	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
18	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
19	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
20	0-17	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	18-34	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None
21	0-18	10 YR 4/2 DK BROWN SA	19-35	5 YR 5/6 YEL RED SAND	None