Appendix H

Cultural Resource Reports

Appendix H-1

Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study

TRACKER

Archaeology Services, Inc.

REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision
Dix Hills, Township of Huntington
Suffolk County, New York

January 2002

Prepared for:

Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC
Melville, New York

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Report #: 160

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ABSTRACT

During December, 2001, TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision in Dix Hills, New York. The purpose of Phase IA documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the property for the recovery of archaeological remains.

Documentary research has revealed that the study area is situated in an area of high potential for the recovery of prehistoric remains. The property has a moderate potential for the recovery of historic sites. The high and moderate potentials are limited to that portion of the property not containing old sand mining pits or steep slopes from the natural topography.

Recommendations were made to conduct a Phase IB archaeological survey on the project area prior to any ground-breaking. The survey can be limited to relatively level areas of the parcel (less than 15% slopes) and not within old sand mining pits.

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INTRODUCTION

Between December 17 and 28, 2001, TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IA archaeological documentary study for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision in Dix Hills, Township of Huntington, Suffolk County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the property for the recovery of archaeological remains. This was accomplished by a review of the original and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps, and documents.

A prehistoric site file search was conducted utilizing the New York State Historic Preservation Office - Field Services Bureau in Waterford, New York. The National Archaeological Data Base, a federally sponsored project, was queried via the internet to review any pertinent information. Research institutions utilized included: New York State archives at Stony Brook, Half Hollow Hills and North Babylon Public Libraries and the library at TRACKER.

The property is bounded on the west by Manor Lane, on the south by Jericho Turnpike (a small strip mall is located on the corner of Manor Lane and Jericho Turnpike), and on the north and east by private properties. The parcel is approximately 35 acres in size.

The study was complete by TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. of North Babylon, New York. Prehistoric research was conducted by Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A. Report preparation by Alfred Cammisa and Felicia B. Cammisa, B.A. Photographs by Alfred Cammisa and Felicia Cammisa. Text on Word Perfect 8. Topographic assistance with Terrain Navigator 5.

The work was performed for Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC of Melville, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The study are is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the northwest part of Suffolk County. This portion of New York lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The coastal plain slopes gently eastward and is actually a strip of recently emerged sea bottom. The soils in this region consist largely of sand, clay and marl (a mixture of clay, finely fragmented shell and calcite). This region of Suffolk County lies on Ronkonkoma Moraine. This moraine extends from Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island Muskeget and Tuckernuck Islands to Montauk Point to Lake Success in western Nassau County. From Lake Success to the East River, this moraine underlies the younger Harbor Hills Moraine (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-186, ; Soren and Jensen 1974).

The section of the Ronkonkoma Moraine at Dix Hills, Manetto Hills and Half Hollow Hills is also referred to as the Manetto Hills Interlobate Zone. Their geology includes the usual moraine sediments such as outwash and meltout till, plus flow till interbedded in the outwash, deltaic beds of ornately cross-bedded sands (topsets), steeply dipping sands (forest beds), layers of silty clay and clay (the bottomset lake beds), as well as a variety of gravel deposits in meltwater channels that dissect the hills (Sirkin 1995:41).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the study area consist of Cut and Fill land, gently sloping, Cut and fill land, sloping, Carver and Plymouth sands, 15 to 35 percent slopes, Riverhead sandy loam 3 to 8 percent slope with perhaps a bit of Montauk silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slope (Warner 1975: map #64, pgs. 67, 68, 74, 83).

Cut and fill land is made up of areas that have been altered in grading operations for housing developments, shopping centers and similar non-farm uses. Gently sloping areas consist of at least 75 percent cut and fill soils while sloping areas consist of at least 60 to 70 percent cut and fill soils. The remaining soils consist of Carver, Haven, Riverhead or Plymouth soils (Warner 1975:68).

Carver and Plymouth soils are deep, excessively drained, coarse textured soils. Native vegetation is white oak, black oak, scrub oak, and pitch pine. The 15 to 35 percent slopes are found almost exclusively on moraines, except for a few areas along side slopes of drainage ways. Slopes are generally complex, especially along the Ronkonkoma Moraine (Warner 1975 66-67).

Riverhead soils are deep, well drained, moderately coarse textured. Native vegetation is black oak, white oak, red oak, and scrub oak. The 3 to 8 percent slopes are found on both moraines and outwash plains (Warner 1975:83).

The Montauk series consists of deep, well drained to moderately well drained, moderately coarse textured to medium-textured soils that formed in fine sandy loam or in a mantle of silt loam and loam. Native vegetation is white oak, red oak, and scarlet oak. The silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes are found on moraines. The underlying till near Huntington contains more silt and clay than the till in the eastern parts of the county. This soil also contains more gray streaks in the lower part of the subsoil than is typical for this series (Warner 1975:73-74).

Elevations on the property range from about 200 to 300 feet above mean sea level. The U.S.G.S. shows the area along Jericho Turnpike as having an "intricate surface area" (USGS symbol glossary) where actual contour lines are not depicted. This is also noted as likely being an area of sand pits (see Figure 1). This area likely corresponds with the aforementioned Cut and fill soils (see above sub-chapter).

Jericho Turnpike itself appears to traverse between two high hills in this small section of the road (Figure 1).

Hydrology

A fresh water pond is located approximately 800 feet southeast off the east edge of the study property. The Suffolk County Soil Survey also depicts a small wet area adjacent to the pond's northwest corner. An intermittent drainage is seen flowing south from the study area away (and downslope) from the pond.

The freshwater wetlands were likely formed as a result of the local topography and the large amounts of clay in the soil (see Cammisa et al 2000).

Vegetation

The predominant forest community inhabiting the Coastal Plain in this vicinity (Cape Cod to the Carolinas) was the Northern Pine-Oak Forest. These forests are maintained largely by the effects of frequent fires. Were it not for the fires which the pine species have adapted to, these forests would slowly turn Mesic, dominated by oaks, hickories and red maple. Northern Pine-Oak Forests fall within the larger Xeric Forests category. Xeric forests occur on sandy or otherwise poor soils that are overly dry. This forest type generally has a lower species diversity than bottom land forests (Kricher 1988: 16-17, 65-66).

The Pine-Oak Forest biome contained pitch pine, virginia pine, bear oak, blackjack oak, chinkapin oak, scarlet oak, post oak, black oak, and eastern red cedar. The under-story consisted of bearberry,

huckleberry, inkberry, broom crowberry, lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, and wild raisin (Kricher 1988 16-17, 65-66; Little 1984:298, 397).

At the time of the Phase IA investigation, the property consisted largely of an oak forest with sparse undergrowth which included laurel. The area adjacent to Jericho Turnpike had been stripped from what appeared to be sand mining.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

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

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

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

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

For more information, the reader is urged to consult Ritchie (1980) and Ritchie and Funk (1973).

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

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Site Description
5979	10304.000975	Elwood Farm: Interior site - Archaic and Woodland Period series of small recurrent base camps north of the pond and procurement camps mostly south of pond. Four hundred eight artifacts with flakes, FCR, points, bifaces, goundstone, preforms, unifaces, drill, hammerstone, paint pot, cores, and retouched flakes. Foot trail following ponds appears to date from Archaic Period (Cammisa et al 2000). This site is located across the street from the study area.
8448		West Hills Site.
7672		Commack Site: stray find.
7673		Dix Hills Site: stray find
7674		Half Hollow Hills Site: Late Archaic to Late Woodland with points, blades, axe.

An east-west Indian foot trail had been documented along present day Jericho Turnpike which borders the south side of the study area (see Historical Potential). This trail was a major transportation route at the time it was recorded during the Contact Period. It most assuredly existed prehistorically to have been well established by the seventeenth century. This foot trail appears to have extended west through Nassau County. A prehistoric site was encountered in Woodbury along this same road with a pond on it. Isolated finds were again located on this same road near another pond in Jericho (Cammisa 1997:5; Cammisa 1996 et al, Cammisa 2000).

Previous archaeological work by the New York State Museum and SUNY Stonybrook showed prehistoric remains all along Jericho Turnpike in this vicinity (Cammisa et al 2000).

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

-The study area lies directly across the street from a large, multi-component prehistoric site located on a pond.

-Jericho Turnpike was an Indian trail which likely was utilized since the Archaic Period. Prehistoric remains were scattered along this road (Cammisa et al 2000).

-Portions of the study area, especially along Jericho Turnpike, have been adversely affected by sand mining, and/or other stripping or filling episodes. Other areas of the property consist of steep sloping terrain.

In our opinion, the study area has a high potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites on certain areas of the parcel. The higher potential is limited to areas not sand mined and not along steep slopes of the property. Steep slopes and sand mined portions of the property have a low potential for recovery of archaeological remains. The type of site encountered would be likely related to the Elwood Farm Site and prehistoric travelers from either the Woodland or Archaic Period which used this path.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Contact Period (Seventeenth Century)
At the time of European contact and settlement, this section of Long Island was occupied by the Matinnecock tribe (Bolton 1975:map, 53-54; Stone-Levine 1908:161). The local branch of the Matinnecock tribe who inhabited the study area may have been the Winnecomac. As previously mentioned, two major Indian trails crossed near the study area. The closest of these foot trails was located along the present-day Jericho Turnpike(Stone nd:map; Huntington Historical Society 1937:17; Cammisa et al 2000).

The first deed for land in the Township of Huntington was in 1646 on property on Eaton's Neck. It was "deeded" by the Indians to the governor of New Haven, Connecticut (Thompson 1918:385).

By 1650 the Matinnecock tribe consisted of only 30 families. This number was most likely greatly reduced from their pre-Contact population. At this time "great numbers of Indian plantations now lie waste and vacant" (Bolton 1975:54).

The first conveyance of land to actual settlers was given in 1653 and included the western part of the Township, from Cold Spring Harbor to Northport and from the Sound to the old country road. In 1656, another deed, this time for the eastern part of the Township, from Northport Harbor to the Nissequogue River and from the Sound to the country road, was granted by the Indians to the settlers. The natives usually reserved the right to hunt and to live in their old wigwams (Thompson 1918:385; Street 1982:9).

Between 1653 and 1654, the Matinnecock "sold" the last of traditionally occupied territory to the new European settlers (Bolton 1975:54). It might be noted that the Native Americans had no previous custom of selling land. They did, however, have a practice of loaning or renting use of their customarily occupied territory for periods of time. The distinction between selling and renting or loaning use of land was probably blurred to the advantage of the newcomers as their population outstripped that of the original inhabitants. The migratory settlement patterns of the Native Americans were also advantageous to the colonists. The settlers were able to appropriate lands, usually the most fertile, during a season or year the natives camped elsewhere (Cammisa 1984:75).

The first mill was constructed in 1657 at Mill Dam Lane between Huntington Harbor and the village (Street 1982:9).

Eighteenth Century
Huntington Township originally consisted of both Huntington and Babylon Townships (Hall 1949:341; Bayles 1962:137).

Huntington, during this period, consisted of scattered settlements outside the village. Some of these localities were:
-Dix Hills - northern/upper Dix Hills, near Jericho Turnpike, was known as the Dumpling Hill section, a part of which is now called Elwood (note: present day Dumpling Hill Lane is currently located about 3500 feet north of the study area,
-Long Swamp - much of this locale is now called South Huntington. This area was surrounded by hills - the "swamp" probably resulted from runoff. Present day Depot Road (west branch of the Old Hollow Pond Road) trailed along the higher ground along the west side of the "long swamp" wetlands. The eastern branch of Old Hollow Pond Road (Lenox Road/Rogues Path) skirted the eastern (low ground) side of the "long swamp".
-West Hills,
-Winnecomack (Commack),
-Sweet Hollow (Melville),
-Half Way Hollow Hills,
-Old Field (Greenlawn),
-Clay Pitts (East Northport) (Hall 1949:341, 356; Thompson 1918:400; Bayles 1962:168; Huntington Historical Society 1937:198, 233).

The study area is probably located near the old Dumpling Hill section of Dix Hills (Figure 3).

During the American Revolution, the occupying British forces cut down orchards, seized crops, tore apart the Presbyterian Church for lumber and took the bell. Officers took possession of the pastor's house (Bayles 1962:148, 154; Thompson 1918:404).

The Matinnecock tribe was nearly passed away by this time. Many scattered survivors of the tribe lived as servants to the European-Americans. Farming operations were in all parts of the Township and the associated buildings consisted of small, rude houses and barns with thatched roofs (Street 1982:36).

Nineteenth Century
Farmers were principally engaged in raising wheat, rye and corn, and the raising of livestock, including horses, cattle and sheep. Only a limited amount of sheep were originally raised due to the ever present threat of wolves. As many as five flour mills were constructed (Street 1982:36).

Dix Hills had about 20 houses during the early part of this period. Due to the many hills of the two moraines (Schuberth 1968:184-186), farming was not as productive or perhaps not attempted in some of these areas(Bayles 1962:137, 168). This was most likely so at the study area.

The 1836 Colton map shows the Ronkonkoma Moraine running through Dix Hills at Jericho Turnpike (Middle Post Road), near the study area. Jane Hill, the highest hill on Long Island, is shown just west of the study area, in West Hills. No structures are on, or adjacent to, the study parcel (Figure 4).

The 1858 Chace map shows the study area with the J. Brown structure almost adjacent to the study property (Figure 5).

The 1873 Beers map shows more detail than previous maps. The nearest building still belongs to J. Brown, however, now it is depicted further away, to the east, from our property (Figure 6).

The 1896 Hyde map shows the study area possibly adjacent to the O. Carll property. This again may be the old J. Brown house (Figure 7).

Twentieth Century

The 1903 U.S.G.S. map shows a possible structure on the study area and another possible structure just east of the parcel (Figure 8).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The following sites were recorded within approximately a 2 mile radius

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Site Description
	10304.000096	Long Island Motor Parkway, Dix Hills Toll Gate: No visible evidence. Reporter was an eye witness of the existence of the toll gate structure on this site. It was eliminated around 1936 and the building was moved to an unknown location.
	10304.000097	NYS Conservation Department Forest Fire Observatory Site: Erected ca. 1916 and demolished ca. 1952 by the Dept.
	10304.000098	Nathaniel Buffett Farm Site: One of the largest farms in Suffolk County (600 acres) and was operated mostly for hay and grazing of horses, and much cordwood, 1875-1952, sold by Buffetts.

	10304.000908	Rosalind Havemeyer Site: Buried traces detected. Quartz gun flint, plastic, glass, metal objects, stone hoe, quartz game piece, and coal.

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

-Although reported historic sites are situated around the study area, none are on, or adjacent to the parcel.

-Historic maps indicate the possibility of a structure either on, or adjacent to the study parcel.

-Portions of the property consist of steep sloping terrain as well as old sand pits.

In our opinion, the study area has a moderate potential for the recovery of historic sites not situated either on steep slopes or within the old sand mining portion of the property. If a site is encountered it would likely be associated with mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century structure appearing on historic maps.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based up proximity to a large prehistoric multi-component site and location along a prehistoric Indian trail, the study area is considered as having a high potential for the recovery of prehistoric archaeological sites.

Based upon the possible proximity to a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century structure, the property is considered as having a moderate potential for the recovery of historic sites.

The high potential for prehistoric sites and the moderate potential for historic sites are limited to level areas outside of old sand mining pits.

Recommendations are made to conduct a Phase IB archaeological survey on the project area prior to any ground-breaking. The survey can be limited to relatively level areas of the parcel (less than 15% slopes) and not within old sand mining pits.

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United States Geological Survey
1967 *Greenlawn, New York* quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

1903 *Northport, New York* quadrangle, 15 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1 Location of the study area on a portion of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Greenlawn, New York quadrangle map.

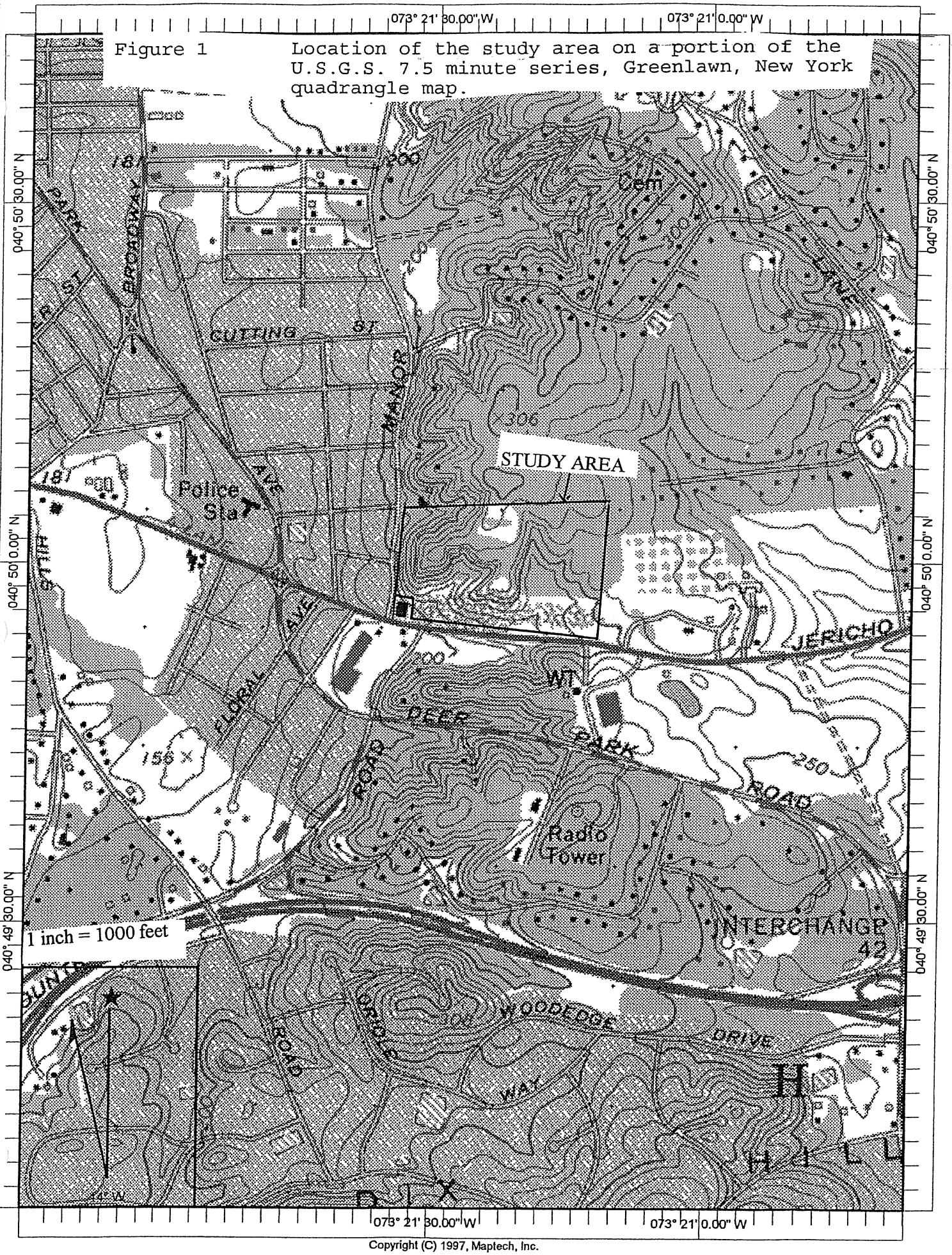


Plate 1 Looking east from Manor Lane at study property.

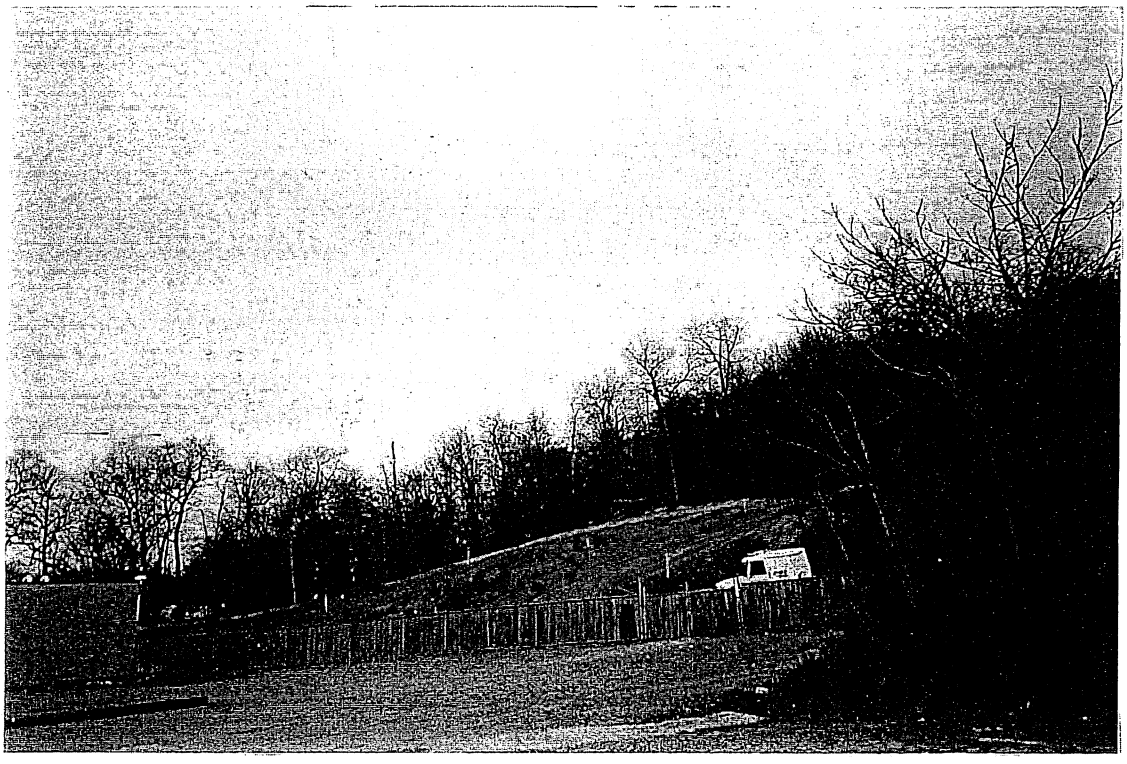


Plate 2 Looking north from Jericho Turnpike behind the small strip mall at Jericho Turnpike and Manor Lane.

Plate 3 Looking east along Jericho Turnpike, standing on a pile of back-dirt.

Plate 4 Looking northwest from the southeast corner of property on Jericho Turnpike.

no scale

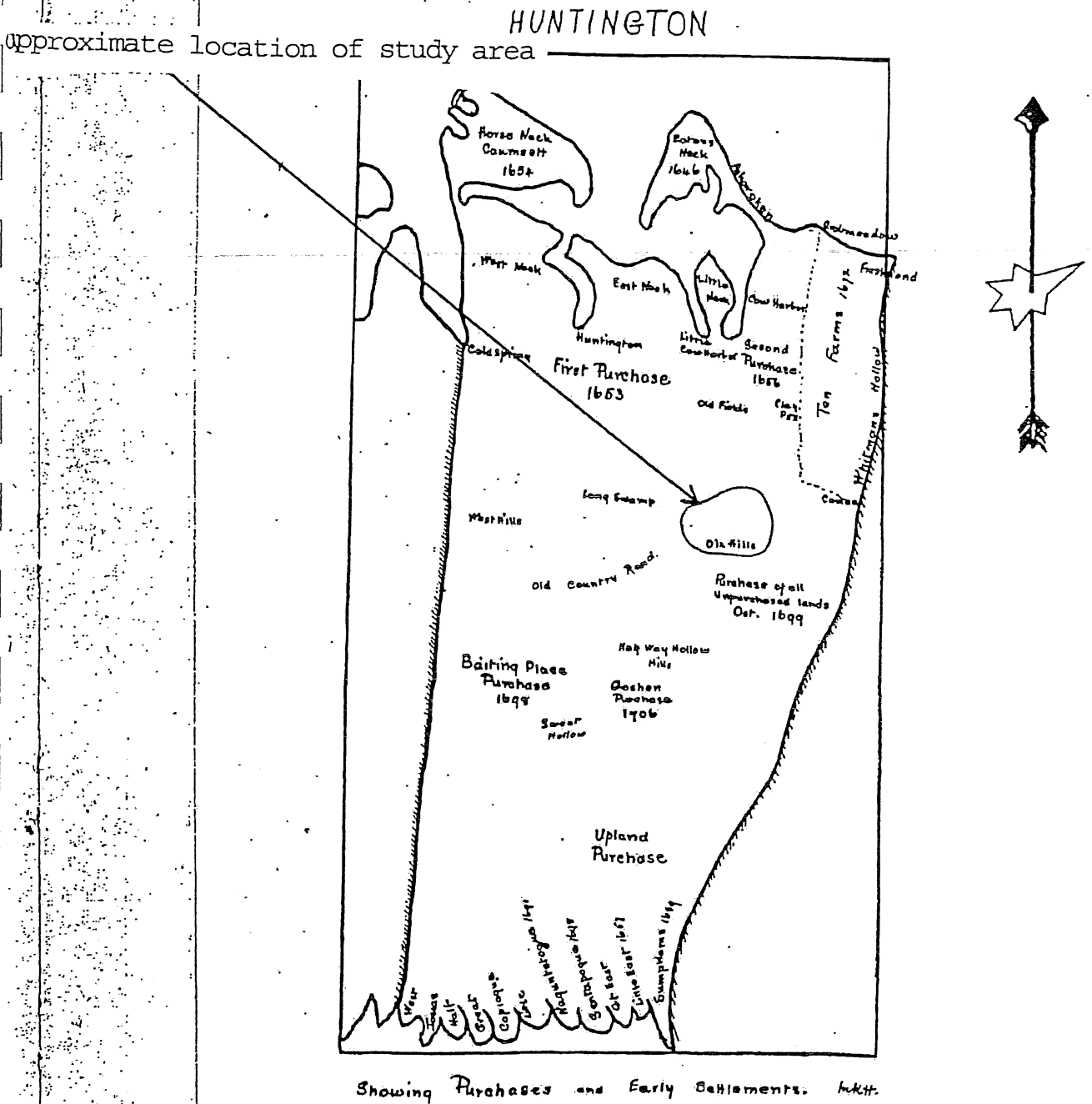


Figure 3 Map of Huntington Township with Early Settlements.

(Hall 1949:341)

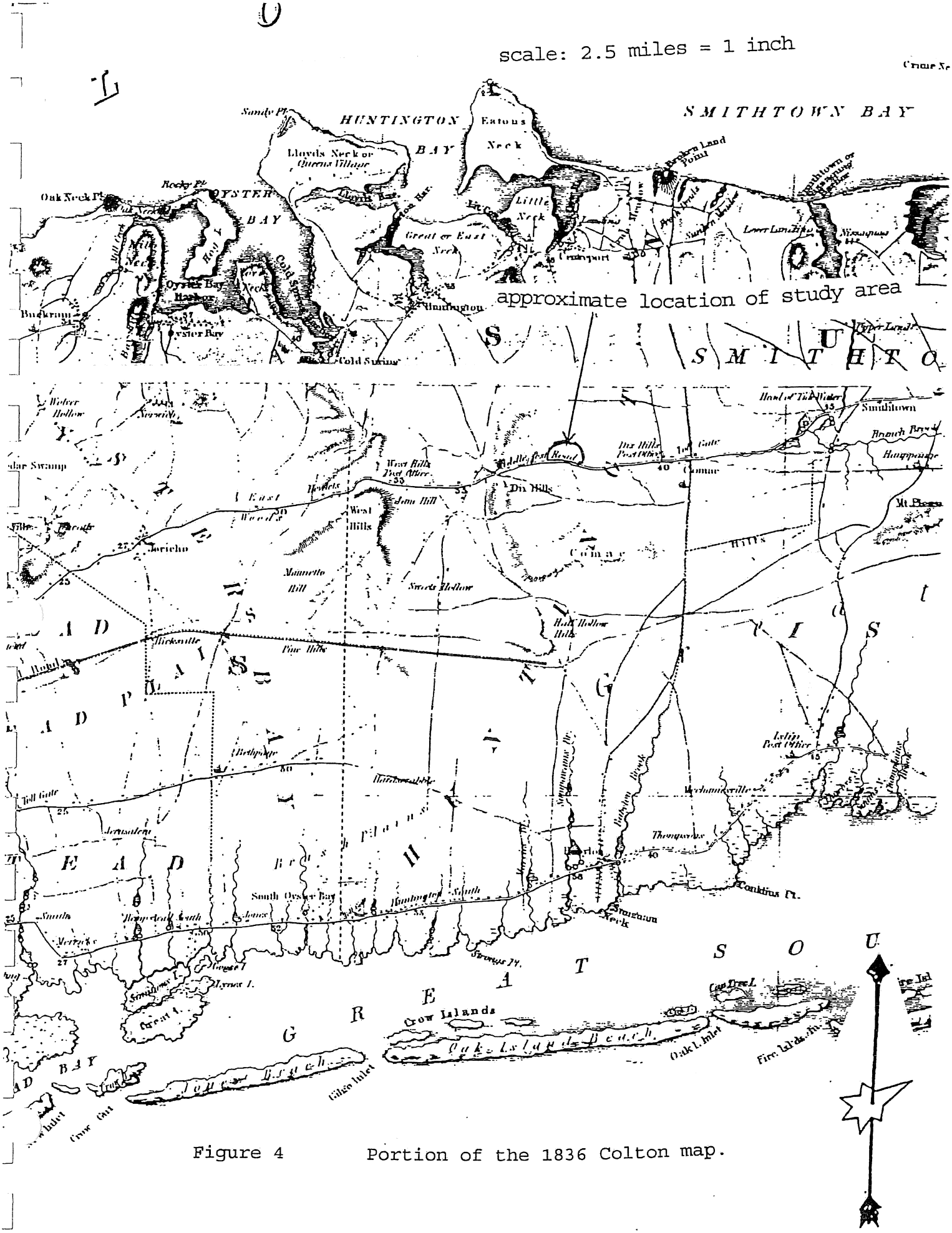


Figure 4 Portion of the 1836 Colton map.

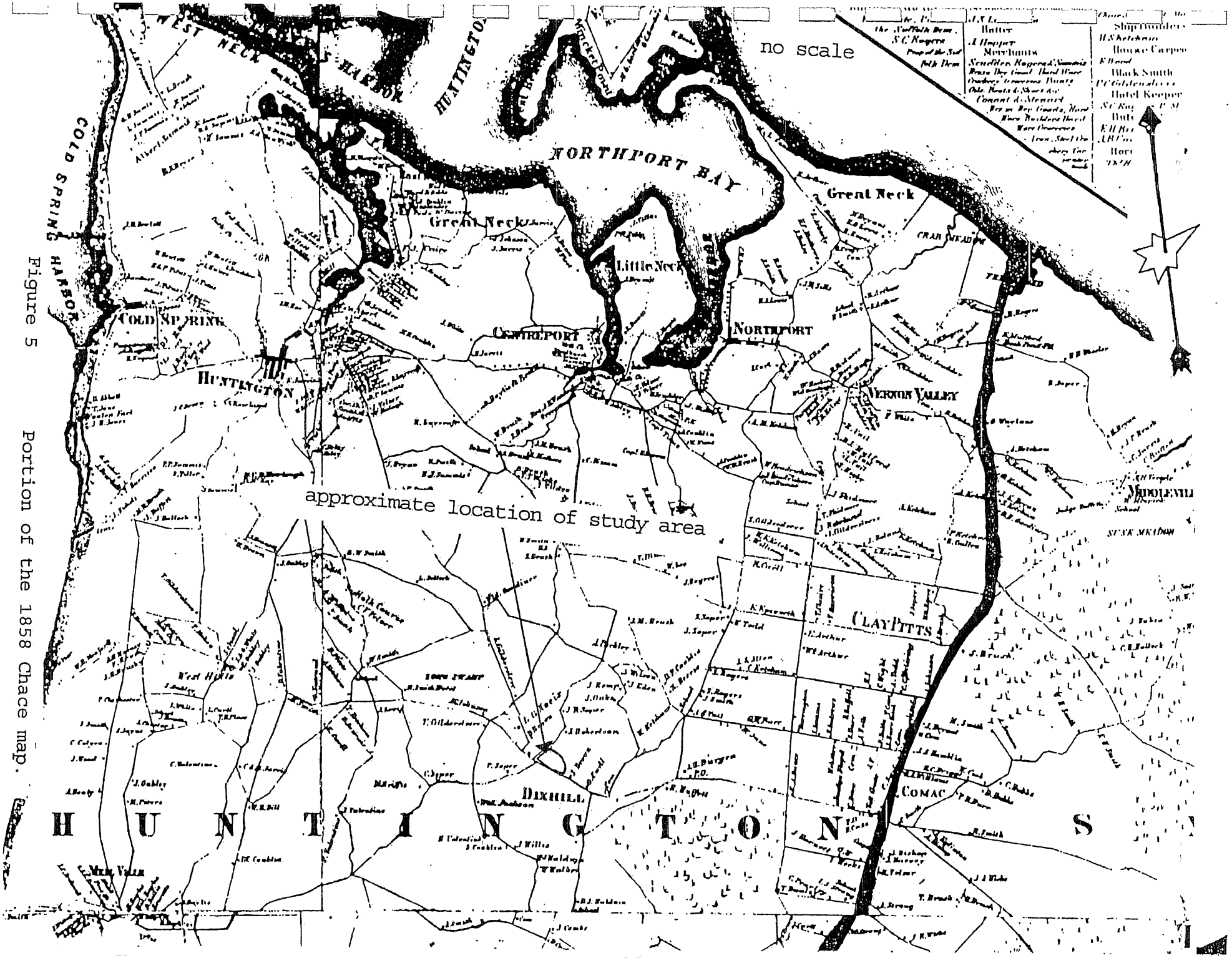


Figure 5 Portion of the 1858 Chace map.

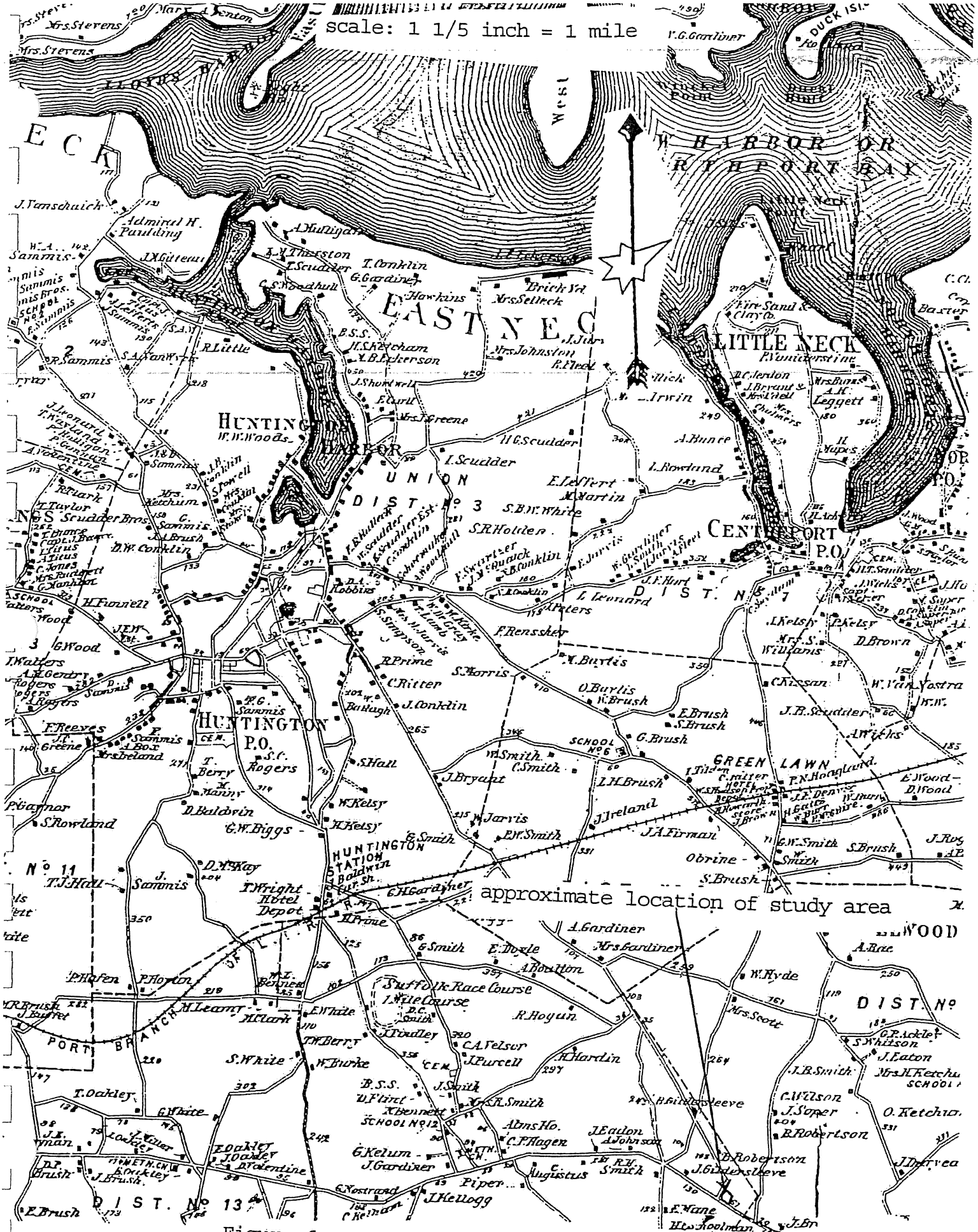


Figure 6 Portion of the 1873 Beers map.

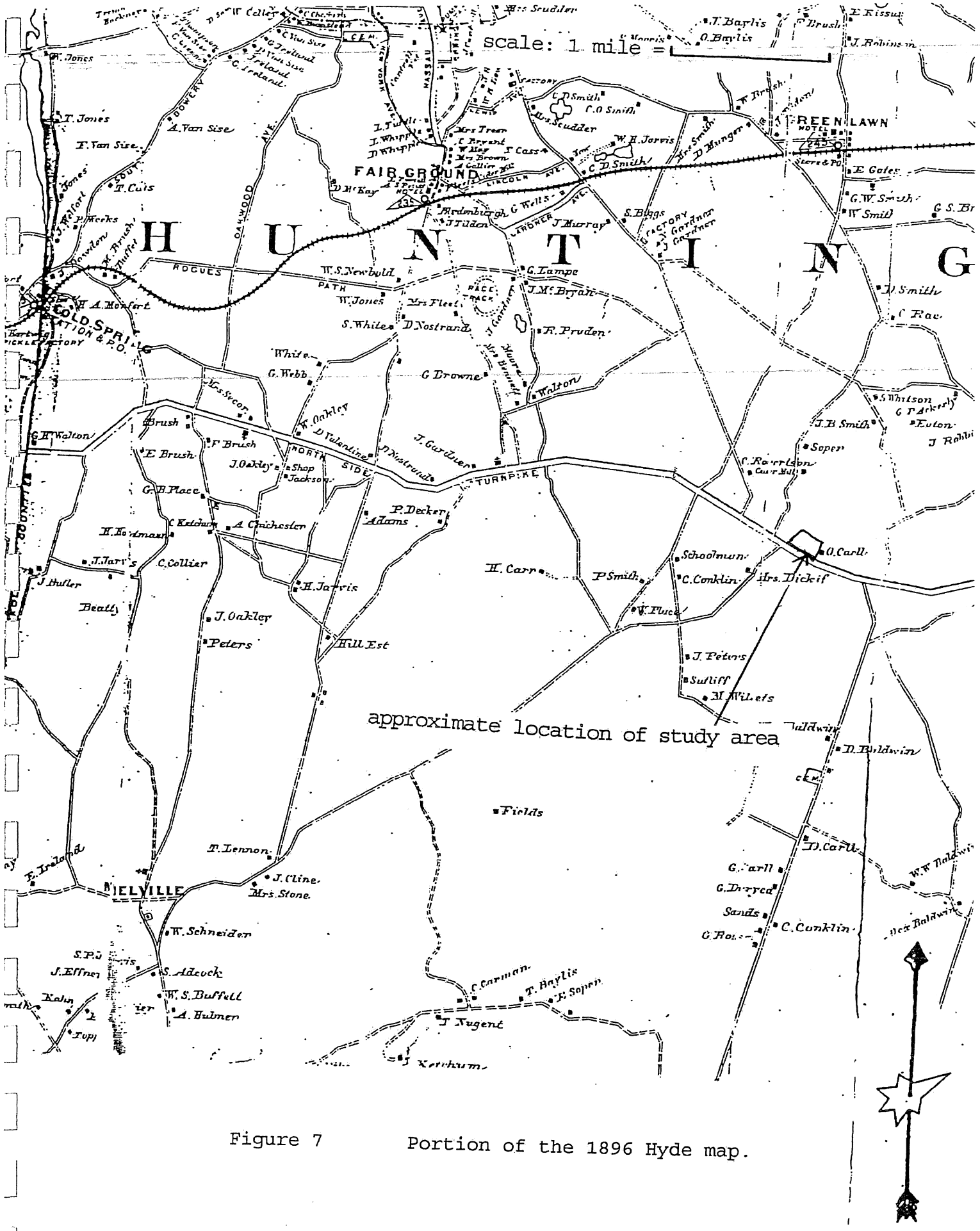


Figure 7 Portion of the 1896 Hyde map.

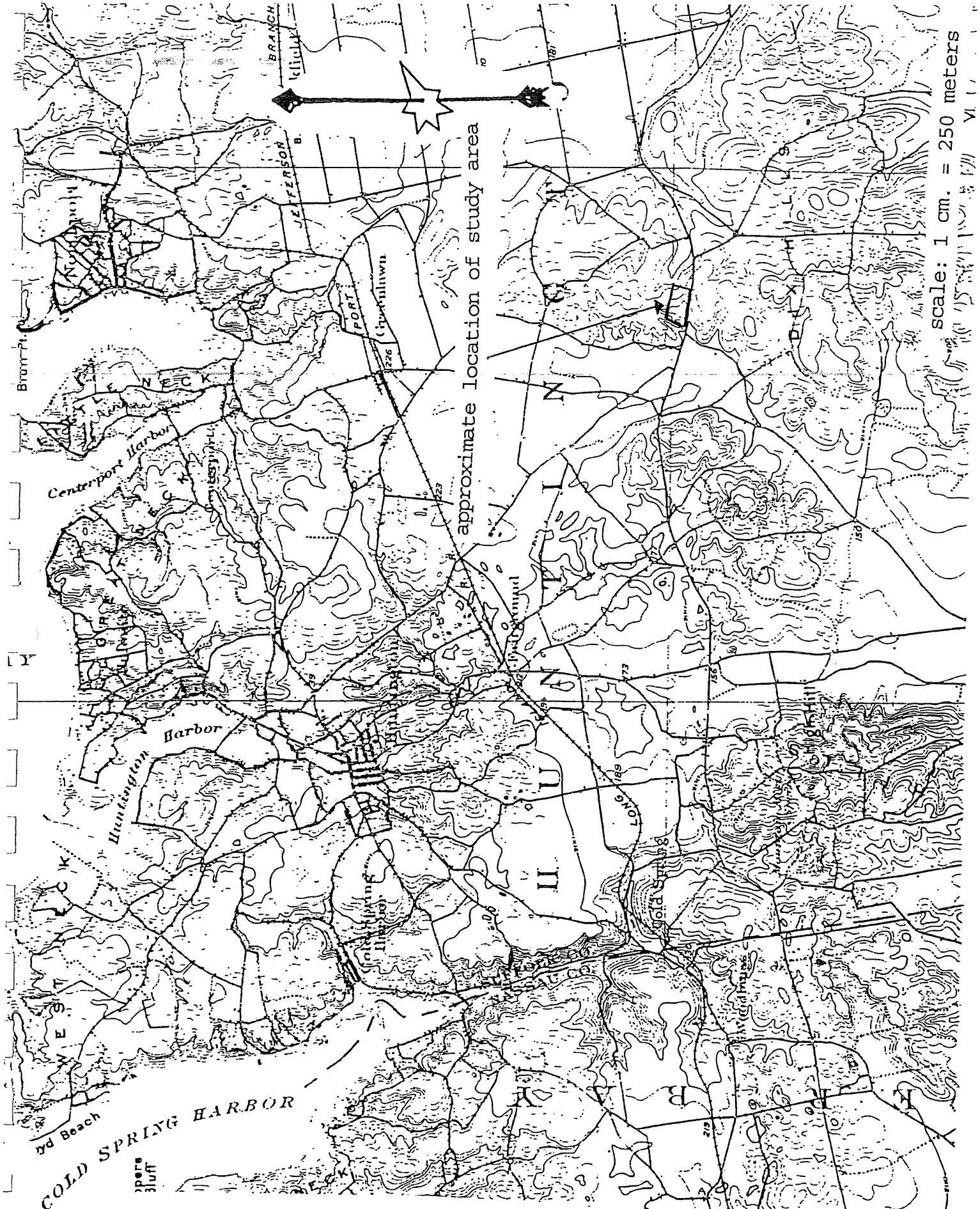


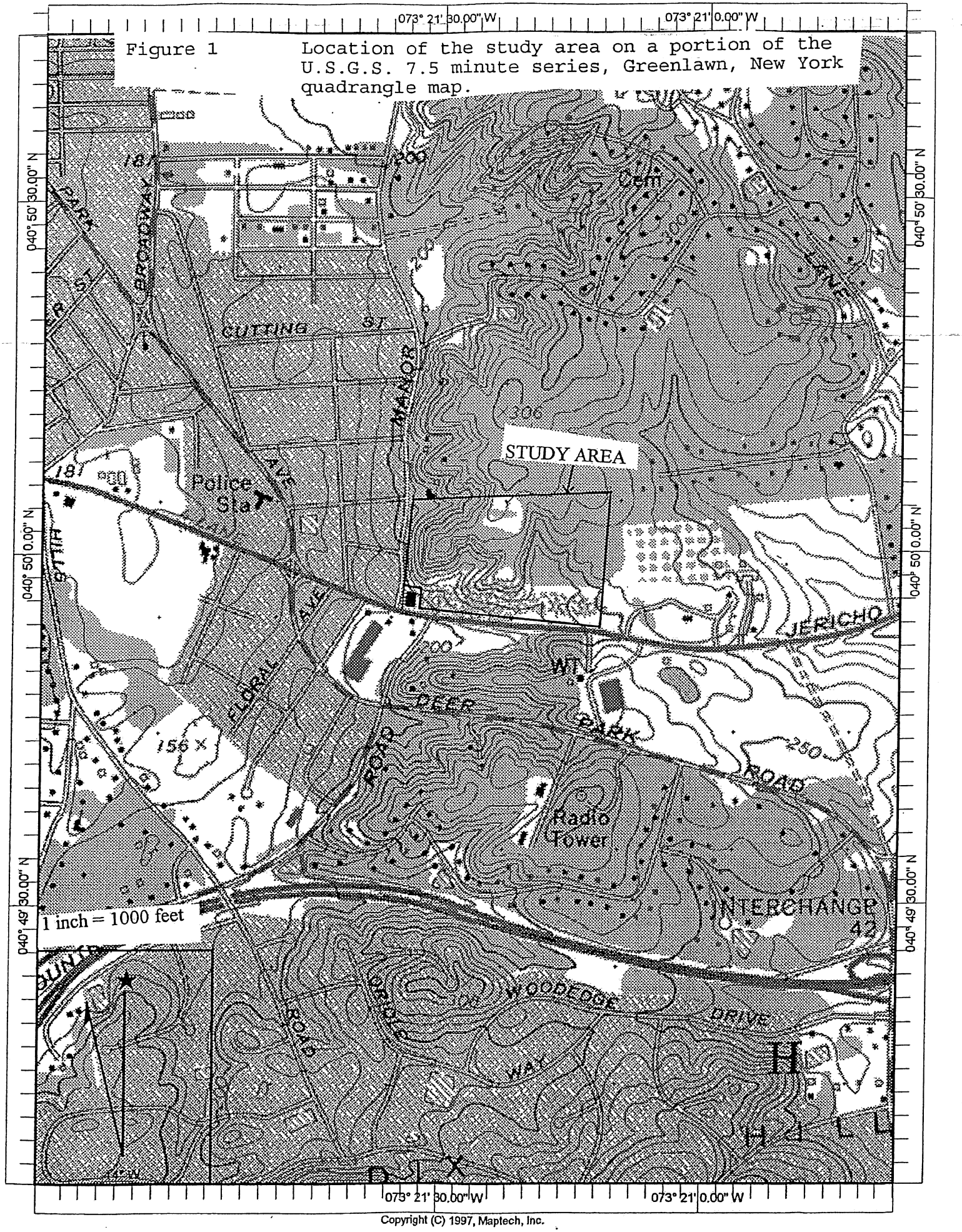
Figure 8 Portion of the 1903 U.S.G.S. 15 minute series Northport, New York quadrangle map.

APPENDIX 2

Map Documented Structures

Location	Map	On, or Adjacent to, Study Area	Owner	Eco-Niche	Comments
Jericho Turnpike, east of study area	1858	almost adjacent	J. Brown	probable farmland	Figure 5
same as above	1896	adjacent	O. Carll	probable farmland	Figure 7
same as above	1903	possibly on, and adjacent to	Na	Na	Figure 8

Figure 1 Location of the study area on a portion of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Greenlawn, New York quadrangle map.



Appendix H-2

Phase IB Archaeological Survey

TRACKER
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REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

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for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision
Dix Hills, Town of Huntington
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ABSTRACT

During March, 2002, TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision in Dix Hills, New York. The purpose of the survey was to provide physical evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites on the project area.

The project area is approximately 33 acres in size, including large areas containing sand pits and steep slopes. During the course of the investigation 235 shovel test pits were excavated. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Between March 4 and 7, 2002, TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision in Dix Hills, Town of Huntington, Suffolk County, New York. The purpose of the survey was to provide physical evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites on the project area. These investigations had been previously recommended in the Phase IA documentary study (Cammisa and Cammisa 2002).

The property is bounded on the west by Manor Lane, on the south by Jericho Turnpike (a small strip mall is located on the corner of Manor Lane and Jericho Turnpike), and on the north and east by private properties. The parcel is approximately 33 acres in size inclusive with large sand pits and steep slopes.

The work was performed by TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. of North Babylon, New York. Field work was conducted by Alexander Padilla, B.A., Robby Menke, B.A., and Alfred Cammisa, M.A. Report preparation by Alfred Cammisa. Editing by Felicia Cammisa, B.A. Photographs by Alfred Cammisa. Text on Word Perfect 8. Topographic assistance with Terrain Navigator 5.

The work was performed for the Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC, of Melville, New York

FIELD METHODS

Walkover

Any exposed ground surfaces were walked over at about 3 to 5 meter intervals to observe for artifacts. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at approximately 15 meter intervals, or less, to observe for any above ground features, such as berms, depressions, or rock configurations which might be evidence for historic or prehistoric features. Photographs were taken of the property.

Shovel Testing

Shovel test pits (STP's) were excavated approximately 15 meter intervals, or less, across the project area. Shovel test pits were paced apart. Steep slopes were not shovel tested due to their lower potential for encountering intact archaeological sites. Stripped areas, including sand pits, were also not shovel tested due to similar reasons. They were both however, subjected to a walkover-reconnaissance.

The STP's measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and were dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts. Shovel test pits were flagged and numbered in the field. Shovel test pits were mapped on the project area map at this time.

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

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area included the excavation of 235 STP's. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered.

Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy across the project area consisted approximately of the following:

A/O horizon - 2 to 10 cm. thick of forest root mat, leaf litter and humus. Occasionally this layer was stripped off.

A horizon - 2 to 26 cm. of 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown sandy loam to sand. Occasionally this layer was stripped off.

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

One ecofact was recovered consisting of a paint pot and designated as surface find 1 (SF1). This was encountered during a walkover of an eroded and stripped section of the sand pit area. It is difficult to say whether this ecofact is an artifact or not. The stripped area on which it was recovered was subjected to further walkover with negative results.

Vegetation on the property consisted largely of an open oak forest with some birch, cedar, and pine. The sparse undergrowth contained laurel, scrub oak, briar, and poison ivy. Topography was quite hilly. This was a beautiful forest surrounded by a heavily suburbanized area.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose for the Phase IB survey was to provide evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites.

No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cammisa, Alfred G. and Felicia B. Cammisa
2002 *Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed Orchard Park subdivision Dix Hills, Township of Huntington Suffolk County, New York*. TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc.:Report #160. Ms. on file with NYSHPO.

United States Geological Survey
1967 *Greenlawn, New York* quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

1903 *Northport, New York* quadrangle, 15 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

Plate 1 Looking east from Manor Road at some of the steep slopes on the property.

Plate 2 Looking east at sand pits with stripped and eroded slopes along Jericho Turnpike.

Plate 3 Looking south at stripped area, part of sand pitted area. This shot was taken uphill from the bottom of the sand pit which lies over the rim's edge in background.

Plate 4 Looking west along uphill portion of sand pit, near plate 3. The paint pot recovered was collected from this area.

Plate 5 Looking east from STP 5 to STP 6.

Plate 6 Looking west from STP 29 to STP 30.

APPENDIX 2

Shovel Test Pits

STP	Lv	Depth(cm)	Texture	Color	Hor.	Comments
1	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	Sandy Loam (SL)	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
2	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
3	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	Sand (S)	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
4	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
Note: heavy gravel						
5	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
6	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
7	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-17	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	17-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
8	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-17	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	17-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
9	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-6	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	6-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
10	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
11	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
12	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

13	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-7	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
14	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
15	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
16	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
17	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
18	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-20	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	impeded by large rock					
19	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-26	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	26-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
20	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
21	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
22	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
23	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-31	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	31-42	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
24	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
25	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

26	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
27	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-26	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	26-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
28	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
29	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
30	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
31	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
32	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
33	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
34	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	stripped A					
	3	4-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
35	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
36	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
37	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-32	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
38	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

39.	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-21	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	21-32	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
40	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-20	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	20-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
41	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-20	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	20-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
42	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
43	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	impeded by rock					
44	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
45	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
46	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
47	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-29	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	29-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
48	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-29	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	29-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
49	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
50	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
51	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

52	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
53	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
54	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-24	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	24-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
55	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
56	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
57	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
58	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
59	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
60	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-28	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	28-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
61	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-27	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	27-37	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
62	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-13	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	13-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
63	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
64	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

65	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
66	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
67	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
68	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-12	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-21	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
69	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-27	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
Note; surrounded by mt laurel						
70	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
71	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
72	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
73	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	impeded by roots					
74	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-23	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
75	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-23	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
Note: heavy gravel						
76	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
77	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

78	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-28	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
79	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
80	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
81	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
82	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
83	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-13	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	13-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
84	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-16	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	16-29	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
85	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-16	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	16-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
86	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
87	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
88	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
impeded by roots						
89	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped horizon				
	3	3-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
90	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	stripped horizon				
	3	5-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
91	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

92	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
93	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
94	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
95	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-17	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	17-28	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
96	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-9	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-28	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
97	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-21	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
98	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
99	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S, rocky	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
100	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
101	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
102	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
103	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
104	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

105	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-29	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
106	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
107	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
108	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
109	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
110	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
111	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
112	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
113	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
114	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
115	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
116	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
117	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

118	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
119	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
120	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
121	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
122	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
123	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
124	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-23	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
125	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-13	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	13-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
126	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
127	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
128	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
129	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
130	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

131	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
132	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
133	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
134	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-26	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	26-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
135	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
136	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-28	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
137	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-28	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
138	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
139	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
140	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
141	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-20	Mottled			NCM
	3	20-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
142	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-13	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	13-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
143	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-37	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

144	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-28	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	28-39	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
145	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-40	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM

impeded by roots

146	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-21	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	21-31	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
147	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Note: surrounded by mountain laurels

148	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
149	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
150	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-26	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
151	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
152	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-37	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
153	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
154	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-28	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	28-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
155	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-28	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	28-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
156	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-32	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

157	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-33	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	33-50	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
158	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-20	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	20-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
159	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-14	L	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-26	clay like	10YR5/6	B	NCM
160	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-14	L	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-25	clay like	10YR5/6	B	NCM
161	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-29	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	29-42	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
162	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
163	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
164	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	impeded by roots					
165	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-27	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	27-39	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
166	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-26	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	26-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
167	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
168	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
169	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-26	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

170	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
171	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-37	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
172	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-18	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
173	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
174	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-21	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
175	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
176	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
177	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
178	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-24	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	24-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
179	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
180	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-29	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	29-42	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
181	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
182	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

183	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
184	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
185	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
186	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-9	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	9-22	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
187	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-18	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	18-28	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
188	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-18	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	18-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
189	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-23	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	23-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
190	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-22	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	22-37	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
191	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-11	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	11-38	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
192	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
193	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
194	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-32	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
195	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-12	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

196	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
197	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-24	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	24-36	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
198	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-24	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	24-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
199	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-29	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	29-40	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
200	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-28	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	28-39	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
201	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-8	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	8-19	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
202	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-24	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
203	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
204	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
205	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
206	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
207	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	possible flake
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
208	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-18	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	18-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM

209	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-17	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	impeded by roots					
210	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-30	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	30-42	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
211	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-28	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
212	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
213	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
214	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-24	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
215	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-7	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	7-18	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
216		stripped A/O & A				
	3	0-10	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
217		stripped A/O & A				
	3	0-10	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
218		stripped A/O & A				
	3	0-10	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
219	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-19	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	19-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
220	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-12	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
221	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
222	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-24	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

223	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
224	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-20	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
225	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
226	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-30	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
227	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-12	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-27	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
228	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-10	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	10-25	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
229	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-25	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	25-35	SL	10YR5/6	B	NCM
230	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-26	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
231	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-14	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-25	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
232	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
233	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-15	SL	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	15-30	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
234	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-12	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	12-26	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM
235	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-14	S	10YR4/4	A	NCM
	3	14-24	S	10YR5/6	B	NCM

Appendix H-3

Cultural Resource Correspondence

NELSON, POPE & VOORHIS, LLC
ENVIRONMENTAL • PLANNING • CONSULTING
572 WALT WHITMAN ROAD, MELVILLE, NY 11747 - 2188
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February 20, 2014

NYS Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188
attn.: Mr. Brian Yates

Re: Villadom (formerly, Orchard Park)
Phase I Archaeological Investigations
NP&V 97128

Dear Mr. Yates:

Nelson, Pope & Voorhis, LLC is currently engaged in environmental and planning work for a private development company involving a mixed-use project (under the name Villadom) on a 56.01-acre site in Elwood, Town of Huntington, New York. A 33-acre portion of this site had previously been the subject of the Orchard Park residential & retail project, in 2002. Phase1A and 1B Archaeological Investigations were prepared for the Orchard Park site in January and March 2002, respectively (*see attached*). It is noteworthy that, due to the presence of wooded areas to be retained and steep slopes on the property, the areas of the Villadom and the Orchard Park sites that would be impacted by these developments are very similar. The potentially impacted area has been investigated for potential archaeological resources in the above-noted Phase 1A/B studies.

The reports were prepared by a qualified archaeologist using the appropriate protocols at the time. The Phase 1B report was based on a 15 meter test hole grid, and included 235 shovel probes over the area of the site to be disturbed. No prehistoric or historic-era artifacts or features were discovered; the Phase 1B report recommended no further archaeological work be performed.

We would appreciate your review of the reports, and an acknowledgement that there are no significant cultural or archaeological resources that would be disturbed as a result of the Villadom project, based on the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Phase 1B report. Please let me know if you have any questions or require additional information for your review. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

NELSON, POPE, & VOORHIS, LLC

Charles J. Voorhis, CEP, AICP
Managing Partner

attachments