

APPENDIX R



HARTGEN

archeological associates inc

PHASE IB ADDENDUM ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND PHASE II SITE EVALUATION

Hudson Heritage Project

Hudson View Drive
Poughkeepsie
Dutchess County, New York State

HAA # 4724-21
OPRHP 15PR04253

Submitted to:

Nick Minoia
Managing Partner,
EFG/DRA Heritage LLC
47 River Road, Suite 200
Summit, NJ 07901

Prepared by:

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, New York 12144
p +1 518 283 0534
f +1 518 283 6276
e hartgen@hartgen.com

www.hartgen.com

An ACRA Member Firm
www.acra-crm.org

April 2016

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: *15PR04253*
Involved State and Federal Agencies: *NYS DEC and NYS DOT*
Phase of Survey: *IB Addendum and II*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Poughkeepsie (59641)*
County: *Dutchess*

SURVEY AREA

Length: *1400 feet (426.7m)*
Width: *600 feet (182.9m)*
Acres: *19.3 acres (7.8 hectare)*

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *109 at 50-foot, 30 at 2.5 meters*
Number and Size of Units: *2 at 1x1 meter; 4 at 1x2 meter*
Linear Length of Mechanical Trench: *5 at 25-foot long*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: *Third Sprout Site*
Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *none*
Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase III or Avoidance: *none*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION

Site Name and Site Number: *Third Sprout Site*
Cultural Affiliation: *Precontact, Middle and Late Archaic*
Site Size: *7159.25 square feet (665 sq m)*
Number of Shovel Tests: *30*
Number of Units Excavated: *6*
Total Area Excavated: *10 square meters in units, 3.6 square meters in stps*
Number of Sites Recommended Eligible for National Register: *none*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Third Sprout Site is not considered to be National Register eligible due to lack of research potential and some lack of integrity. No further archeological work is recommended.

Report Authors: *Matt J. Kirk, M.A., Shannon Wright, M.A.*
Date of Report: *April 2016*

ABSTRACT

An archeological investigation of the proposed Hudson Heritage Project was initiated in 2004 by the Louis Berger Group. The Phase IB fieldwork was based on information gathered from several iterations of Phase IA background research conducted by Greenhouse Consultants, Inc. (2000) and Higgins and Quasebarth (2005). The Phase IA research covered the entirety of the former Hudson River State Hospital complex totaling 290 acres. The Phase IB largely focused on areas of proposed development at the time, but included the vast majority of the 290 acres. The work identified one small precontact site called the Third Sprout site. Recommendations for additional Phase II and Phase IB trenching was presented in an end-of-field work letter by Berger. The current study follows those recommendations and includes new areas of testing primarily along the west edge of the parcel parallel to Route 9 that was not previously investigated.

With a revised project plan, Hartgen was retained in 2016 to complete addendum Phase IB archeological work in the vicinity of an identified site (Third Sprout Site) and Phase II work to assess the stratigraphic integrity, boundary and potential research questions. In all, 109 stps were excavated as part of the Phase IB. A scatter of historic materials was encountered, which relate to a documented historic property outside of the APE and is thus not considered a significant or intact archeological site. The boundaries for the precontact site, Third Sprout Site, was identified in the southern portion of the 2016 APE.

Close-interval tests (n=30) were excavated near the positive precontact Phase IB tests, which then informed the placement of six excavation units totaling 10 square meters. No precontact features were identified. Although portions of the site were clearly disrobed by grading and excavation (perhaps for a nearby sewer line) undisturbed precontact deposits were identified. The relatively small assemblage contained most debitage (the waste material from stone tool production), several diagnostic tools such as projectile points dating from the Middle and Late Archaic periods, hammerstone, rough stone tool, nutting stones, bifaces, and a scraper, as well fire-cracked rock (FCR). The site is not consider to be eligible for the National Register due to lack of overall integrity, the limited artifact assemblage, and lack of data rich features such as hearths, storage pits, and the like.

TABLE of CONTENTS

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY	1
1 Introduction.....	1
2 Project Information.....	1
2.1 Project Location.....	1
2.2 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE).....	1
3 Archeological Survey.....	1
3.1 Methodology	1
3.1.1 Shovel Testing.....	1
3.1.2 Mechanical Trenching.....	2
3.1.3 Artifacts and Laboratory	2
3.2 Results	2
3.2.1 Shovel Testing.....	2
3.2.2 Backhoe Trenches	3
3.3 Summary	4
PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION	5
4 Third Sprout Site.....	5
4.1 Geomorphological Context	5
5 Archeological Site Evaluation	5
5.1 Methodology	5
5.1.1 Shovel Testing.....	5
5.1.2 Unit Excavation.....	5
5.1.3 Artifacts and Laboratory	5
5.2 Results	6
5.2.1 Shovel Tests	6
5.2.2 Units 1 and 2.....	6
5.2.3 Units 3-6	7
5.2.4 Summary	7
5.2.5 Site boundaries within APE.....	8
5.2.6 Site stratigraphy and chronology.....	8
5.2.7 Archeological Features	9
5.2.8 Artifact Analysis.....	9
6 Interpretation.....	9
7 Significance Assessment	10
8 Recommendations	10
9 Bibliography.....	11

Maps

Photographs

Appendix 1: Previous Archeological Studies: Greenhouse Consultants 2001, Higgins and Quasebarth 2005, Louis Berger 2004.

Appendix 2: Shovel Test Records

Appendix 3: Artifact Inventory

Map List

- Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)
- Map 2. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015)
- Map 2a. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015)
- Map 2b. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015)
- Map 2c. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015)

Photograph List

- Photo 1. View southeast of the Phase IB testing in the middle portion of the APE, in the vicinity of Test 60. Note the standing brick residence in the background.
- Photo 2. View south of the testing conducted in the northern portion of the site, near Test 95. Most of the historic materials were recovered in this vicinity.
- Photo 3 View north of Trench 1 within the Winslow Gate parking lot.
- Photo 4 Detail of the stratigraphy in Trench 1 at the north end.
- Photo 5 Detail of a similar stratigraphic profile in the center portion of Trench 2.
- Photo 6 Trench 3 as viewed to the north.
- Photo 7 View to the west of Trench 4, note the utility line that was exposed at the eastern end of the trench.
- Photo 8 Trench 5 as viewed to the east, with the former power plant in the background.
- Photo 9. View east of the small creek south of the Third Sprout Site that would have offered resources to precontact visitors. The natural flow of this creek has been heavily modified by historic and modern changes to the local landforms, including a large culvert to the west that carries the creek under US Route 9.
- Photo 10. View north of the Third Sprout Site location at the time of Phase II reduced-interval shovel testing.
- Photo 11. View north/northeast of the Third Sprout Site while unit excavations are proceeding.
- Photo 12 A view to the West of Unit 1 at the end of excavation. The topsoil and subsoil are clearly evident in the unit
- Photo 13. View west of Unit 2. This unit was unlike the remaining stratigraphy of the rest of the site with no stratigraphic change. Based on the paucity of precontact materials, and the proximity of this unit at the northwest corner of the Third Sprout Site, it is likely the natural topsoil was removed or modified during the historic and modern periods.
- Photo 14. View of east profile of Unit 3. Unit 3 had the most precontact material.
- Photo 15 A view of the east wall of Unit 4.
- Photo 16. View west of Feature 1 in Unit 5. With the presence of sawn, historic bone in the feature, this was subsequently determined to be a historic feature.
- Photo 17. View east wall of Unit 6 after excavation. Unit 6 is at the southwest corner of the Third Sprout Site, and is largely representative of the observed stratigraphy of a deep plowzone and topsoil over a sterile subsoil.
- Photo 18. Nutting stone recovered from Unit 3.
- Photo 19. Projectile points recovered from the excavations. From left: A much-overworked Vosburg point and Levanna point from Unit 3, both of Onondaga chert. A Bare Island quartzite point from STP 126. A Levanna Point made from Mount Merino chert recovered in Unit 4.

Table List

Table 1. Results from Phase IB testing	3
Table 2. Summary of Phase II field investigations	6
Table 3. Phase II Artifact Results.....	6
Table 6. Summary of archeological features.....	9
Table 7. Summary of archeological site information collected during the Phase I and II studies.....	10

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase IB Addendum archeological investigation for the proposed Hudson Heritage Project (Project) located in the City of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. The Project requires approvals by the local Planning Board (SEQRA), as well as state agencies (DEC and DOT).

This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

2 Project Information

The Project will entail the demolition of standing buildings associated with the Hudson River State Hospital, and the construction of mixed commercial, residential, and related infrastructure. Five of the 55 buildings now on the property will be preserved as well as the "Great Lawn" in the northern portion of the parcel. Prior work conducted on the property and reviewed by SHPO has included an architectural survey, a Phase IA survey, and Phase IB survey.

2.1 Project Location

The project is located between Winslow Gate Drive and Hudson View Drive, east of US-9 in the north end of Poughkeepsie. Notably, the project borders are within 200 feet of a small creek to the south, 400 feet from a creek to the north, and 1,300 feet of the Hudson River to the west (Map 1).

2.2 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the property that will be directly altered by the proposed undertaking. The APE encompasses approximately 100 acres of the 156-acre property.

3 Archeological Survey

The portion of the project which had previously identified a site and new project impact areas was subjected to shovel testing at 50-foot intervals (Photo 1 and 2). Additional close-interval tests and units were excavated near possible site locations to define the integrity. In addition, five backhoe trenches were excavated in paved areas, to identify the assess soil conditions, to determine the presence or absence of cultural deposits, and better understand the soil development of the project area. Precontact deposits were further investigated with excavation units varying in size from one meters square to 1 by 2 meters in size.

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft).

Each shovel test was 40 centimeters (16 in) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map. Test excavation was photographed.

In all, 109 Phase IB shovel tests were excavated 50-foot intervals, the results of which informed the Phase II investigation.

3.1.2 Mechanical Trenching

Backhoe trench excavation was directed by the archeological crew. Trenches were excavated stratigraphically and soils were piled next to each trench and investigated for artifacts. Selected soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. Trench walls were cleaned and examined for artifacts in trenches that were less than four feet deep, and the walls were profiled and photographed. Trenches greater than four feet deep were documented from the surface. Trench locations were mapped with a Trimble GeoXH GPS unit and plotted on the project map.

Five, twenty five-foot long trenches were excavated in both north-south and east-west configurations in paved areas where hand-excitation was not feasible.

3.1.3 Artifacts and Laboratory

All precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork was collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items were collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials were noted. Artifacts collected were placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags were numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 1). Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 2).

3.2 Results

The Phase IB and Phase II Site Evaluation was conducted between February 23 and March 7, 2016. Field crew consisted of John Ham, Elizabeth Horner, Kelli Smith, Jamie Penk, Joel Ehrlich, and Amy Wilson under the supervision of Principal Investigator Matthew Kirk. Weather was seasonably cold, but the ground was only minimally frozen in certain shelters areas less than one inch in depth.

3.2.1 Shovel Testing

The Phase IB entailed the excavation of 109 shovel tests distributed at 50-foot intervals. Fire principal transects of tests were deployed at the southern end of the project between the former nurses homes and Route 9 in an open area. Within this area a large sanitary sewer line was installed, buried electrical conduits were evidenced, and buried gas lines likely. Along Winslow Gate road and its intersection with Route 9, there was evidence of disturbance from a storm water basin, the channelization and culverting of a nearby creek, and general leveling and grading of the landscape. Grading was particularly evident along the east side of the nurse homes, also numerous sidewalks and paved driveways and parking lots were noted in this area. As a result, no testing was conducted east of the houses to Winslow Gate Road.

Due to the historic disturbances, mostly from the development of the parcel by the psychiatric hospital in the mid-20th century, the stratigraphy of the tests were highly variable in the southern portion of the parcel. As the testing proceeded to the north, the test stratigraphy became increasingly consistent, except from the area around the two structures. The topography to the north becomes more sloping, trending east to west. Several areas were not tested due to slope.

In general, the Phase IB testing encountered a light scatter of historic and precontact artifacts (see Table 1). In all, 51 artifacts were recovered from 22 proveniences. Precontact artifacts clustered tightly in a small area on the south end of the study area and the historic artifacts

The historic artifacts included a carbon rod (from an early lighting system), four small pieces of creamware, a small fragment of pearlware, yellowware, flowerpot fragments, vessel and window glass fragments, tobacco pipe fragments, and various iron hardware.

The majority of the Phase IB artifacts are historic in nature and relate to the long-standing historic occupation of the property. These deposits are a diffuse scatter and given the location of the identified historic occupations of the property, these within this scope of work do not constitute an intact or significant archeological deposit.

For precontact artifacts, three specimens were recovered from the Phase IB shovel testing program, all from the southernmost portion of the APE. These are part of the previously identified Third Sprout Site (aka, NYSM Site 3162) and served as the focus for the Phase II excavations, discussed below.

Table 1. Results from Phase IB testing

STP#	6	7	9	13	14	15	17	24	28	30	33	36	58	61	66	76	84	88	96	109	101	102	Σ
historic	2	2	1		2	2	2	1	4	2	6	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	1	48
precontact			2	1																			3
Total	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	2	6	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	1	51

3.2.2 Backhoe Trenches

In all, five backhoe trenches were excavated in three discrete locations on the parcel following the recommendations of the Berger end-of-fieldwork letter. The first is located at the southern end of the parcel just east of Winslow Gate Road in a large parking lot east of the nurse's homes. This area could not be previously tested with hand-excavated shovel tests. Trenches 1 and 2 were located in this area. Each trench was 25 feet in length.

Trench 1 was oriented north to south and excavated in the northern extent of the parking lot (Photos 3 and 4). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 110 cm, as excavation was limited due to bedrock that appeared in the central portion of the trench at a depth of around 50 cm. Three stratigraphic levels were encountered, below the pavement. Stratum 1 was a relatively thin layer of sand and gravel (likely bedding for the asphalt). Beneath this was layer of yellow brown fine silty sand (likely the original subsoil), and beneath that was deposit of sand and gravel (glacially derived). No artifacts or features were encountered that the excavation suggest the area was graded and leveled before paving.

Trench 2 was oriented east to west and excavated along the edge of the eastern extent of the paved area into the parking lot itself (Photo 5). Three stratigraphic levels were encountered, below the pavement. Stratum 1 was a relatively thin layer of sand and gravel (likely bedding for the asphalt). Beneath this was layer of yellow brown fine silty sand (likely the original subsoil), and beneath that was deposit of sand and gravel (glacially derived). No artifacts or features were encountered that the excavation suggest the area was graded and leveled before paving.

Trench 3 was situated immediately behind a brick two-story dwelling dating from approximately 1867 (Photo 6). It was oriented north to south. Three stratigraphic levels were encountered, below the pavement. Stratum 1 was a relatively thin layer of crushed rock and stone (likely bedding for the asphalt). Beneath this was a layer of yellow brown fine silty sand (likely the original subsoil) approximately 25 cm in thickness. Stratum 3 was sand and gravel, glacially derived. No artifacts or features were encountered that the excavation suggest the area was graded and leveled before paving, removing all culture bearing soils.

Trench 4 was sited to the north side of the house along the edge of a paved area extending into the paved area, starting at the west end and proceeding easterly (Photo 7). The first layer below the asphalt was a thin deposit

of crushed rock. A utility line was noted in the east end of the trench, extending north to south (likely electricity for the lights in the parking lot). The second level was a fine silty sand over a sand and gravel deposit.

Trench 5 was located near the former hospital power plant to the northwest and within a former tennis court (Photo 8). The trench was excavated through the asphalt hard court starting at the west end and proceeding easterly. The soils in the trench were all fill deposits extending to over 220 cm in depth. The fill was most coal ash and slag, likely from the nearby power plant. No artifacts or features were identified.

In all, five trenches were excavated across the site. Trenches 1 through 4 in the southern portion of the parcel were allocated in paved areas that had been graded and leveled. No natural topsoil or buried deposits were noted in any of the trenches. Trench 5 was located in a former tennis court and appears to have been placed over fill deposits associated with the hospital power plant to the southeast.

3.3 Summary

The shovel testing identified one, small area where several precontact artifacts were recovered. This site was previously identified by Berger and called the Third Sprout Site. More intensive shovel testing program was initiated around the original finds and excavations units placed in areas of artifact concentrations.

PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION

4 Third Sprout Site

4.1 Geomorphological Context

This area of Poughkeepsie lies between two glacial ice margins that developed at the end of the last ice age: the Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie Moraines (c. 17,000 years before present). The moraines resulted in various stratified deposits of glacial outwash. These deposits are evident in the deeper portions of several of the trenches, and consists of well sorted sand and gravels. Above these deposits are shallow silt deposits that were laid down in deltas that formed in along the margins of glacial Lake Albany. This pro-glacial lake likely existed between 16,000 and 14,000 years before present. It formed after the glaciers receded farther northward and the resulting water was impounded within the Hudson Valley. The glacial lake was relatively short-lived in this section of the valley, and perhaps persisted for less than 500 years. Afterwards isostatic rebound raised the landscape above the melt water (Connally and Sirkin 1986:50-73). The project area has been relatively stable in geological terms throughout the remainder of Holocene. The small creek to the south likely carved itself increasingly downward through the delta and drift deposits largely assuming the shape it has today. Over the past few hundred years the creek has been altered by development in and around its banks (see Photo 11). Today, much of the creek is hidden under fill deposits and is carried through a culvert under Route 9 and towards its outflow into the Hudson River. There are no alluvial deposits apparent in the project area from this small creek.

5 Archeological Site Evaluation

5.1 Methodology

5.1.1 Shovel Testing

The shovel tests excavated for the Phase II were excavated at 2.5 meter intervals near the positive precontact Phase IB tests, totaling 30 additional tests (Photo 9). Each shovel test was 40 centimeters (16 in) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map. Test excavations were photographed. Tests for the Phase II were numbered 110 to 140.

5.1.2 Unit Excavation

A total of six units, comprising 10 square meters, were excavated in the vicinity of the identified precontact resources to assess stratigraphic integrity, distribution, and to assess the presence of features (Photo 10).

Units were rectangular with dimensions of 1-by-1 or 1-by-2 meters (3.3 by 3.3 or 3.3 by 6.6 m). Soil levels were excavated separately, and all excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. Soil depths, Munsell colors, textures, artifact content, and other relevant observations were recorded (Munsell Color 2000). Profiles and plan views were drawn when appropriate. The location of each unit was mapped with a Trimble GeoXH and plotted on the project map. Unit excavation fieldwork and unit wall stratigraphy was photographed.

5.1.3 Artifacts and Laboratory

All precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork was collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items were collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials were noted. Artifacts collected were placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags were numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 12). Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 3).

5.2 Results

The Phase II investigation identified a continued scatter of historic artifacts which are summarized below but excluded from discussion as they do not represent an intact or significant archeological deposit. In all, the Phase II recovered 435 additional artifacts, including historic, precontact, and indeterminate materials. The precontact artifacts representing the Third Sprout Site totaled 297 additional specimens.

5.2.1 Shovel Tests

Reduced interval tests were excavated around Phase IB Tests 9 and 13. Sixteen tests were excavated around Test 9, and 14 around Test 13. Tests extended east from Test 9 as additional material was located. A ring of negative test around Test 13 suggest it was a separate small locus of activity. The boundaries of the locus surrounding Test 9 were based on the negative Phase IB tests and diminishing densities of material in the Phase II tests.

In general, no more than four precontact artifacts were found in each of the Phase II tests. Test 126, southwest of Test 13 produced a quartzite projectile point. The find spurred the excavation of Unit 1 immediately to the east. Test 114, just west of Test 9 produced a two rough stone tools and provided the impetus for the excavation of Unit 3. Four artifacts were recovered from Test 135, and it was the rationale for the excavation of Unit 6. Unit 5 was situated based on the overall results of the shovel tests and earlier unit excavations.

Table 2. Summary of Phase II field investigations

Field method	Qty/Area	Rationale	Results
Shovel tests	30 tests	2.5 meter near positive Ph IB tests	29 artifacts (19 Precontact)
Units	6	Areas of relatively higher density of materials and near diagnostic finds.	398 artifacts (278 Precontact)

Table 3. Phase II Artifact Results

	111	114	115	116	120	125	126	129	132	133	135	136	137	U 1	U 2	U 3	U 4	U 5	U 6	U 7	Total
historic	1	2					2		2	3				11	10	27	7	32	21		118
precontact		2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1		4	2	1	16	1	174	32	39	14	2	297
indeterminate																1				1	2
noncultural																8	2				10
Grand Total	1	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	3	3	4	2	1	27	11	210	41	71	35	3	427

5.2.2 Units 1 and 2

Two, 1 by 1 meter tests were excavated in the vicinity Test 13. Unit 1 had two levels a topsoil (about 30 cm deep) and subsoil (Photo 12). All of the artifacts were recovered from the topsoil. The unit was excavated to a depth of 43 cm below the surface. In all, 16 precontact artifacts were recovered. A chert biface (a small stone tool) was recovered along with debitage (the waste material from stone tool production).

Unit 2 was different in terms of stratigraphy. There was no clear topsoil (Photo 13). The excavation was taken to 75 cm in the southwest corner of the unit and there was no distinction in the soil. This appears to demonstrate

disturbance (perhaps from the nearby sanitary sewer lines). Only one precontact artifact was recovered but it is unlikely that it was in situ.

5.2.3 Units 3-6

The locus of material to the east centered on Phase IB Test 9. Unit 3 was placed immediately north of Test 9 (Photo 14). This was the most productive unit of any in the Phase II study. In all, 174 precontact artifacts were recovered. This included two projectile points (arrow or spear tips), three bifaces (stone tool), a chert scraper, a nutting stone and numerous fragments of chert debitage. There was also a small assemblage of fire cracked rock, likely from a small hearth or campfire that was plowed and dispersed across the unit.

The unit, 1 by 2 meters in size, exhibited four distinct soil levels. Level 1 may have been a redeposited topsoil approximately 30 cm, in thickness, perhaps from grading or filling. Level 2 was likely a natural topsoil buried by fill. Levels 3 and 4 were arbitrary divisions within the subsoil. A small amount of material was introduced into the subsoil by bioturbation (likely the numerous rodent holes in the vicinity).

Unit 4, also 1 x 2 meters in size, was excavated in two levels: a topsoil and subsoil (Photo 15). The topsoil, approximately 28 cm in depth, contained the majority of the precontact materials. In all, Unit 4 contained just 32 artifacts. This included a Levanna (Late Woodland –circa A.D. 1000-1600) style projectile point, and one small biface. The remainder of the precontact material was debitage and one small fragment of cracked rock. The unit was excavated to a depth of 65 cm below the surface.

Unit 5 was placed immediately north of Test 136 (Photo 16). It was a 1 x 2 meter unit excavated in two levels: topsoil and subsoil. In total, only 39 precontact artifacts were recovered. The topsoil measured approximately 30 cm in thickness. The unit was excavated to a maximum depth of 42 cm below the surface. In the southwest corner of the unit (along the western wall) a small, shallow stain was noted in the subsoil and named Feature 1. Upon excavation of the portion within the unit, a cut sheep bone and two chert flakes were recovered. The feature was likely historic in nature perhaps a fence post. No further excavation or examination of the feature was warranted and the unit was terminated.

Unit 6 was placed immediately north of Test 135 (Photo 17). This unit was also 1 x 2 meters in size. It was excavated in two levels. Level 1 was a topsoil, approximately 30 cm in depth. Level 2 was subsoil, excavated to a depth of approximately 50 cm below the surface. Only 14 precontact artifacts were recovered from the excavations. Aside from one rough stone tool (perhaps a hammerstone) all the material was either debitage (except for one small piece of cracked rock).

5.2.4 Summary

Of the 300 precontact materials recovered from the Third Sprout Site in both the Phase IB and II of the current project, most were debitage (78%). The debitage was largely secondary and tertiary flakes suggesting tool working was not the major activity at this site, instead the occupants were modifying or finishing tools for expedient use. Also, based on the distribution, era of the diagnostic tools, and the lack of FCR, it is apparent the site was not used for long-term encampments but instead focused on the retrieval and initial processing of animal and vegetal resources, suggestive of a seasonal camp.

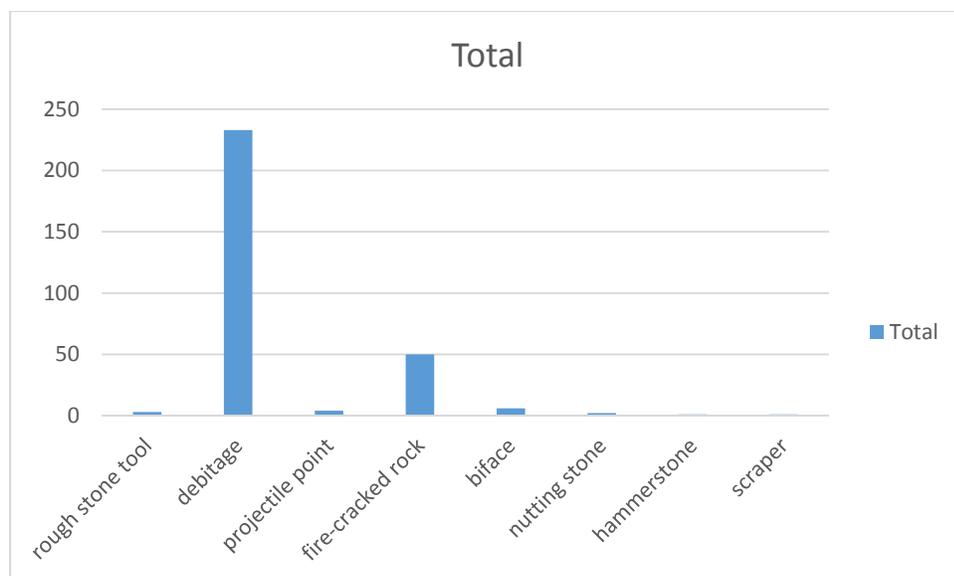


Figure 1. Precontact Artifacts from 2016 Investigation.

5.2.5 Site boundaries within APE

The site within the APE extends approximately 140 feet by 50 feet (42 by 15 m) or 7159.25 square feet (665 sq m), near the present northeast corner of where Winslow Gate Drive meets US Route 9 (Map 2) at the south end of the present APE.

The unit excavations recovered material from up to 60cm bs. Historic artifacts were recovered from most units up to 45 cm bs, consistent with a long-standing historic occupation which has undergone substantial modifications and may represent overburden from nearby basement, road, and parking lot landscape modifications. Deeper levels were defined by intact soil levels containing precontact materials, and thus the site appears to have stratigraphic integrity in excess of 70cm bs.

5.2.6 Site stratigraphy and chronology

The shovel tests were excavated to an average depth of 57cm bs, terminating predominantly in subsoil. Tests outside the site also terminated in roots, rocks, disturbance, asphalt and excessive depth indicative of disturbance, predominantly at the north end of the APE. The units were excavated to sterile subsoil, ranging between 42 and 67 cm bs. Unit 3 was the most complex, and was excavated in four stratigraphic levels with clear artifact differentiation between them.

Level 1 in all units and tests were topsoil, with no evidence of plowzone, however most had nominal disturbance and overburden from extensive property use and landscape modification over the past 150 years. The top levels of subsurface contained precontact materials, while deeper lenses as indicated in the mechanical trenches were naturally deposited glacial moraines with sorted silt, sand, and gravel.

Diagnostic artifacts are identified in four projectile points: Brewerton, Vosburg, Bare Island, and Brewerton Corner Notched. These date to the Middle and Archaic periods and suggests multiple occupations. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the prior work by Louis Berger Associates.

5.2.7 Archeological features

Table 4. Summary of archeological features

Feature	Function	Date	Integrity	Artifact content	Soil samples
1	Possible historic midden		Partially excavated	Sheep bone, debitage	n/a

No precontact features were identified. The one apparent soil feature is historic in nature, and not integral to the Third Sprout Site.

5.2.8 Artifact analysis

The precontact artifacts recovered from the Third Sprout Site reveal the nature of the occupation as a multi-component, multi-season and low-impact occupation during the Late Archaic (circa 5000 to 1500 BC) period to Late Woodland (Photos 18 and 19).

The projectile points are varied in size, including a Vosburg point which has been worked down to an extremely small size of 2.2 cm long which may indicate small mammal or bird hunting purposes. A Bare Island projectile point was fashioned from quartzite, as is usual for the type. Few quartz flakes were recovered from the site however. The point is likely from the Late Archaic Period (circa 2500 BC). Two Levanana points were also recovered. These points are from the Late Woodland period (AD 1000 to 1600). These were likely part of a bow and arrow complex (Photo 19).

The preponderance of late-stage debitage indicates there was no nearby quarry or long-term occupation; instead tools would be worked or sharpened for immediate use. Although FCR is present, it is low density and none were recovered from intact features. Therefore, this was not a long-standing or large occupation and instead suggests the camp was ephemeral, with repeated occupations for food or vegetal procurement and preliminary processing.

The remaining precontact artifacts were tools, including nutting stone (2)(Photo 18), rough stone tools (1), bifaces (6), a scraper (1), and a hammerstone (1). One of the bifaces appears to be a reworked scraper.

With this tool assemblage, the occupants of the Third Sprout Site likely hunted mammals and birds, scraped hides or vegetal fibers, work tools, and process nut resources that were likely present. The proximity of the Hudson River, a creek to the south, and another further to the north, suggests the Third Sprout Site location had access to multiple ecological zones.

The 38 shovel tests excavated in the site area showed a low density of cultural materials with between 1 and 4 precontact artifacts recovered from the positive tests. The units indicate that Unit 3 (centrally located in the site) had a relatively high density of material with 62% (n=174) of the precontact materials from the units.

6 Interpretation

The Third Sprout Site, first identified in 1922 by Arthur Parker as NYSM Site 3162, has been investigated in two field seasons—by Louis Berger in 2004 and by Hartgen in 2016. It has been defined as an intermittent, seasonal occupation from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods, and likely fall or winter encampment with nut processing.

Table 5. Summary of archeological site information collected during the Phase I and II studies

Characteristic	Site information	Source of information
OPRHP Site No.		
Site Name	Third Sprout Site (NSYM 3162)	Berger Phase IB, Hartgen Phase IB and Phase II
Description	Seasonal, intermittent resource procurement camp	Artifact assemblage
Date	Late Archaic to Late Woodland	Four diagnostic points
Function	Seasonal resource procurement camp	Artifact assemblage
Size	7159.25 square feet (665 sq meters)	Shovel test distribution pattern
Location	NAD 83, UTM Zone 18, 588845.5 Easting, 4620108.3 Northing	

7 Significance Assessment

The significance of the Third Sprout Site is assessed according to the National Park Service’s *Guidelines for Registering and Evaluating Archeological Properties* (Little, et al. 2000). The site does not meet eligibility Criterion D for the National Register having “yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.” The site lacks overall integrity, lacks data-rich features such as hearths or storage pits, and includes a relatively low density of materials.

8 Recommendations

As a result, no further archeological work is recommended for the Third Sprout Site. The additional Phase IB work in the form of shovel tests and trenches did not identify any additional archeological deposits or features. Hartgen recommends that no further reconnaissance work is necessary for the State Hospital parcel, based on the current development plans.

9 Bibliography

Esri Inc.

- 2015 World Imagery. Esri, Inc., Redlands, California,
http://services.arcgisonline.com/ArcGIS/rest/services/World_Topo_Map/MapServer.

Little, Barbara, Erika Martin Seibert, Jan Townsend, John H. Sprinkle, Jr. and John Knoerl

- 2000 *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archeological Properties*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Munsell Color

- 2000 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. GretagMacbeth, New Windsor, New York.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)

- 1994 *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections in New York State*. NYAC, n.p.

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

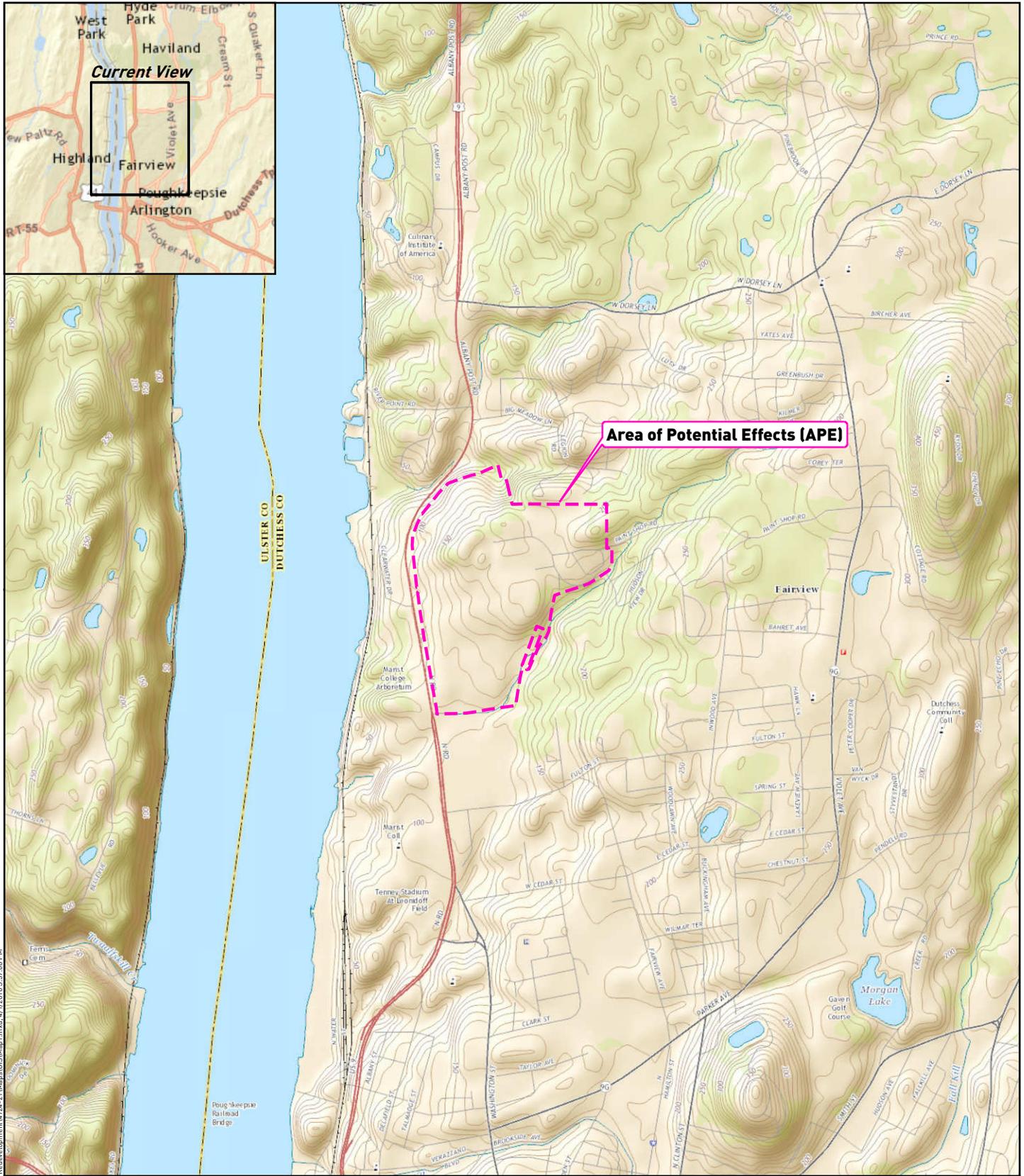
- 2005 *New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archeological Report Requirements*. OPRHP, Waterford, New York.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

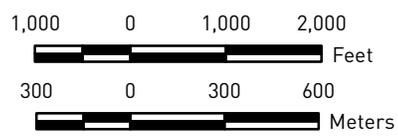
- 2015 USGS The National Map Topo Base Map - Large Scale. USGSTopo (MapServer), The National Map Seamless Server, USGS, Sioux Falls, South Dakota,
<http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/rest/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer>.

Maps

Hudson Heritage Redevelopment, Hudson View Drive, Poughkeepsie, New York
 Phase IB Archeological Addendum and Phase II Site Evaluation



R:\Active Projects\1724_Hudson_Heritage_Redevelopment\1724_21\Mapa\GIS\Map 1.mxd, 4/17/2016 3:59:08 PM

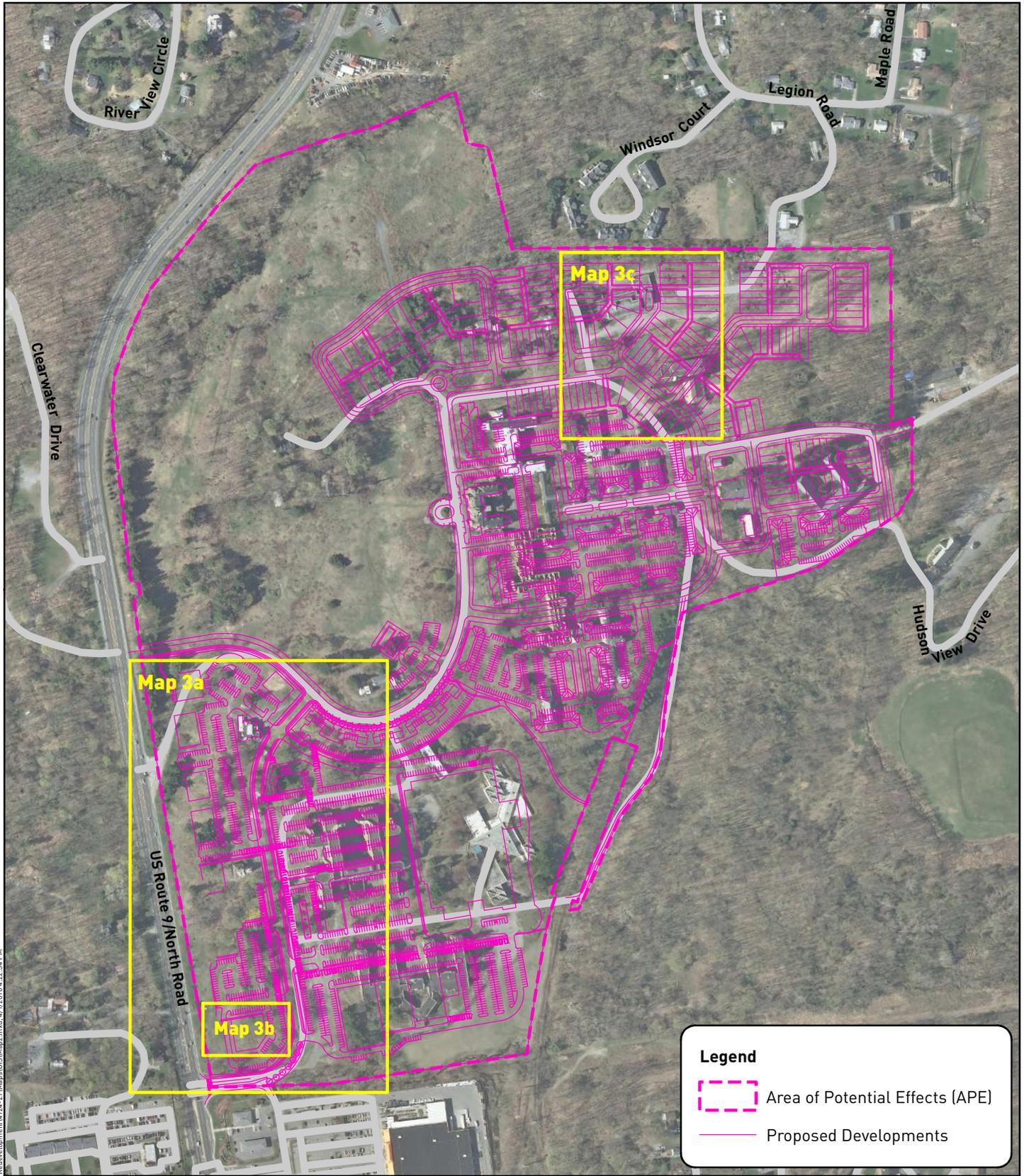


Note: Contour interval is 10 feet.

Project Location (USGS 2016)

HARTGEN
 archaeological associates inc

Map 1



Legend

- Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Proposed Developments

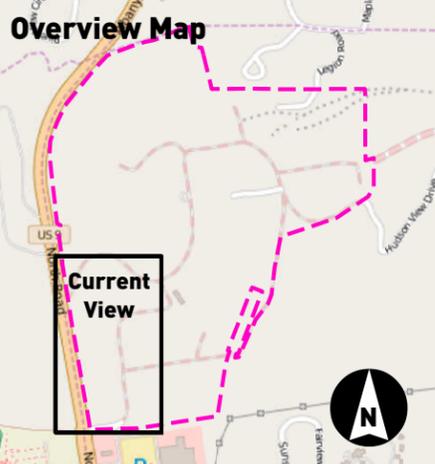
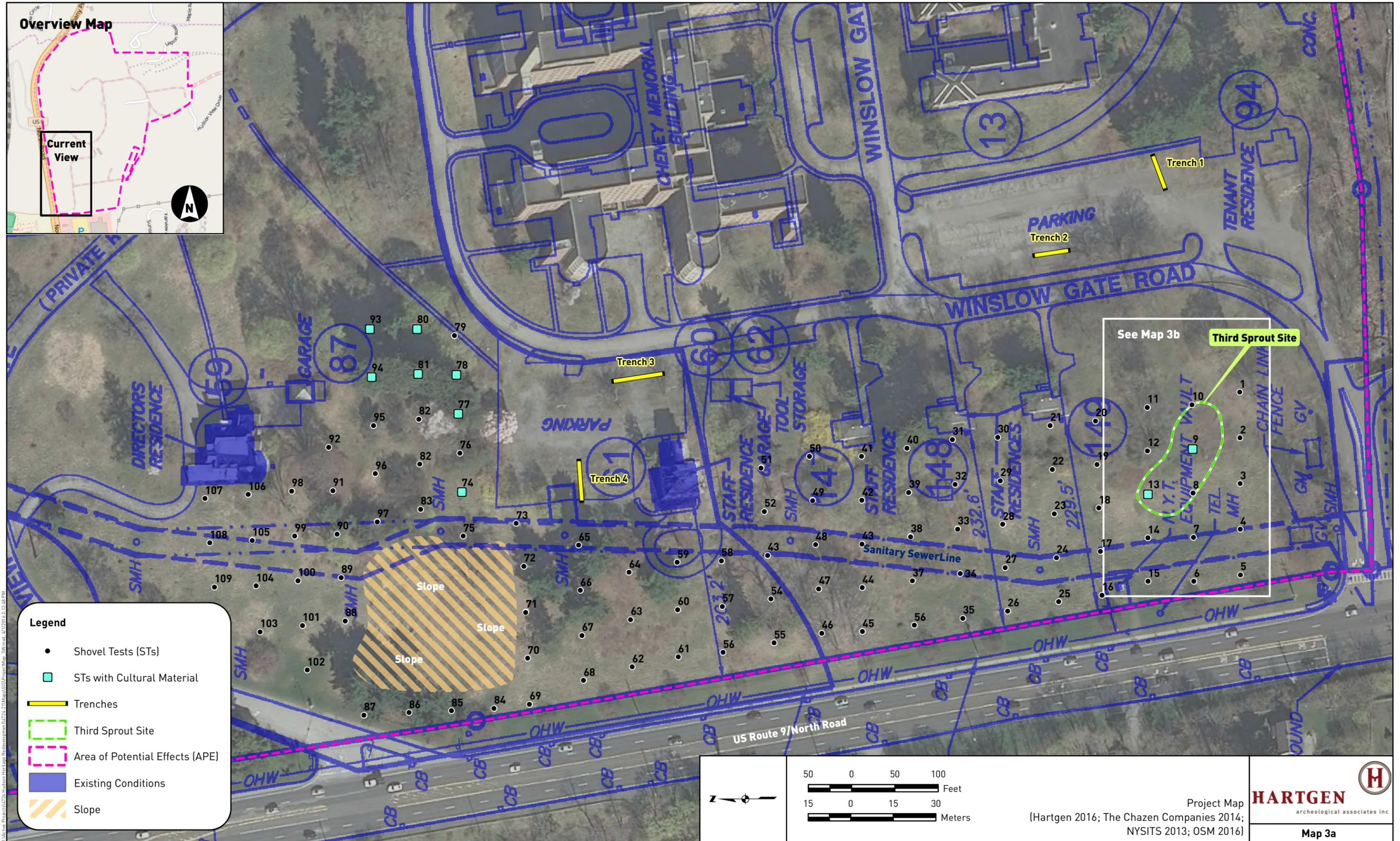


Proposed Developments
 (The Chazen Companies 2015;
 NYSITS 2013; OSM 2016)

HARTGEN
archeological associates inc

Map 2

R:\Active Projects\1724-Hudson Heritage Redevelopment\1724-21\Mapa\GIS\Map2.mxd, 4/17/2016 4:32:34 PM

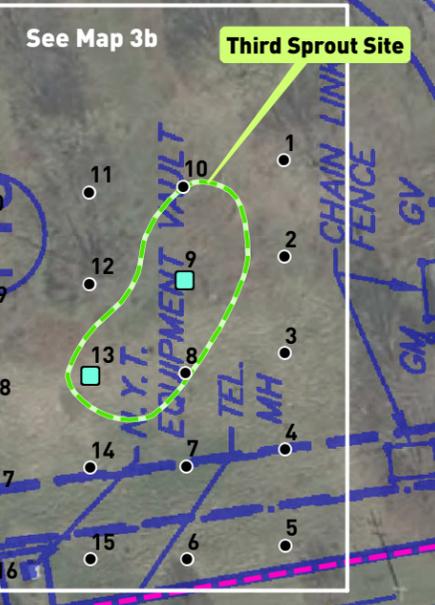


Legend

- Shovel Tests (STs)
- STs with Cultural Material
- Trenches
- - - Third Sprout Site
- - - Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- Existing Conditions
- ▨ Slope

Scale bar showing 0 to 100 Feet and 0 to 30 Meters.

North arrow pointing up.

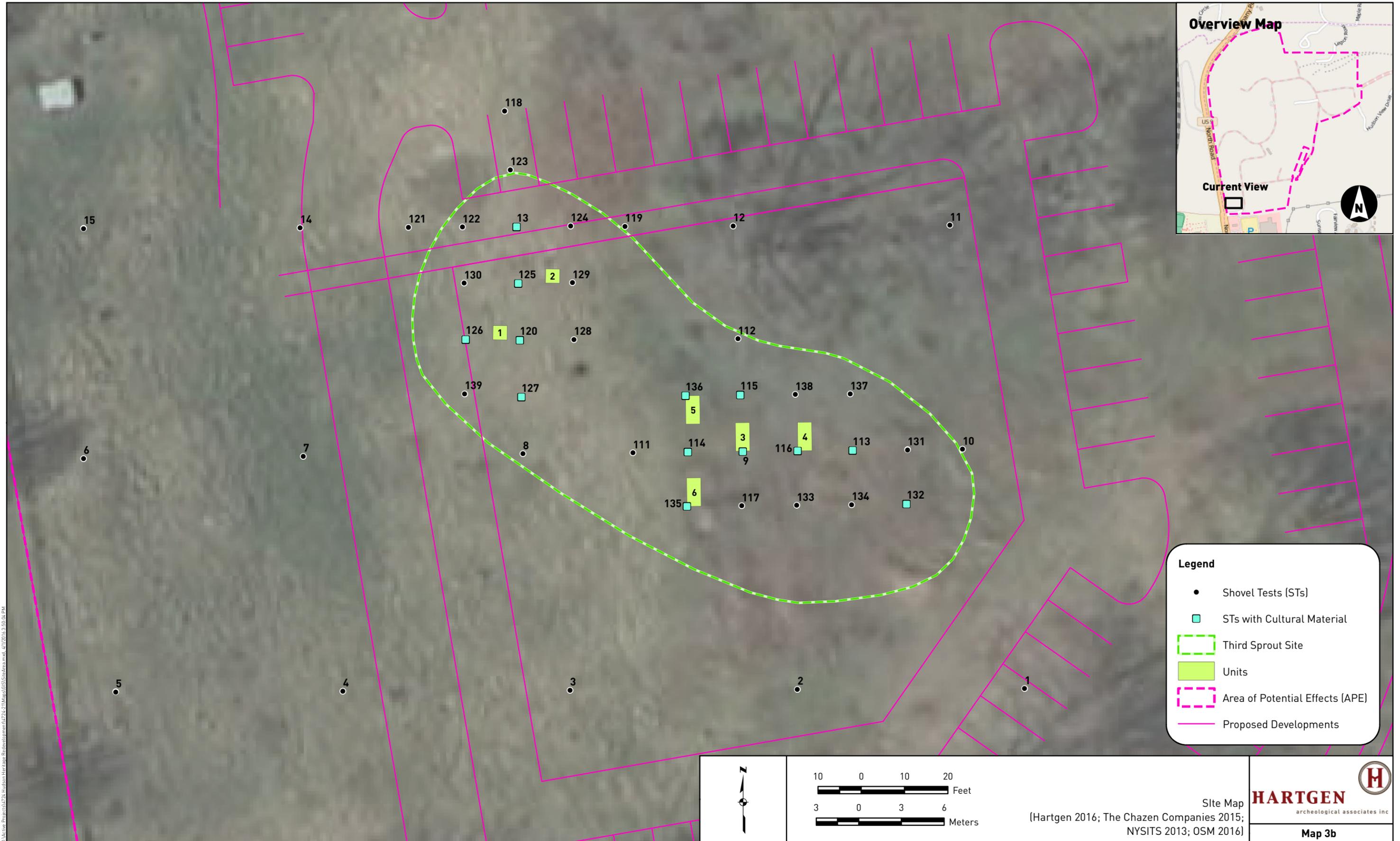


Project Map
 (Hartgen 2016; The Chazen Companies 2014;
 NYSITS 2013; OSM 2016)

HARTGEN
 archeological associates inc

Map 3a

P:\Active Projects\024 - Hudson Heritage Redevelopment\024-21\Map3a\GIS\ProjectMap_S03.mxd_4/17/2016 2:13:48 PM



E:\Active Projects\1724 Hudson Heritage Redevelopment\1724\1724\Map\GIS\SiteArea.mxd, 4/17/2016, 3:50:04 PM

Legend

- Shovel Tests (STs)
- STs with Cultural Material
- ▭ Third Sprout Site
- ▭ Units
- ▭ Area of Potential Effects (APE)
- ▭ Proposed Developments

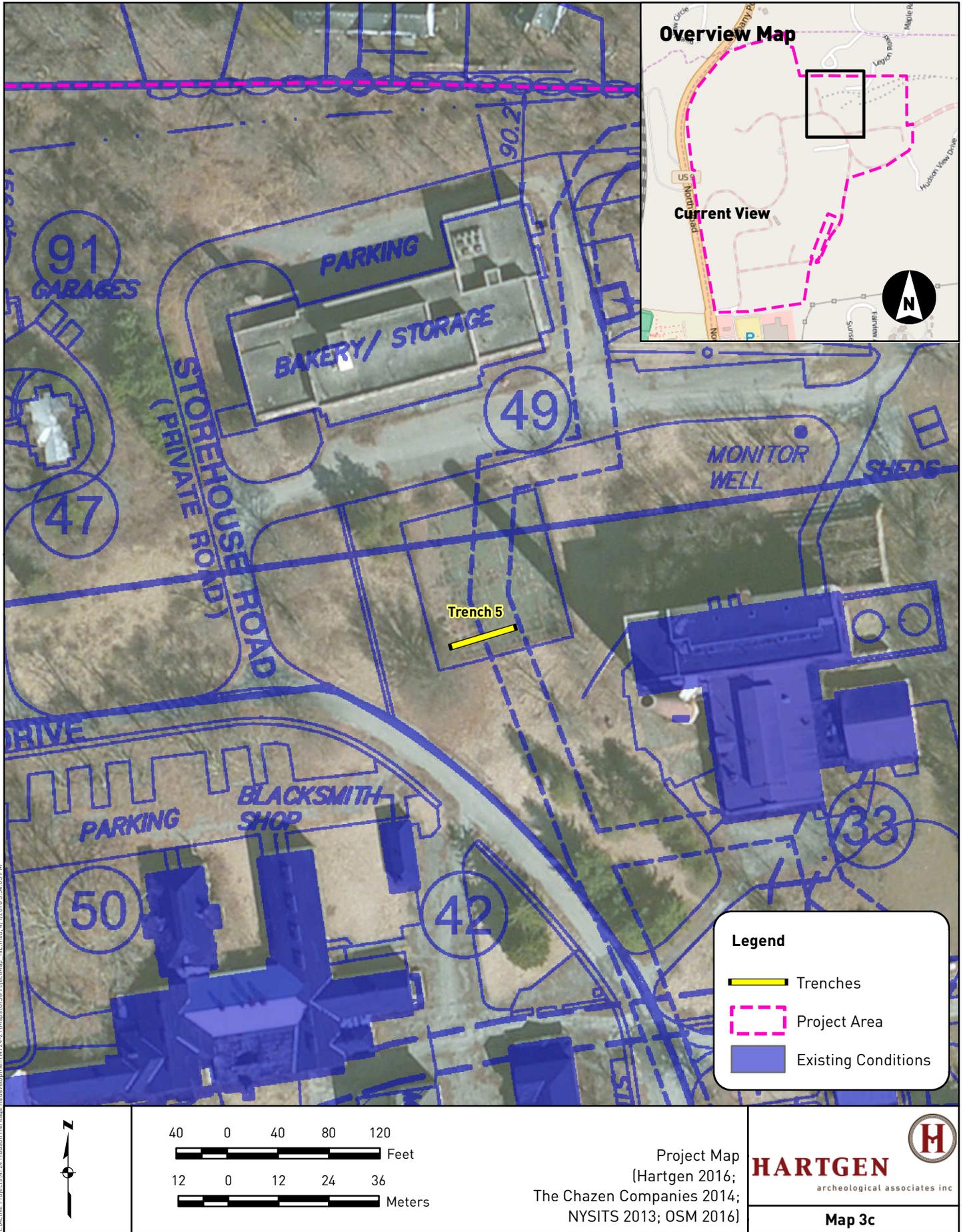
N

10 0 10 20 Feet

3 0 3 6 Meters

Site Map
 (Hartgen 2016; The Chazen Companies 2015;
 NYSITS 2013; OSM 2016)

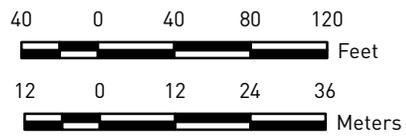
HARTGEN
archeological associates inc
Map 3b



R:\Active Projects\A726 Hudson Heritage Redevelopment\A726-21\Maps\GIS\ProjectMap_NE.mxd, 4/7/2016 3:56:05 PM

Legend

- Trenches
- Project Area
- Existing Conditions



Project Map
 (Hartgen 2016;
 The Chazen Companies 2014;
 NYSITS 2013; OSM 2016)



Photographs



Photo 1. View southeast of the Phase IB testing in the middle portion of the APE, in the vicinity of Test 60. Note the standing brick residence in the background.



Photo 2. View south of the testing conducted in the northern portion of the site, near Test 95. Most of the historic materials were recovered in this vicinity.



Photo 3 View north of Trench 1 within the Winslow Gate parking lot.



Photo 4 Detail of the stratigraphy in Trench 1 at the north end.



Photo 5 Detail of a similar stratigraphic profile in the center portion of Trench 2.



Photo 6 Trench 3 as viewed to the north.



Photo 7 View to the west of Trench 4, note the utility line that was exposed at the eastern end of the trench.



Photo 8 Trench 5 as viewed to the east, with the former power plant in the background.



Photo 9. View east of the small creek south of the Third Sprout Site that would have offered resources to precontact visitors. The natural flow of this creek has been heavily modified by historic and modern changes to the local landforms, including a large culvert to the west that carries the creek under US Route 9.



Photo 10. View north of the Third Sprout Site location at the time of Phase II reduced-interval shovel testing.



Photo 11. View north/northeast of the Third Sprout Site while unit excavations are proceeding.



Photo 12 A view to the West of Unit 1 at the end of excavation. The topsoil and subsoil are clearly evident in the unit



Photo 13. View west of Unit 2. This unit was unlike the remaining stratigraphy of the rest of the site with no stratigraphic change. Based on the paucity of precontact materials, and the proximity of this unit at the northwest corner of the Third Sprout Site, it is likely the natural topsoil was removed or modified during the historic and modern periods.



Photo 14. View of east profile of Unit 3. Unit 3 had the most precontact material.



Photo 15 A view of the east wall of Unit 4.



Photo 16. View west of Feature 1 in Unit 5. With the presence of sawn, historic bone in the feature, this was subsequently determined to be a historic feature.

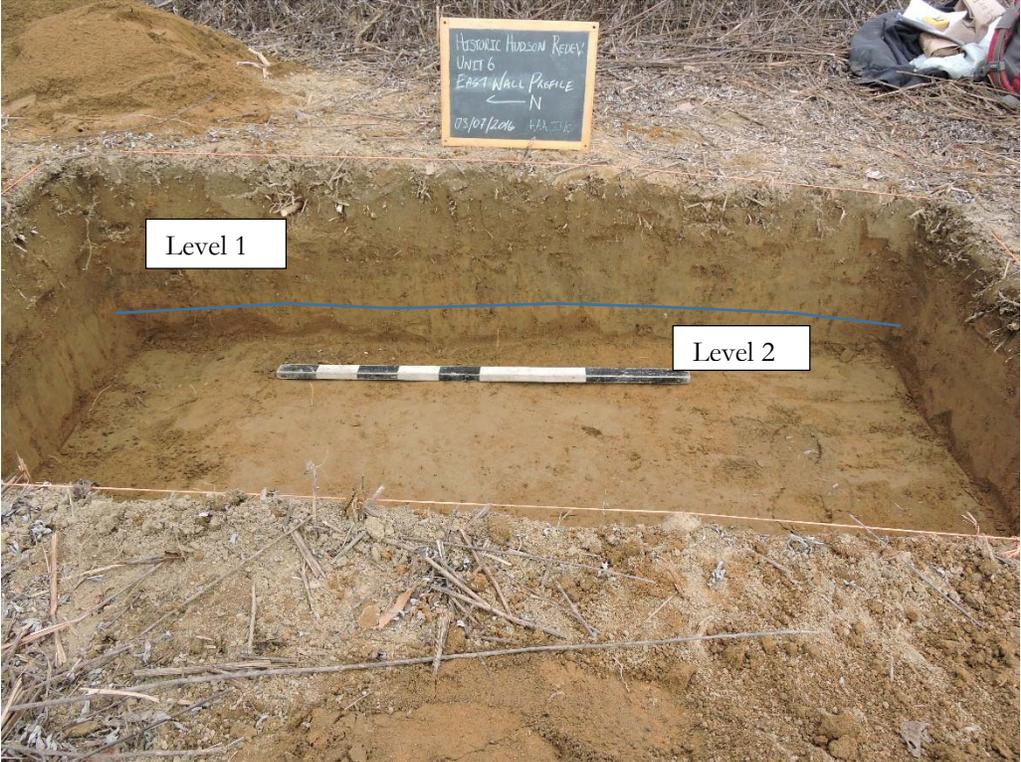


Photo 17. View east wall of Unit 6 after excavation. Unit 6 is at the southwest corner of the Third Sprout Site, and is largely representative of the observed stratigraphy of a deep plowzone and topsoil over a sterile subsoil.



Photo 18. Nutting stone recovered from Unit 3.



Photo 19. Projectile points recovered from the excavations. From left: A much-overworked Vosburg point and Levanna point from Unit 3, both of Onondaga chert. A Bare Island quartzite point from STP 126. A Levanna Point made from Mount Merino chert recovered in Unit 4.

Appendix 1: Previous Archeological Studies: Greenhouse Consultants 2001, Higgins and Quasebarth 2005, Louis Berger 2004.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY
EVALUATION OF THE MAIN BUILDING
HUDSON RIVER PSYCHIATRIC CENTER
TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

prepared for:
The Chazen Companies
229B Page Park, Manchester Road
Poughkeepsie, New York 12603

prepared by:
Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated
40 Exchange Place, 13th Floor
New York, New York 10005

October 2000



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures	iii
List of Plates	iv
List of Personnel	iv
Introduction	1
Geography and Physical Setting	2
Prehistoric Sensitivity	3
Historic Sensitivity	4
Conclusions and Recommendations	7
Bibliography	8



LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1 Location of the project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Poughkeepsie, New York quadrangle 1957, photorevised 1982.
-
- Figure 2 Prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area, shown on portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Poughkeepsie (1957, photorevised 1982) quadrangle.
- Figure 3 From Burr's 1839 Map of the Counties of Dutchess and Putnam.
- Figure 4 From Sidney's 1850 Map of Dutchess County, New York.
- Figure 5 Plan of the Hudson River State Hospital, as of 1898 (Lown 1899).
- Figure 6 Plan of the Main Building and surroundings showing current conditions.



LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1 View of part of the rear of the south wing looking west.

- Plate 2 View of the front of the north wing and part of the central section of the Main Building looking east.
- Plate 3 View of part of the third floor hallway of the south wing.
- Plate 4 View of third floor patient's room in the south wing.
- Plate 5 View of first floor common room in the south wing.
- Plate 6 View of first floor hallway in the south wing.
- Plate 7 View of first floor room in the south wing into which the upper floors have collapsed.
- Plate 8 View of first floor common room in the north wing.
- Plate 9 View of work room of the former Laundry and Tailor Shop attached to east side of the north wing.
- Plate 10 View of second floor common room in the north wing showing collapse of ceiling.

LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV

Principal Investigator
Author



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this sensitivity evaluation is to document the potential prehistoric and historic sensitivity of part of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center through the review of existing archival, cartographic and published references, and then to make recommendations regarding possible presence/absence testing for potential prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the parcel itself, the survey will include a synthesis of published and unpublished prehistoric and historic resources in the immediate vicinity surrounding the project area.

The portion of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center under study is within the Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. It is located to the east of U.S. Route 9, the Albany Post Road, and west of N.Y. State Route 9G. It includes approximately 330 acres. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area. The largest and oldest structure within the project area is the Main Building, also known as Building 51, which is the primary subject of this report. The north and south wings of this structure have been proposed for possible re-use or demolition.

The Principal Investigator visited the project area during September 2000. During this visit all accessible portions of the north and south wings of the Main Building were inspected.

This study is organized in the following manner: first, a section describes the geography and physical setting of the project area; second, a section follows on the prehistoric sensitivity of the area; third, a review of the historic sensitivity of the area; and fourth, the conclusions and recommendations.

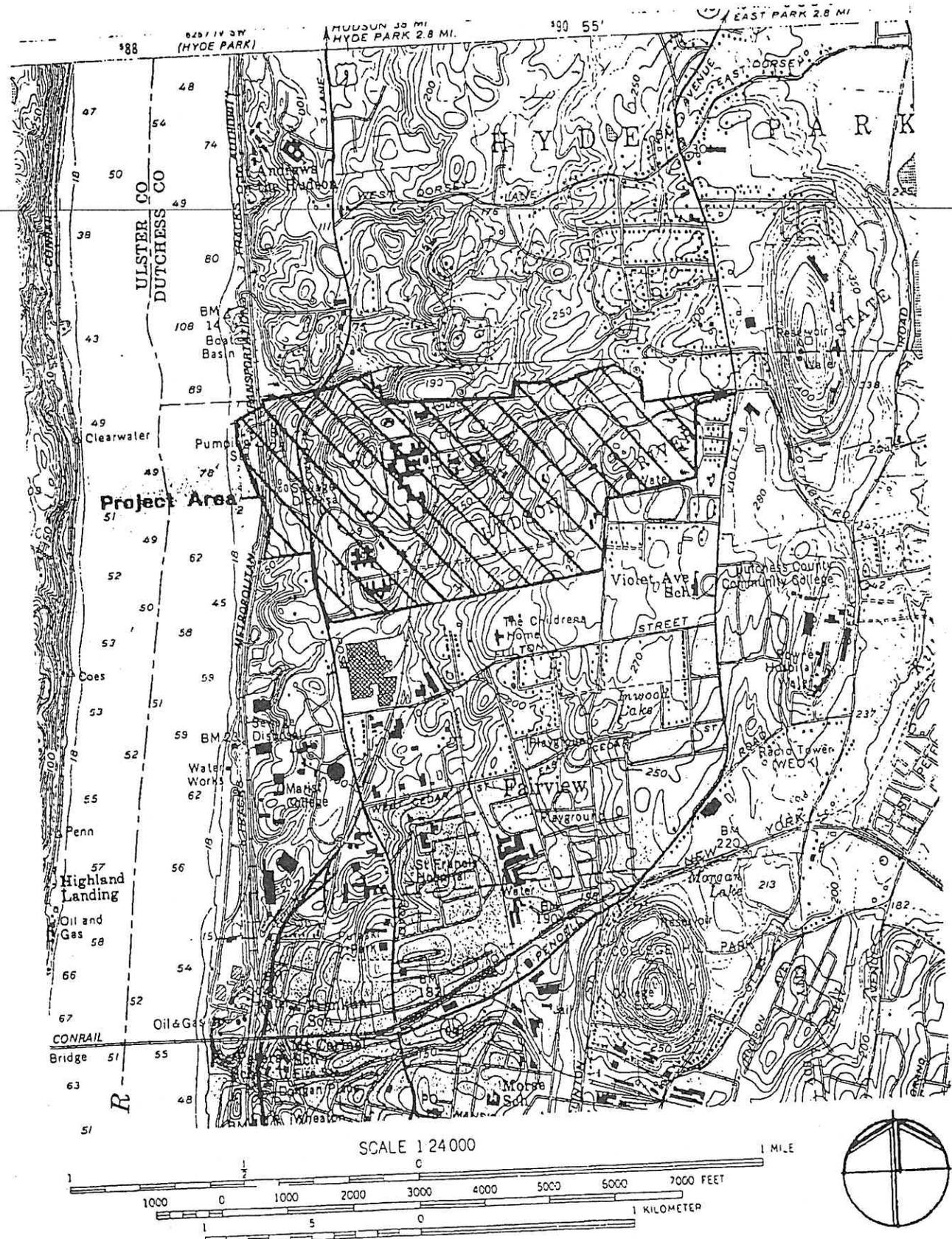


Figure 1 Location of the project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute Poughkeepsie, New York quadrangle 1957, photorevised 1982.



GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Hudson River Psychiatric Center project area topography includes gently rolling, level, and sloping land, dominated by hills to the northeast. The western and central parts of the project area are adjacent to a stream.

The Main Building is situated on the top of a knoll overlooking the Hudson River to the west. The land around the structure is nearly level. To the southeast is a slope down to the stream which flows southwest into the Hudson.

Soils near the Hudson River Psychiatric Center Main Building consist of Hoosic Gravelly Loam. This soil is an acid, deep well-drained soil found on nearly level terraces above the flood plain in valleys (United States Department of Agriculture 1955: Map Sheet 11).



PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished resources in the files of the New York State Museum Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the files of the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library, and information on file at Greenhouse Consultants.

Only one confirmed prehistoric site is located within two miles of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center project area. This site was initially reported by former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker, but is not described in his text. Parker's site ACP-DUCH is located approximately 0.2 miles west of the project area. This site is found only on Parker's map of Dutchess County where it appears as his symbol for traces of occupation (Parker 1922:Pl. 167). This site has been numbered 3162 by the New York State Museum. Unfortunately no information could be found to estimate the date ranges of this site. See Figure 2 for the location of the site relative to the project area.

In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. the proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area; and
2. the presence of fresh water drainage in general, and particularly the identification of river or stream confluence situations where two or more drainages come together, providing access to the water and food resources of both systems.

This survey was able to document the presence of one prehistoric site within a two mile radius of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center project area. Although sites have been identified in the general vicinity of the proposed project area, none are known to exist within the project area itself. No evidence, positive or negative based on previous survey work is known to exist regarding the project area.

It is inappropriate to characterize this area as without prehistoric sensitivity. Inspection of the project area located at least one reliable source of fresh water. An unnamed stream flows northeast to southwest through the Hudson River Psychiatric Center. This stream could have supplied fresh water and attracted game. The Hudson River, 0.5 miles west of the project area, would have provided a source of fish and shellfish. The project area is situated on relatively elevated well-drained soil. This information combined with the knowledge of one prehistoric site found west of the project area indicates that this location may have been used during prehistory. However, construction of the main hospital building and its subsequent use would likely have disturbed or destroyed any prehistoric remains.

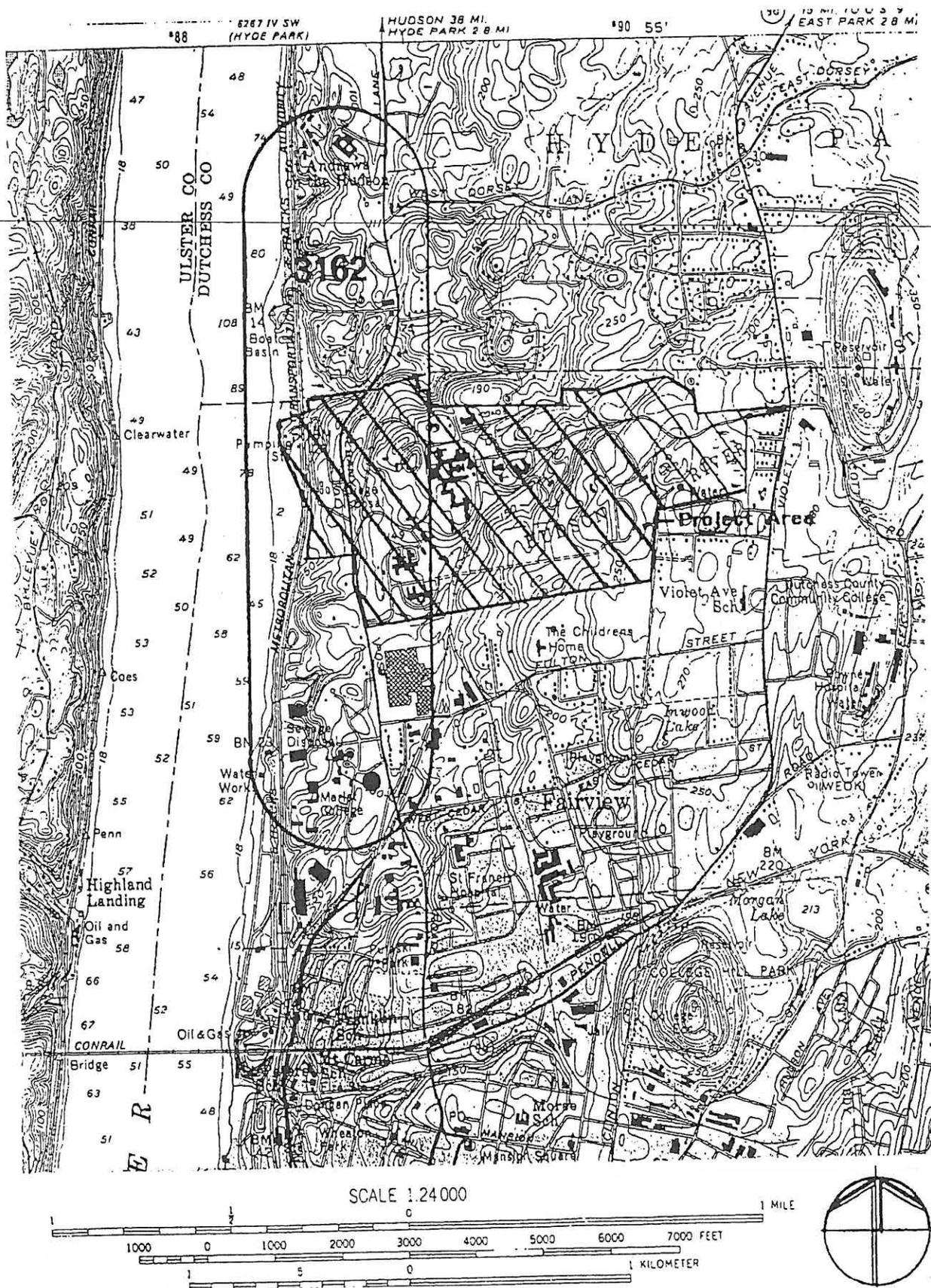


Figure 2 Prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area, shown on portions of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Poughkeepsie (1957, photorevised 1982) quadrangle.



HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

The Hudson River Psychiatric Center is located within the Town of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, New York. It is situated just to the south of the Town of Hyde Park. Dutchess County was formed on November 1, 1683. It was provisionally annexed to Ulster County at that time and did not have separate representation in the legislature until 1713. During 1717 Livingston Manor was removed from Dutchess County and annexed to Albany County. Putnam County was created from land formerly within Dutchess County during 1812 (French 1860:267). The Town of Poughkeepsie was founded on March 7, 1788. Prior to this Poughkeepsie existed as a district, having been formed on December 16, 1737. The first Europeans in the town were Dutch settlers who arrived around 1700 (Smith 1882:357-358).

During the late seventeenth century and early eighteenth century, the county was subdivided into large plots of land called patents, which were owned by influential New Yorkers (United States Department of Agriculture 1955:10). The northern portion of the Town of Poughkeepsie, including the project area, was previously part of the Sanders and Harmense patent granted in 1686 (Dutchess County Planning Board 1972:228). By 1714 there were 60 households representing 445 people in Dutchess County (United States Department of Agriculture 1955:10). Settlement increased during the eighteenth century, particularly after 1750, when individual families were allowed to purchase land. There were only a few villages and most farms were widely separated. After the American Revolution, grain farming became important, particularly along the Hudson River. These developments continued through the first quarter of the nineteenth century (ibid.).

On December 12, 1818 James Roosevelt purchased a hilltop in the northern part of the Town of Poughkeepsie. He built a house and named his estate Mount Hope. It served as his summer seat (Reynolds 1931:64-65). James, the son of Isaac Roosevelt and the grandson of Jacobus Roosevelt, was born in 1760 (Churchill 1965:frontispiece). The Mount Hope estate included the project area. The house was located on a knoll on the east side of the Albany Post Road and to the north of the main building of the future Psychiatric Center (Myers 1944), which is to the north of the project area. Mount Hope passed to Isaac Roosevelt, oldest surviving son of James. Isaac was a doctor and became the first year-round resident of Mount Hope. He married during 1832 and moved to a house on the west side of the Post Road, called Rosedale. Isaac had two sons. The elder, named James, was born in 1828 and was the future father of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. James inherited Mount Hope, probably from his grandfather James, who died during 1847 when the younger James would have been nineteen years of age (Reynolds 1931:65-66; Churchill 1965:frontispiece). The younger James resided at Mount Hope until 1866, when the house was destroyed in a fire. James then moved to the Town of Hyde Park, where he purchased his new home, called Springwood (Reynolds 1931:66). Mount Hope was located on a knoll north of the main building of the hospital (Myers 1944).

*to illustrate?
 leads to
 R. Roosevelt
 ↓
 unable to*

Three cartographic sources were found illustrating the project area and vicinity during its ownership by the Roosevelt family. These are the 1839 Burr Map of the Counties of Dutchess and Putnam; the 1850 Sidney Map of Dutchess County, New York; and the



1858 Map of Dutchess County by Bachman and Corey. The 1839 Burr Map, presented here at Figure 3, shows no buildings in or near the project area. This information does not imply that no buildings existed since this map depicts few settlements smaller than villages. It does illustrate the Albany Post Road. The 1850 Sidney Map, presented as Figure 4, shows a house to the east of the Post Road labeled Mrs. Roosevelt. This house is probably Mount Hope. It is shown just north of the Hyde Park boundary, instead of just south of the boundary as is its present situation. The 1858 map shows essentially the same situation as that in Figure 4. The farmhouse is labeled J. Roosevelt.

During 1866 the establishment of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane was authorized by the New York State Legislature. On January 9, 1867 a 206 acre parcel of land was given to the State of New York as a gift by the citizens of Dutchess County (Smith 1882:430). This parcel had been purchased by Dutchess County and the City of Poughkeepsie from James Roosevelt for \$80,680 (Pitts 1989). Later during 1867 the legislature authorized \$5,000 for the purchase of 84 additional acres. When the entire tract was resurveyed, it came to 333 acres, due to inaccuracies in the original surveys. The original hospital building was started in 1868 and opened to patients in October 1871 (Smith 1882:430). The building was finished during 1878 (Kowsky 1980:74). The plan of the hospital grounds as of 1898 shows the main building dominating the western group of structures within the main parcel of the grounds. By this time the main parcel of the hospital grounds includes two groups of structures. These are also scattered structures on other parcels to the east. See Figure 5.

The main building was designed by Frederick Clarke Withers of the architectural firm of Vaux, Withers and Company. Withers was born in England during 1828 and came to the United States during the 1850s (Pitts 1989:Section 8). The building was designed according to the principles of the American Association of Superintendents, as laid out by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride of the Pennsylvania Hospital in a series of 26 propositions (Kowsky 1980:71-72). These principles included narrow patient pavilions extending from both sides of a central administration building. Withers designed the building in the High Victorian Gothic style, a style he had used for a number of ecclesiastical structures and a few residences. The main building of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center is the first significant application of High Victorian Gothic style to a hospital structure in the United States. However, this style was not used for additional psychiatric hospitals in New York State. The Buffalo State Hospital, the next major such project in New York, was designed by H.H. Richardson during 1871 in the Romanesque style (Kowsky 1980:71-74). The landscape including the main building was designed by Calvert Vaux and Frederick Olmsted (Pitts 1989).

The main building of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center was made a National Historic Landmark during June 1989. The boundary includes the area immediately surrounding the structure and some of the lawn to the west now part of the golf course. Ten other hospital structures lie within this boundary. These include the Laundry and Tailor Shop which is attached to the eastern end of the north wing of the Main Building. All of the ten additional structures are viewed by authorities as non-contributing in terms of the National Landmark (Pitts 1989). Prior to its becoming a National Landmark, it had been placed on the National Register during 1980. The entire National Register area is included in a larger New York State Historic District, also created during 1989. The state district encompasses 37 structures including the Main Building and the attached

*plans amended
not completed*



Significance of Landscape

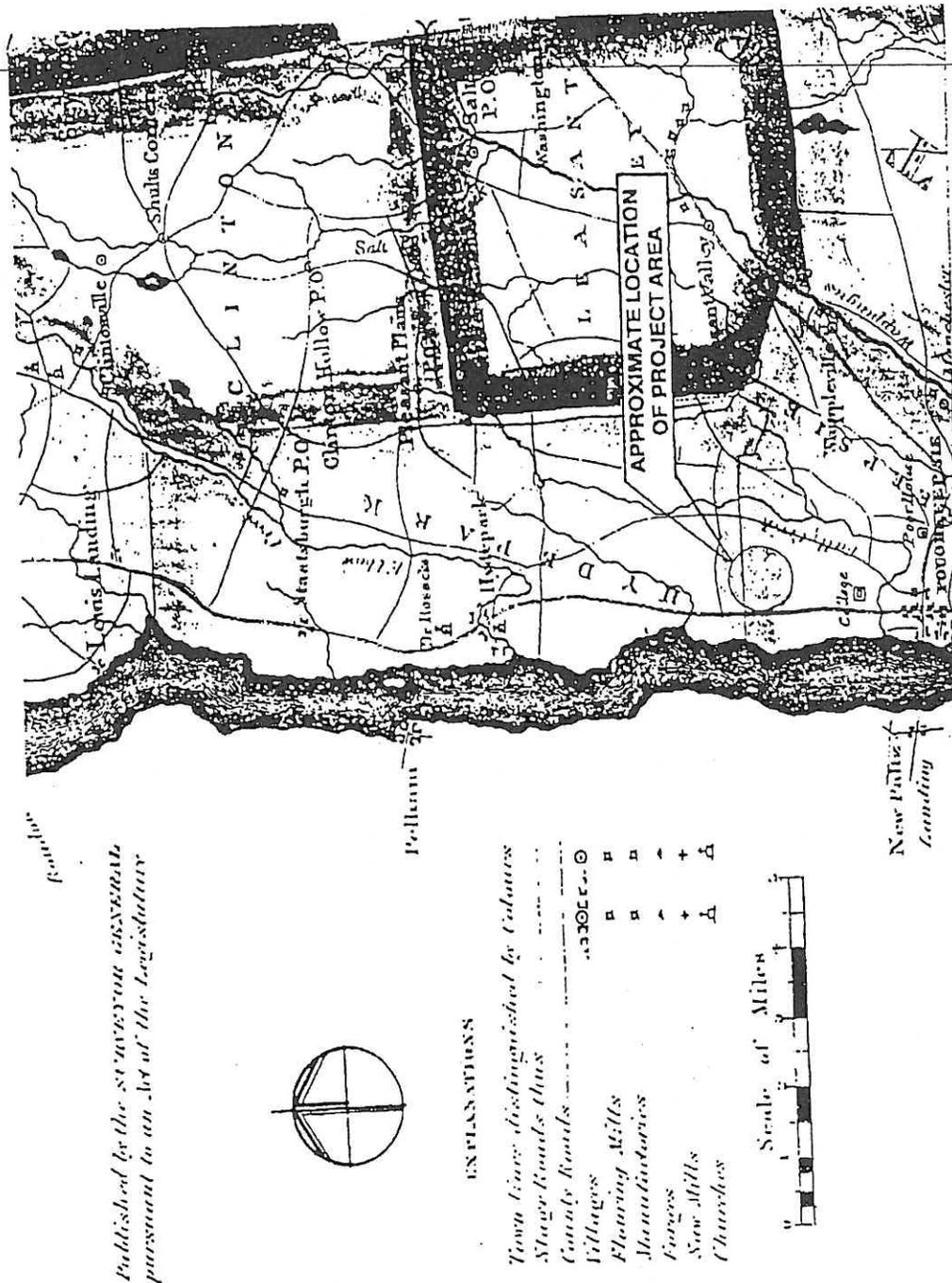


Figure 3 From Burr's 1839 Map of the Counties of Dutchess and Putnam.

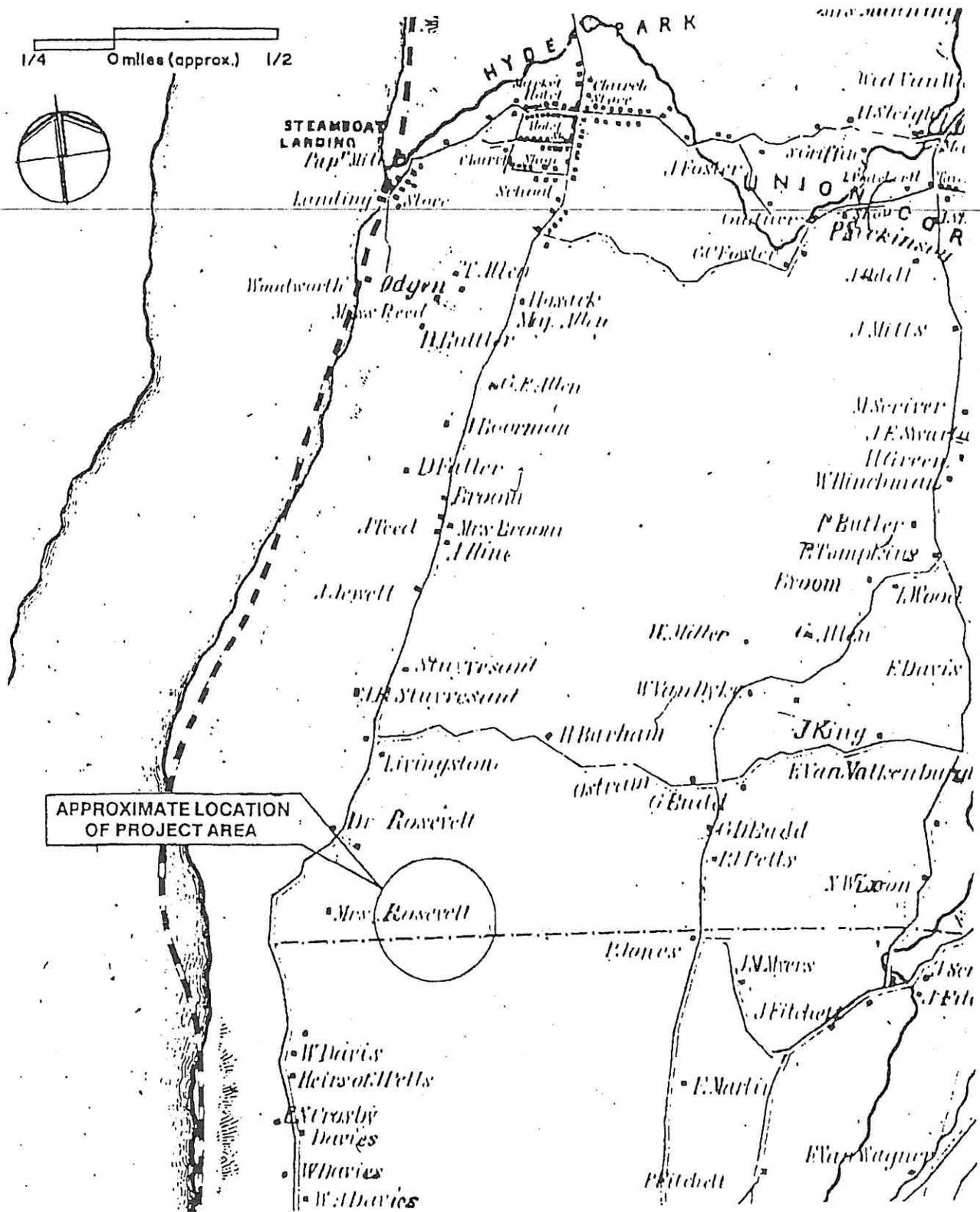


Figure 4 From sidney's 1850 Map of Dutchess County, New-York.

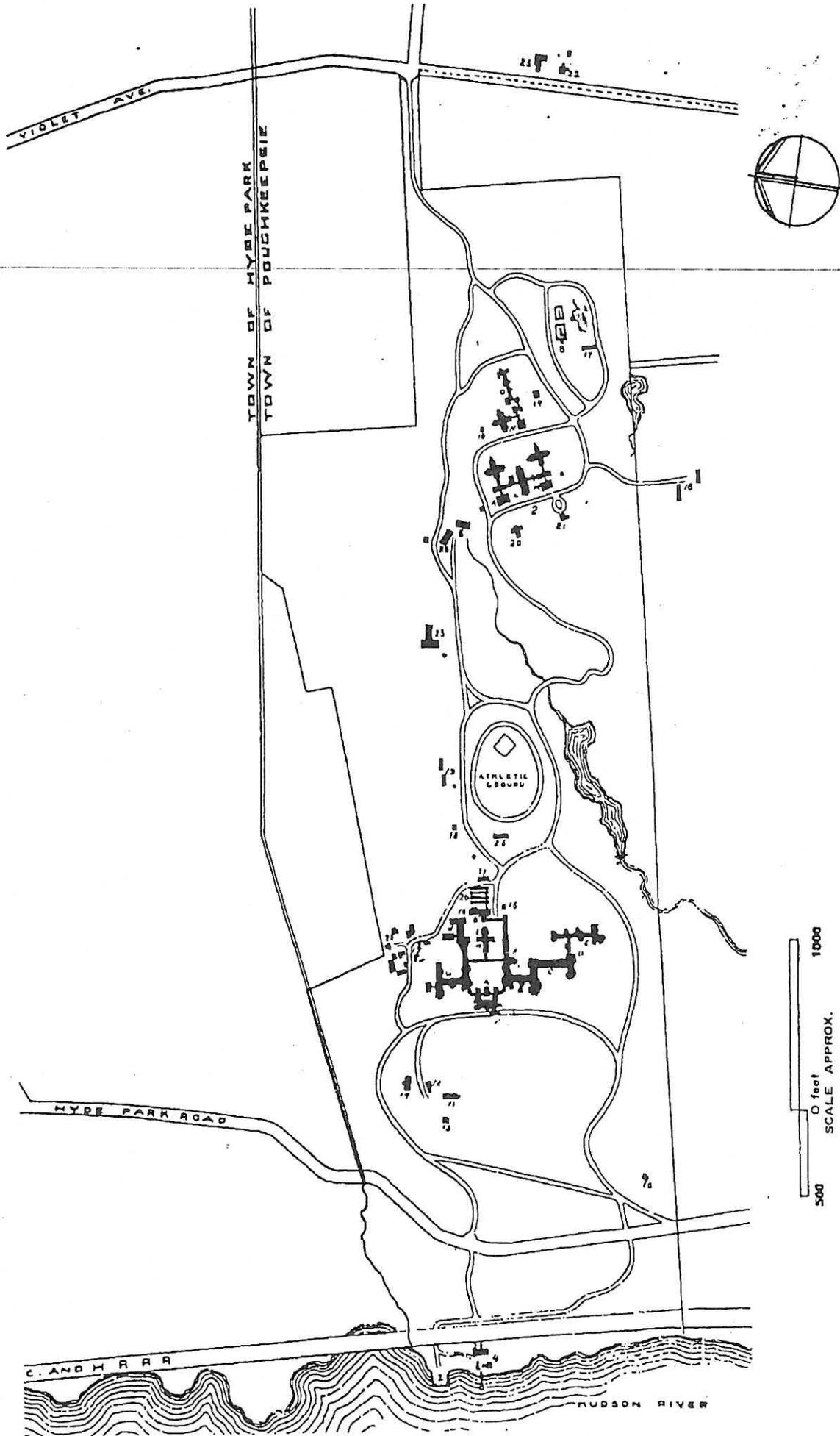


Figure 5 Plan of the Hudson River State Hospital as of 1898 (Lown 1899).

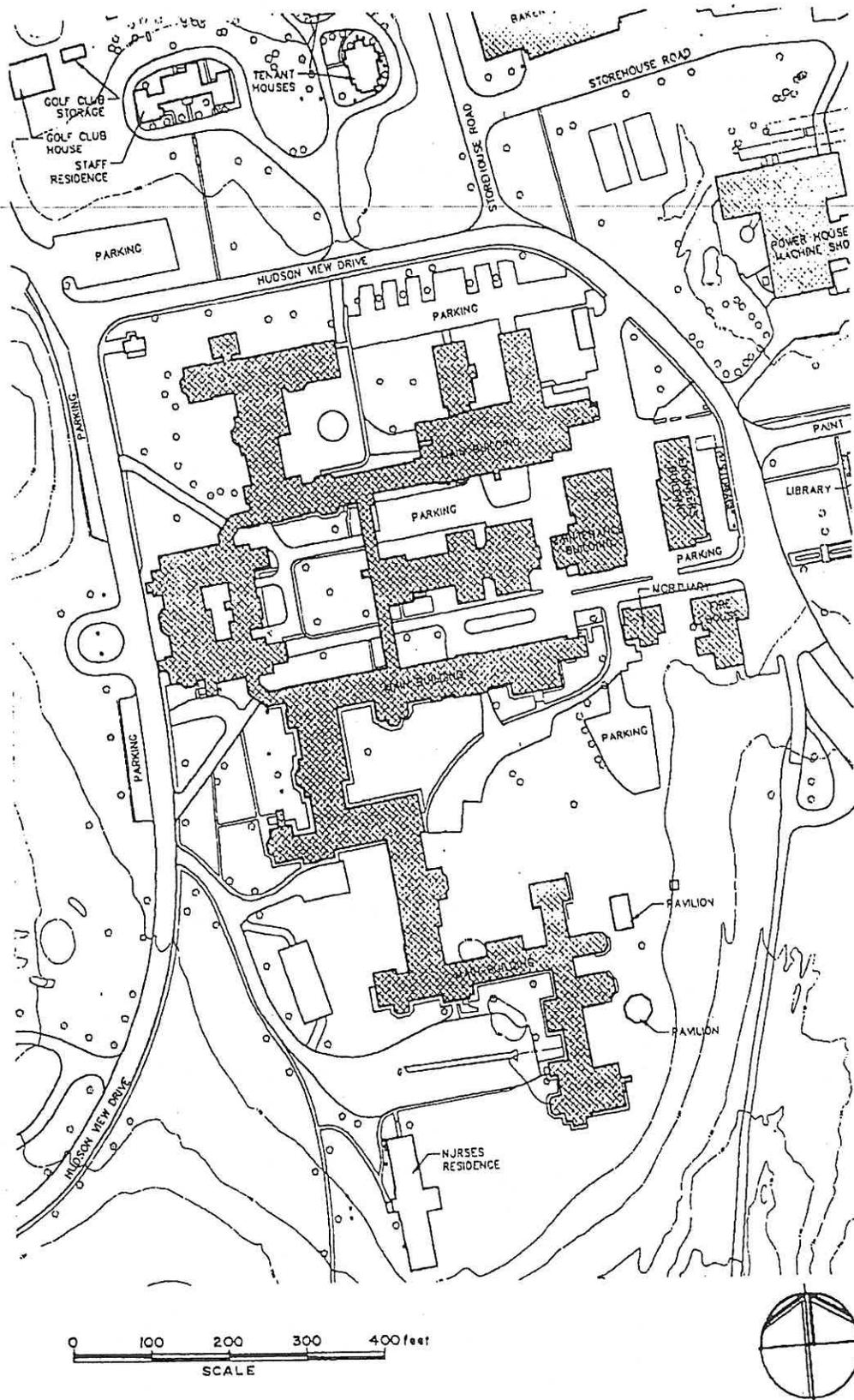


Figure 6 Plan of the Main Building and surroundings showing current conditions.

The building is NOT visible from Hudson River with exception of central sections. Vista of any is provided from drive.
Not visible from Rte 9.

G

Laundry and Tailor shop. Thirty of these structures contribute to the historic district (Nicholson 1996). The National Historic Landmark nomination was based on the architectural significance of the main building. This structure is described as the first significant example of the application of the High Victorian Gothic style to a public institution in the United States. Frederick Clark Withers was one of the finest architects working in this style (Pitts 1989). The Main Building as seen from the Hudson River creates a striking vista. This unique structure is also the largest building in the psychiatric center and the surrounding area.

Plates 1 through 10 illustrate the condition of portions of the Main Building during September 2000. Plate 1 shows part of the exterior of the south wing. Part of the roof is damaged, as seen in the center of the photograph. Plate 2 shows part of the exterior of the north wing, with the central administrative block in the right foreground. There is also damage to parts of the roof of the north wing not shown in this view.

The next five plates show the conditions inside the south wing. Plate 3 shows a hallway on the third floor. Parts of the plaster wall and ceiling have collapsed onto the floor. Plate 4 shows one of the former patient rooms on the third floor. This room was in better condition than many of the other rooms seen. Only the finish coat of plaster has collapsed onto the floor. Plate 5 shows a common room on the first floor. Parts of the floor are sagging and other sections have buckled upwards. Plate 6 shows one of the first floor rooms. The entire second and third floor rooms above this particular spot have collapsed into the first floor. Plate 7 shows one of the first floor hallways. Part of the metal ceiling is hanging down.

Plates 8 through 10 illustrate portions of the interior of the north wing. Plate 8 shows a common room on the first floor. Materials have been stored in this room. The plaster is deteriorating but the two arched windows are mostly intact. Plate 9 illustrates a large workroom at the east end of the north wing. This is within the Laundry and Tailor shop on most plans. This workroom is in better condition than most of the north wing. Plate 10 shows part of one of the common rooms. The metal ceiling has now mostly collapsed. As these plates show, the conditions in both wings vary. Some portions have completely collapsed leaving only the exterior walls and major interior partitions standing. Other areas suffer only from deteriorating plaster. Most of the structure falls between these two extremes.

is this correct. Kenney minimizes significance of architectural style.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are three different courses of action which the State of New York could follow in regard to the Main Building of the Hudson River Psychiatric center:

1. No action could be taken,
2. The north and south wings could be demolished,
3. The facades could be stabilized and the interiors rebuilt to suit re-use of the structure.

Not true?

The first alternative would not destroy the vista created by the structure immediately. However, the building would continue to deteriorate probably lasting another three decades or so. This alternative would not eliminate the safety and fire hazards of the structure and would not allow New York State to profit from the use or sale of the facility.

The second alternative would eliminate any safety and fire hazards but it would clearly destroy the vista from the river. It would also probably lead to the loss of the National Landmark status. ~~The central administrative section of the Main Building would be left on its own with obvious gaps in the vista where the wings stood.~~ There would be no way to adequately mitigate this visual loss. This alternative would allow the state to re-use or sell the land now occupied by the wings.

why?

The third alternative is the only solution that would retain the vista and allow New York State to re-use or sell the Main Building. This alternative would probably include redesign of all or most of the interior, but a century of use by the hospital followed by over two decades of neglect have largely altered or destroyed much of the original appearance of the interior. Plans and photographs of the structure evidently exist which document at least some of its former appearance. This alternative is dependent on the structural engineers finding a method to stabilize the facade while the interior is gutted and rebuilt.

21

21

*pure copy of text
stare on you!*



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- French, J.H.
1860 *Gazetteer of the State of New York*. Syracuse, New York: R. Pearsall Smith.
-
- Hudson River Psychiatric Center
n.d. Building Inventory and Description. ON file at the Hudson River Psychiatric Center, Poughkeepsie.
- Kowsky, Francis R.
1980 *The Architecture of Frederick Clark Withers*. Middletown, Connecticut: Wesleyan University Press.
- Lown, Frank B. *et al.*
1899 32nd Annual Report of the Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., to the State Commission in Lunacy, for the Year Ending September 30, 1898. Albany, New York: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co.
- Myers, Helen
1944 Hard Bargaining Brough HRSH here. *Poughkeepsie Sunday New Yorker* for December 31, 1944. Page 2A.
- Nicholson, Karen
1996 Memorandum on Historic Preservation Data for Hudson River Psychiatric Center. Albany, New York: New York State Office of Mental Health.
- Parker, Arthur C.
1922 *The Archaeological History of New York*. *New York State Museum Bulletin 235-238*.
- Pitts, Carolyn
1989 Registration Form for Hudson River State Hospital Main Building. Prepared by Carolyn Pitts, History Division, National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.
- Poughkeepsie Journal*
1989 Article from issue of September 21, 1989. On file at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, New York.
- Smith, James H.
1882 *History of Dutchess County, New York*. Syracuse, New York: D. Mason and Company.



United States Department of Agriculture
1955 *Soil Survey, Dutchess County, New York Series*. Series 1939 No. 23
Soil Conservation Service in co-operation with the Cornell University
Agricultural Experiment Station.

Maps and Atlases

Bachman, Chas. and G.H. Corey

1858 *Map of Dutchess County from Actual Surveys*. Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania: John E. Gillette.

Burr, David H.

1839 *Map of the Counties of Dutchess and Putnam*. Ithaca, New York: Stone
and Clark.

Dutchess County Planning Board

1972 *Crown Patent Map*. Poughkeepsie, New York: Dutchess County
Planning Board.

Sidney, J.C.

1850 *Map of Dutchess County, New York*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: John
G. Gillet.

United States Geological Survey

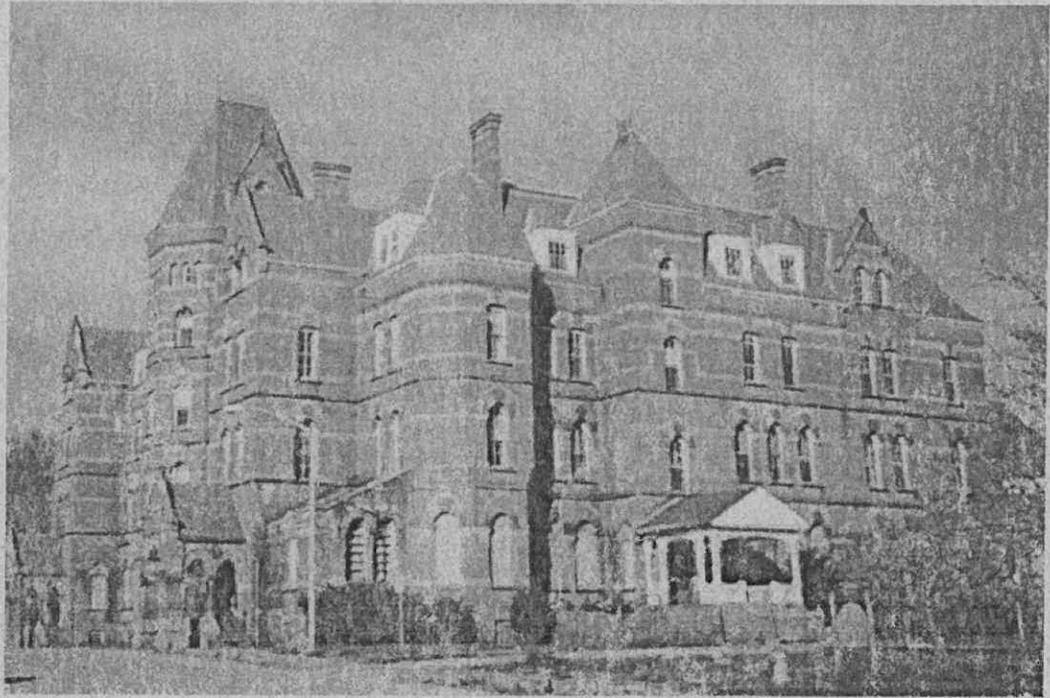
1957 *Poughkeepsie, New York Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute series. Photorevised
1982.

1963 *Hyde Park, New York Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute series. Photorevised
1980.

Hudson River State Hospital

Poughkeepsie, NY

Phase 1a Historic Background Report



Prepared by:
Higgins & Quasebarth
270 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012



Prepared for:
Hudson Heritage LLC
21 Fox Street
Poughkeepsie, NY

April, 2005

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Site	2
Site Planning	4
Main Building	5
Design & Planning	5
Construction History	6
Alteration History	8
Other Buildings	10
Bibliography	15
Appendix A	
Key Personnel.....	17
Appendix B	
Historic Resources	19
Appendix C	
List of Figures.....	24
Photographs	25
Appendix D	
Site Map	29

A. Introduction

The following is a brief history of the development of the Hudson River State Hospital (HRSH), in Poughkeepsie, New York. This report has been prepared (in conjunction with a Phase 1B archaeological field report prepared by The Louis Berger Group) for Hudson Heritage LLC, which has acquired the western portion of the HRSH site. Hudson Heritage CPCR Ventures, LLC, is proposing to rezone and adaptively redevelop a portion of the existing Hudson River Psychiatric Center, located along Route 9 in the Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York. The proposed development to be known as, "Hudson Heritage Park," will be a planned mixed-use development composed of residential, commercial, office, and retail uses. This mixed-use community will be located on an approximately 158± acre parcel, Site Location Map), identified as parcel number 134689-6163-03-301169 on the Town of Poughkeepsie Tax Map.

The main building at HRSH (a National Historic Landmark) was designed by Frederick Clarke Withers and constructed between 1868 and 1898, with later alterations. The building is important as the first significant example of the High Victorian Gothic style applied to institutional construction in the United States, and as a late example of psychiatric-hospital planning influenced by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride. In addition, a portion of the surrounding site is listed as a contributing element to the NHL for its possible association with Frederick Law Olmsted. Located in close proximity with the main building are 26 other hospital and support building which contribute to a New York State Register District [see map 1]. Together with the main building, these buildings formed the core of what was, at its peak between 1898 and 1950, a self-sufficient institution. The architectural development of the entire HRSH campus reflects the continuing evolution of psychiatric treatment and asylum architecture in the United States.

HRSH consists of four distinct sectors:

- 1) the main building (1868-1898, now a National Historic Landmark) and surrounding buildings;
- 2) the central group or men's facilities (1886 - 1889);
- 3) the cottages of the East Farm (1892); and
- 4) the lower hospital complex (c. 1935 - 1970).

The buildings which comprise sectors 1 and 4, the main building and lower complex, are part of the potential development site.

This historical summary is based largely on primary documentation located in the HRSH Annual Reports, historic maps and deeds. The annual reports include some photographs and maps. In addition, architectural plans dating to 1895 and maps dating from 1867 to 1922 were consulted. Contemporary articles on HRSH appeared in *The American Architect*, *Harper's Weekly*, and the

New York Evening Post. Secondary sources consulted include the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (the NHL nomination, 1989), monographs on Withers, Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted, books on Thomas Kirkbride and local history descriptions.

B. Site

The original hospital site consisted of 290 acres of farm land located approximately one and a half miles north of the City of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County, New York. Over the course of the next 80 or so years, the hospital acquired additional property to the east and south. At its peak, the hospital's property extended more than 3 ½ miles east from the Hudson. The Hudson Heritage site encompasses part of the original 290-acre site, as well as additional land to the south.

In January of 1867, New York State purchased the 206-acre James Roosevelt farm (called Mount Hope); in March of the same year, the State also acquired the 84-acre William Davies farm located immediately to the south of the Roosevelt farm. The Davies and Roosevelt farms were originally part of the Sanders-Harmense Patent, granted to Robert Sanders and Myndert Harmense in October, 1686. Together, these two farms comprised the original site of Hudson River State Hospital.

The western boundary of both farms was at the Hudson River. The farms extended approximately 1 mile eastward from the River, crossing both the Hyde Park road (now Route 9) and the tracks of the New York City and Hudson Railroad. (The portion of these farms which sat west of Route 9 is not part of the Hudson Heritage site.) The Hyde Park/Poughkeepsie town line formed the north border of the Roosevelt farm. In addition to farm land, the Davies property included a stone quarry.

At the time of acquisition, a number of farm structures were located on the Roosevelt farm. A topographical map (now in the NYS Archives) prepared by the Hospital's project engineer Samuel D. Backus and dated 15 May 1867 shows these structures in relation to the original proposed layout of the Withers Main Building (figures 1, 2). The map shows a stable and coach house located to the north of Wing A of the Main Building. (The map, although to scale, includes no surviving landmarks and no absolute reference point; accurate measurements are therefore difficult to determine.) A crib was located immediately adjacent to the stable, to the northwest, and a root cellar was located roughly 50' west of the stable (figure 3). A barn and attached sheds were located roughly 100' north of the stable, with a road meandering between these two structures. The farmer's house was located about 75' northeast of the barn, approximately where Staff House #3 (Building #68) is now located. A piggery was located about 175' northeast of the house, approximately where Building #91 is now located (figure 4).

Both a farmhouse and a barn appear on the site plan included in the 1898 Annual Report, and it is reasonable to assume that these are the same structures which appear on the Backus map.

The 1901 Annual Report refers to the “old barns which have so long been an eyesore” around the north wing. The farm road between farmhouse and the barn appears to be the same road which passes to the north of the Main Building in the 1898 plan.

The Backus map also shows a series of curvilinear roads running northwest from the Main Building site. One of these runs past an ice house which was located about 100' west/northwest of the barn; this road roughly follows the path of the current golf course road.

Another of these roads is almost certainly the existing road to the greenhouses located on the crest of the hill to the west of the Main Building. This road passes a well, located about 175' west of the root cellar, and then splits into three forks. Two of these forks are labeled “To Garden” and “To Hot Houses” on the Backus map, possibly indicating that greenhouses were located in this area of the site for some time. The Backus map also includes the note “Ruin of Mansion” about 60' north of the fork (approximately 50' to 75' west of the Merry-go-round Pavilion).

A marker with the inscription “Jet” and “1872” is located on the golf course, just south of Staff House #20 (Building #58). This marker is not located near any structures shown on the 1867 Backus map. Since the Hospital was occupying the site in 1872, and construction was underway, it is therefore likely that this marker is related to the Hospital rather than previous tenants on the site.

All of the structures shown on the Backus map are located on what was previously the Roosevelt farm. The Roosevelt family homestead and the bulk of the Roosevelt property was located in the town of Hyde Park, immediately to the north. It is possible that the Hospital parcel was a tenant farm.

Neither the Backus map nor any of the other historic maps have identified other farm structures on the Roosevelt or Davies farms. The 86 acres which Davies sold to the State in 1867 were part of a larger farm, so it is possible that there were no structures on this parcel.

The final portion of the current Hudson Heritage site is the Winslow farm site, which was located on Route 9 to the south of the Davies farm site. John Flack Winslow acquired this farm (also historically part of the Sanders-Harmense patent) from Edward Crosby in 1867. After acquiring the farm, Winslow remodeled the house on the property and called the estate “Wood Cliff”. A view from before 1912 shows a large Second Empire mansion with a smaller Second Empire house in the background. The house in the background is similar in architectural style to Staff House #3, but does not appear to be the same building. The Winslow farm was leased by the hospital for many years, and finally acquired for the Hospital in about 1914.

C. Site Planning

For many years the site planning at HRSH has been attributed to Frederick Law Olmsted. This is likely due to a statement in the Annual Report of 1868 that “Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co. were directed [by the Board of Managers] to prepare plans for the grounds.” However, after further research it appears that this is the only reference to Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, the renowned 19th-century American landscape designers. Based on this lack of documentation, and the lack of any description of landscaping work in the early Annual Reports of the Hospital, a firm attribution is not possible. (The 1867 Backus site plan includes landscaping penciled in to the east of Wing G (figure 5), but this work cannot be attributed to any particular designer.)

A substantial amount of road construction was carried out in the first year of construction, but this seems to have primarily directed at gaining access to the building site at the top of the hill. Road construction was carried out so that “by taking advantage of the broken character of the surface, and prolonging the distances, the new [roads] were laid out so as to surmount the hills without making any ascent greater than six feet in the hundred.” Road construction in the first year included a 2,000’ section from the highway to the site, and another road over 3,000’ long from the building site to the stone quarry at the east end of the property.

Later references to site work include a request for funds in 1894 for “laying out and beautifying the grounds, which are susceptible to great improvement”, and references to maintenance work in the late 1890s. There is also a 1900 reference to the removal of the “old barns which have so long been an eye sore” around the north wing (Wing A). This is probably the area just to the north of the laundry buildings, which is now planted with plane trees. In addition, a photograph published in 1899 shows patients picking peas on the western slope of what is now the front lawn.

Based on the site plan published in the 1898 annual report, it is clear that some changes to the road layout have occurred in the past century. At the front of the building, the main drive (Hudson View Drive) once continued north of the main building and then back down the towards Route 9, where there were once three entrances to the hospital (only one remains today. In addition, Hudson View Drive divided to the south of the main building, with a second drive running east past Wing G (through what is now the Avery Home).

The circulation plan of the western portion of the campus has been changed greatly over time. The portion of Hudson View Drive which runs eastward past Wing A and connects to Old Bake Shop Road dates to after 1898, as do most of the other drives to the east of the main building. In the 1898 plan, Hudson View Drive was much further north of Wing A (corresponding to the farm road shown on the 1867 Backus map), and connected to a series of drives which encircled an athletic field located where Brookside is now located. The railroad, which was first brought up to the campus in 1899, was relocated in about 1910, at the time that trolley service was added. Old Bake Shop road was installed some time after 1913. Portions of these drives remain.

D. Main Building

1. Design & Planning

Construction of the Hudson River State Hospital was begun in 1868, following the plans of Frederick Clarke Withers of the architectural firm Withers & Vaux. Frederick Clarke Withers was an English émigré who was active in New York City and the Hudson River Valley between the 1860s and 1880s. Originally a partner in the Newburgh office of Andrew Jackson Downing, Withers moved to New York City after Downing's death. In New York, Withers worked with Calvert Vaux, Jacob Wray Mould and Frederick Law Olmsted. Withers is particularly identified with the Victorian Gothic style, which he used for his Jefferson Market Courthouse. In addition to Withers, the hospital superintendent, J. M. Cleaveland, had a role in the development of the "interior arrangement".

The exterior of the hospital was constructed of brick with sandstone ornament over a coursed-rubble bluestone base, topped by slate mansard roofs with dormers. The polychromatic exterior is achieved through the use of light-colored Ohio sandstone and darker Bigelow bluestone, which are used to in the decorative bands and window heads. The ornament is integral to the facade of the building, rather than applied and projecting. Entrance and corner pavilions are emphasized through varied massing, particularly at the outer wings. The original plan called for two symmetrical wings on either side of a central administration building, with male patients in one wing and female patients in the other.

The Victorian Gothic facade of the main building is certainly the work of Withers. It is unclear, however, whether Withers or Cleaveland was ultimately responsible for the layout of the hospital. In terms of its layout, HRSB was modeled on the principles of asylum design espoused by Dr. Thomas Kirkbride. Kirkbride was a Philadelphia psychiatrist who published a treatise on the design and construction of insane asylums in 1854. The crux of the Kirkbride plan was a series of wings flanking a central administration building, with separate wards on each floor of each wing. This design was intended to allow for the separation of the individual wards, while accommodating the need of the physicians and attendants to move from ward to ward, as well as the need for maximum light and air.

HRSB was one of the last psychiatric hospitals to be influenced by Kirkbrides's ideas. By the 1880s, most new psychiatric hospitals had adopted the cottage plan, in which smaller clusters of buildings were used to house patients. The cottage plan was the model for the central group and East Farm cottages, constructed at HRSB between 1886 and 1892.

The main building at HRSB is, in fact, not a true Kirkbride plan. In a true Kirkbride plan, the north/south wings would connect directly to one another in a shallow staggered formation. In the HRSB variant, the north/south wings connect to cross corridors which deepen the separation between wings.

Still, the separation of the wards from one another is very clear in the HRSH plan. This separation was an important component of the Kirkbride plan (and indeed later cottage plans), in that patient access between wards was restricted, while doctors and attendants were able to move between wards. The wards were therefore discrete elements within the plan, and there was not a single monolithic corridor running from the administration building all the way out to the end of Wing G. Instead, there was a clear termination to each ward, through which only staff was allowed.

Under the Kirkbride plan, the separation of wards was intended to keep different groups of patients from mingling, and thus to keep the acute patients from further disturbing the "chronic" (curable) patients. Wards with single-loaded corridors (such as Wing G) were intended for the most acute cases. The single-loaded corridor was used on these wards because acute patients spent more time in their rooms, and less time in public day rooms.

Within the wards for chronic cases, patients were generally not allowed to remain in their rooms during the day, but instead were encouraged to go outdoors, congregate in the day rooms located on each ward, or sit quietly in the corridors. In addition, patients of the lower classes were put to work during the day in one of the many manufactories or farms which supplied the hospital with food and goods. (As a result of these work programs, the hospital was a largely self-sufficient enterprise.)

Visitors would only enter via the administration building, and would be allowed to meet with patients in the reception areas of wards 1 and ward 17 (the corresponding ward on the north wing). Along with the reception areas within the central administration building, these wards would have been the only publicly-accessible areas of the main building.

The interior finishes of the hospital were historically very simple. Within the hospital and administrative wings, the wall finishes were plaster over a brick substrate, with a pair of wooden chair rails and wooden baseboards and picture moldings. The ceilings were originally finished in flat plaster. The plaster finishes at the window and door jambs and outside wall corners was returned with a curved profile. Iron frames were used for the doors separating the wards. The windows were constructed without casings. Within the patient rooms, the finishes were similar, although even more simple, in that the chair rails were omitted. Floors within the corridors were originally narrow-strip southern pine, while within the patient rooms, narrow-strip oak was used for flooring.

2. Construction History

The main building was constructed in phases, and the original plan was never fully realized, as only one of the four planned wings were constructed on the north. Construction began in 1868, with the east/west wing which now connects wings F and G. This section - originally defined as a separate wing - contained Ward 3 on the first floor and Ward 7 on the second floor, plus an unfinished attic.

(A ward was the basic unit of the hospital, usually defined as one floor of a wing or section. Currently, there are eight wings in the main building: wings A through G, plus the administration wing at the center of the complex. Historically, each of these wings was called a section. The wing designation used today differs slightly from the original section designation. In the following summary of the construction history, the current wing designations are used, with the historical designations cross referenced.)

Wing G (Section 2) was begun in 1869, and contained Wards 4 and 8, with an unfinished attic at the third floor. This wing connected to the east side of Section 1.

Wing F (Section 3) was begun in 1870, and connected to the west end of Section 1. This L-shaped section contained Wards 2 and 6 on the first and second floor, and Ward 10 on the third floor of the tower (south) portion. This latter ward was used as an infirmary for patients with contagious diseases. 1895 plans show rooms in the attic portion of this section, but no use in that area. Wings F and G (sections 1 through 3) opened at the same, first accepting patients in October, 1871.

The next portion of the main building to be constructed was the Fan Room, a one-story structure located to the east of the main building. Erected in 1872, the Fan Room was located at the east end of what is now Wing D, and supplied heat and ventilation to the entire south wing through a basement-level corridor which extended to the west and connected to tunnels in the basement of the main building.

Wing E (Section 4), the final and largest section of the south wing, was begun in 1870, but not opened until 1878. This L-shaped section contained three finished floors, Wards 1, 5 and 9.

The Administration wing (Section 5) was begun in 1872 and opened in 1879. Originally, the administration wing contained offices, reception areas and a dispensary on the first floor, private apartments for the superintendent and an assistant physician on the second floor, and staff housing on the third floor.

Wing D (Section 6) was begun in 1876. Originally, this section was a one-story addition to the western portion of the fan room corridor. This addition contained a patient ward at the western end (Ward 11) and rooms for shops and employees to the east of the north/south connecting corridor (see below). A few years later, the western portion of this section was raised to three stories, with day rooms on each floor of the south portion of the extension and dining rooms on the second and third floor. It is likely that this addition to Wing D was constructed during the period 1896 to 1898, when the north wing was constructed.

Wing D was one of three wings which extended east from the rear of the main building. As originally conceived, these three wings were to have connecting north/south wings at their east and west ends, which would have created two courtyards at the rear of the main building. In

fact, only the westernmost north/south connecting corridor was built (probably between 1876 and 1878), as one-story covered walkway. Currently, this connecting corridor is a two-story structure.

At the same time, Wings B and C, the central and northern east/west wings of the complex, were going up. Wing C contained a kitchen (1876) and amusement hall (1878); Wing B contained the laundry and ironing rooms (1879). An extension to the laundry wing was constructed in 1898.

In 1888 a boiler room and carpentry shop were constructed to the east of the kitchen block. The boiler room portion of the building was set directly behind the kitchen, with the carpentry shop portion to the north, blocking the north courtyard at the rear of the main building. The boiler room was connected to the fan room by a covered walkway, roughly in the same location as the originally-planned east connecting wing.

The final portion of the main building was Wing A (Section 7) which was begun in 1895 and completed in 1898. This wing mirrored Wing E and the three-story portion of Wing D, and contained Wards 14 through 19 (unlike Wing E, Wing A contained two wards per floor). Dining rooms for each floor were contained in an east/west connector to Wing B, which mirrored the three-story addition to Wing D, constructed at the same time.

When first constructed, the south portion of the main building (Wings E, F and G) housed both male and female patients. Brick walls were erected to the east of the south wing to create separate exercise yards for each sex, with small shelters in each yard. With completion of the Central Group in 1889, the main building was given over completely to female patients. The East Farm cottages (completed in 1892) also provided some housing for women. The construction of the north portion of the main building (Wing A) further expanded the capacity for female patients.

3. Alteration History

Patient Wings

The portion of the main building which housed the primary patient wards (Wings A, E, F and G) has remained more or less as it looked at the time of construction. Significant alterations which affected the exterior appearance of these wings include the erection of extensions for day rooms on Wing F (1902) and Wing G (1903). A small extension was also constructed at the very south end of Wing G at an unknown date. Fire escapes were added to various wards as early as 1903, although the large porch/fire escape on the east side of Wing E was not constructed until 1941. Wood porches, presumably at the rear (east) elevation were removed from all of the first-floor wards beginning in 1947. Roof repairs were undertaken between 1943 and 1946; it may have been at this time that many of the original dormers were removed.

The most significant interior alteration within the patient wings of the main building was the conversion of the unfinished attics above wards 6, 7 and 8 (Wings F and G) to dormitory space. The date of this conversion is unknown, but it may have begun as early as the unspecified "extensive changes" in the south wing in 1896. Portions of the attic remained unfinished as late as 1908, when "unfinished" attic spaces were still being used for nurses' housing.

The basement level of the wings had various uses over time. At the time of construction, the portion of the basement below the ombra in Wing E was used as a vegetable cellar. Other portions of the basement in the south wing were used for employee housing. Part of the basement of the north was originally used as a game room for patients and employees.

There are numerous references in the hospital's annual reports to interior alterations at the wards of the main building, including the installation of steel ceilings (1894 to 1906) and linoleum flooring (1907) in the corridors. Wing G held the original hospital library until the construction of the new library building in 1910. The dining rooms in Wings A and D were consolidated into a single cafeteria in 1940, and the unused dining rooms converted to additional patient dormitories.

In addition to these documented changes, it is clear from the descriptions of the building that the use of the wards changed.

In 1975, the north and south wing were vacated, and in 1980, HRSB requested funding from the State of New York to demolish these wings (leaving the central administration building). The wings remained unheated and, with the exception of emergency repairs, unmaintained from 1975 to the present. Funds for demolition were allocated in 1990, but the work was never carried out. In 1988, emergency roof repairs were carried out at an unspecified location, and since 1990 the windows have been boarded up. In 1990, it was estimated that 10% of the total floor area was damaged by water infiltration, and 4% of the floor area had actually collapsed. Today, both figures are much higher. Conservative estimates place the current level of water damage in the wings at upwards of 70% of the floor area. Over 25% of the floors within the south wing are entirely collapsed, and whole sections are presently inaccessible for evaluation.

Administration Wing

Within the administration wing, there were also alterations. Two small full-height extensions were constructed at the rear (east) elevation of the building in 1913 and 1933. In 1904, the second and third floors were converted from housing for the staff and superintendent to patient dormitories. In 1946, the third floor was converted to dentist offices, and patients were no longer housed in the administration wing. A central staircase was removed in 1949 and replaced by an elevator. (The extent of physical changes resulting from above use changes is unclear at this point.)

Support Wings

In addition to the 1898 extension of the Wing B which expanded the laundry and sewing room, mentioned above, there have been two other additions to this wing. In 1908, the wing itself was extended to the east, and a second addition has been constructed to the north, parallel to the 1898 addition. In 1935, the sorting room was extended to the south, establishing the current footprint of Wing B.

Wing C, which housed the original amusement hall and kitchen block, has been heavily altered. Based on historic plans and the existing footprints of these sections, it appears that portions of the original structures do remain in these locations. The Amusement Hall portion of this wing was converted to dormitories for the "helpless and bed-ridden classes" in 1908. A small porch was added to the north side of the vestibule connecting the amusement hall to the north/south corridor between 1908 and 1913, and a second porch was added to the south side after 1913. Additions to the kitchen wing were constructed in 1898, 1935 and 1939.

Wing D has also been heavily altered. The fan room and connecting basement-level corridor have been removed. A one-story addition was constructed on the east end of the wing in 1913, and the entire one-story portion of this wing has been extended approximately 14'-0" to the south at the same time.

E. Other buildings

The following is a brief chronology of the buildings which now comprise the Hudson Heritage site. The history of all of the buildings within this larger district incomplete. Buildings located within the State Register boundary are indicated with an asterisk (*).

***Poucher Home** (Building #11): Completed in 1935 as a residence for 25 married couples.

***Staff House #4** (Building #12): One of four staff houses which appear to have been constructed in the early 1930s. Two five-family staff houses were completed in 1930. Staff House #4 was completed in 1935. There are early references to tenement houses on the Roosevelt farm which were used for staff housing, and many staff members lived in the hospital buildings themselves.

Ryon Hall (Buildings #13, #14 and #15). Completed in 1935 as a continued treatment building and kitchen/dining room (Building #15).

Staff House #11 (Building #23): Located to the north of Snow; construction date unknown.

- ***Pavilion** (Building #25): Completed in 1934.
- ***Our Lady of the Rosary** (Building #28): This was the first Catholic chapel, constructed in 1906 (Elliot Lynch and W. H. Orchard, Architects). This building is outside the development area.
- ***Staff House #13** (Building #29): One of four staff houses which appear to have been constructed in the early 1930s. Two five-family staff houses were completed in 1930. There are early references to tenement houses on the Roosevelt farm which were used for staff housing, and many staff members lived in the hospital buildings themselves.
- ***Powerhouse** (Building #33): A new lighting plant was constructed in 1894 to consolidate the separate plants located throughout the campus. A new powerhouse was constructed in 1910, and expanded in 1933.
- ***Avery Chapel** (Building #35): Constructed after 1922. No other information.
- ***Bus Terminal Building** (Building #36). Small structure located to the east of the Main Building; construction date unknown. (Appears on NHL nomination form, but not on master list of HRSB buildings; probably demolished.)
- ***Electrical Shop** (Building #37): This building was originally the vegetable cellar and loft, and may have been constructed as early as 1877. It was certainly in place in 1898. (The first vegetable cellar was located below the ombra in Section 3). The top floor of this building was converted to the electrician's shop in 1931.
- ***Amusement Hall** (Building #38): This building was constructed in 1906, and replaced the original amusement hall which was located in the central wing extension.
- ***Work Control Center** (Building #40): This building was constructed in 1900 as a store room and cold storage building for deliveries via the railroad. The railroad was extended to the HRSB grounds in 1899.
- ***Safety Department** (Building #41): Constructed as a bakery in 1905; expanded after 1922.
- ***Garage** (Building #42): Constructed as the blacksmith shop, ca. 1898 - 1913.
- ***Carpenter and Plumber Shops** (Building #43): This was originally the carpentry shop and boiler, mentioned above. The building was constructed in 1888. A connecting corridor to the fan room was removed at an unknown date. An addition (details unknown) was constructed in 1920. (Appears on NHL nomination form as part of Main Building (Building #51).)

***Pavilion** (Building #44): Small structure located to the east of the Main Building; construction date unknown. (Appears on NHL nomination form, but not on master list of HRSH buildings; probably demolished.)

***Mortuary & Laboratory** (Building #45): Constructed in 1895. A one-story brick addition to the building was completed in 1921. (The 1921 annual report includes a picture of the interior of the new addition.)

***Pavilion** (Building #46). Small structure located to the east of the Main Building; construction date unknown. (Appears on NHL nomination form, but not on master list of HRSH buildings; probably demolished.)

Staff House #21 (Building #47): Located to the north of the Main Building, in the general location of the farm house shown on the Backus map.

Storehouse (Building #49). Constructed as bakery and storehouse; date unknown.

***Laundry** (Building #50): This is the laundry extension referred to above, constructed in 1898.

***Main Building** (Building #51): See full description, above. The coach house shown on the 1867 Backus map was probably located immediately north of Wing A.

***Merry-go-Round Pavilion** (Building #54): The merry-go-round was installed before 1908, and a frame enclosure constructed around it in 1919. The existing pavilion is probably an alteration to the original frame enclosure. (N.B. This building is listed as a contributing resource on the state register list of properties, but is clearly outside the boundaries of the state register district.) The well shown on the 1867 Backus map was probably located about 100' south of this structure. The mansion ruins referred to in the Backus map was probably located about 50' to 75' west of this structure.

Snow Rehabilitation Center (Building #55): Constructed in 1974.

Bus Garage (Building #56): Date unknown.

Greenhouse (Building #57): One of two greenhouses. Greenhouses have been located in this area since before 1898, possibly even before 1867 (as referred to on the Backus map). Annual reports indicate that the greenhouses were reconstructed many times

Staff House #20 (Building #58): Referred to in annual reports as the "farmer's house near greenhouse". The cottage was renovated in 1935 for use by an officer and his family. May appear on 1898 map included with annual report.

***Director's Residence** (Building #59): Completed in 1904, on the site of an older farmer's cottage. Prior to the construction of this residence, the superintendent (later director) lived on the second floor of the administration building.

***Staff House #10** (Building #61): Possibly 1870s. This Second Empire style house may not have been constructed by the hospital. (An associated garage is a non-contributing building within the State Register district.)

***Brookside** (Building #67): Constructed as an infirmary; completed in 1931.

***Staff House #3** (Building #68): One of four staff houses which appear to have been constructed in the early 1930s. Two five-family staff houses were completed in 1930. Staff House #4 was completed in 1935. There are early references to tenement houses on the Roosevelt farm which were used for staff housing, and many staff members lived in the hospital buildings themselves. Located in the general area of the farm house shown on the 1867 Backus map and the 1898 Hospital map. The shed and barn shown on the 1867 and 1898 maps were located approximately 75' southwest of Staff House #3.

***Avery Home** (Building #69): Completed in 1931 as a residence for nurses.

***Museum** (Building #73): Constructed as the Library in 1910.

***Staff House #19** (Building #86): One of four staff houses which appear to have been constructed in the early 1930s. Two five-family staff houses were completed in 1930. Staff House #4 was completed in 1935. There are early references to tenement houses on the Roosevelt farm which were used for staff housing, and many staff members lived in the hospital buildings themselves.

Garage (Building #87): Garage for the Director's House (Building #59); date unknown. Non-contributing building located within the State Register boundary.

Storage (Building #88): Storage shed located behind Golf Clubhouse (Building #90); date unknown.

Greenhouse (Building #89): One of two greenhouses. Greenhouses have been located in this area since before 1898, possibly even before 1867 (as referred to on the Backus map). Annual reports indicate that the greenhouses were reconstructed many times

Golf Clubhouse (Building #90): A 7-hole golf course was opened in 1937. The construction date of the clubhouse is unknown, but the building may date to the late 1930s.

Garage (Building #91): Garage for Staff House #21 (Building #47). Located in the general area of the piggery shown on the Backus map.

Cheney Memorial Building (Building #98): Constructed begun in 1950 as a medical-surgical building.

Auto Repair Shop (Building #99): Date unknown.

***Storage (Building #110):** Constructed after 1922 (or possibly moved from another location). No other information.

Staff Residence #25 (Building #132): Located to the north of the greenhouses; date unknown.

Staff Residence #5 (Building #147): One of three staff residences located along Route 9 to the south of Staff House #10. Construction date unknown.

Staff Residence #6 (Building #148): One of three staff residences located along Route 9 to the south of Staff House #10. Construction date unknown.

Staff Residence #7 (Building #149): One of three staff residences located along Route 9 to the south of Staff House #10. Construction date unknown.

Garage (Building #153): Adjacent to building #58; date unknown.

Garage (Building #155): Adjacent to building #86; date unknown. . Non-contributing building located within the State Register boundary.

Garage (Building #164): Located to the west of Staff House #3; date unknown. Located in the general area of the piggery shown on the 1867 Backus map.

***Refreshment Stand (Building #166):** Constructed in 1910 as the trolley waiting room. Trolley service from the City of Poughkeepsie was established in 1910. The stable, crib and root cellar shown on the 1867 Backus map were located in this general area.

Garage (Building #169): Adjacent to Staff Residence #3 (Building #29); date unknown. . Non-contributing building located within the State Register boundary.

Bibliography

- Alex, William. Calvert Vaux: Architect and Planner. New York: Ink, 1994.
- "Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation of the Hudson River Psychiatric Center and Assessment of the Main Building, Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York." Atlanta, GA: Greenhouse Consultants Inc., 2000."
- Backus, Samuel D. "Contour Map of the Building Site of the H. R. Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie." Hand-drawn map located in New York State Archives, Albany (Catalog #B1413-94 C417/Top). May 15, 1867.
- Buildings Erected from the Designs of F. C. Withers. New York: George Putnam's Sons, 1877.
- "Church of St. George, Newbergh [sic], N.Y., Frederick C. Withers, Architect, New York." American Architecture and Building News. Volume 19 (January 2, 1886): p. 6; plate 523.
- Dikerson, Harold and Edwin H. Rozell. Historical Sketch of Poughkeepsie Township. Poughkeepsie, NY: Poughkeepsie Bicentennial Committee, 1949.
- "Gateways to Outside." Architectural Forum. December, 1970: pp. 26 – 27; 41.
- Ghee, Joyce C. Poughkeepsie, NY: A Century of Change. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1994.
- Ghee, Joyce C. Poughkeepsie, NY: Halfway up the Hudson. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.
- "Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mr. Frederick C. Withers, Architect, New York." American Architecture and Building News. Volume 3, Number 118 (March 30, 1878): page 110; plate 113. Includes floor plan and drawing of Wings E and F.
- "Hudson River State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Mr. Frederick C. Withers, Architect, New York." American Architecture and Building News. Volume 4, Number 139 (August 24, 1878): page 65; plate 139. Includes floor plans and drawing of the Administration Building.
- Insurance Map of Poughkeepsie, New York. New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1877.
- Insurance Maps of Poughkeepsie, New York. New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., 1913.

Kowsky, Francis R. *The Architecture of Frederick Clarke Withers*. Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1980.

Kowsky, Francis R. *Country, Park and City: The Architecture and Life of Calvert Vaux*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Map of Dutchess County, New York. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1867.

Map of Dutchess County, New York. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1891.

Map of Dutchess County, New York. New York: Gray, 1876.

Pitts, Carolyn. "Hudson River State Hospital, Main Building." *National Register Nomination*. Washington, DC: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1989.

Platt, Edmund. *The Eagle's History of Poughkeepsie from the earliest settlements 1683 to 1905*. Poughkeepsie, NY: Platt & Platt, 1905.

Ranney, Victoria Post, editor. *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted: Volume VI, Olmstead, Vaux and Company, 1865 - 1874*. Boston: Olmsted Papers Project, 1992.

"Roman Catholic Chapel: State Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N.Y." *American Architecture and Building News*. Volume 90, Part 2, Number 1608 (October 20, 1906): p. 128.

State of New York. *Annual Reports of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane*. Volumes 1 -3; 5 - 7; 10; 12 - 13; 15 - 30; 32 - 34; 36 - 50; 53 - 55; 61 - 62; 64 - 84; 101, published under various titles. Albany: State of New York: 1868 - 1968.

State of New York. *Reports to the Governor*. 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18.

Tomes, Nancy. *Generous Confidence: The Art of Asylum Keeping: Thomas Story Kirkbride and the origins of American psychiatry*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994.

Town of Poughkeepsie. *Deed indices and libers, various years*. Office of the County Clerk, Dutchess County, New York.

Vaux, Withers & Co., Architects. "Design for the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane." *Architectural drawing*. New York: American Photo-Lithographic Co., 1867.

Yanni, Carla. "The Linear Plan for Insane Asylums." *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*. Volume 62, Number 1 (March, 2003): pp.24 - 49.

Key Personnel

Ward S. Dennis
Higgins & Quasebarth
270 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012
(212) 274-9468

Elise M. Quasebarth
Higgins & Quasebarth
270 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012
(212) 274-9468

Erin Rulli
Higgins & Quasebarth
270 Lafayette Street
New York, NY 10012
(212) 274-9468

Historic Resources

Historic resources located within a radius of approximately 2 miles from Hudson River State Hospital. Includes properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the New York State Register of Historic Places and properties determined eligible for listing on either Register.

Source: New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation.

Name	Address	City	County
Academy Street Historic District	Academy St. between Livingston and Montgomery Sts.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Adriance Memorial Library	93 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Amrita Club	170 Church St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Balding Avenue Historic District	Balding Ave. between Mansion and Marshall Sts.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Barrett House	55 Noxon St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Booth, O. H., Hose Company	532 Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Boughton/Haight House	73-75 S. Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Cedarcliff Gatehouse	66 Ferris Lane	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Church Building	1-11 Market Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Church of the Holy Comforter	13 Davies St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Church Street Row	Church St. from Academy to Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Clark House	85 Cedar Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
CLEARWATER (Sloop)	Main Street, on Hudson River	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Clinton House	547 Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Collingwood Opera House and Office Building	31-37 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Dixon House	49 N. Clinton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Dutchess County Court House	10 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess

Name	Address	City	County
Dwight-Hooker Avenue Historic District	Dwight St. from Hamilton to Hooker, and 79-85 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Eastman Terrace	1-10 Eastman Terr.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Ethol House	171 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Farmer's and Manufacturer's Bank	43 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
First Baptist Church	260 Mill Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
First Presbyterian Church	25 S. Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
First Presbyterian Church Rectory	98 Cannon St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Freer House	70 Wilbur Blvd.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Garfield Place Historic District	Both sides of Garfield Pl.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Glebe House	635 Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Gregory House	140 S. Cherry St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Grey Hook	5 Ferris Lane	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Guilford Dudley Memorial	College Hill Park	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Harlow Row	100-106 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Hasbrouck House	75-77 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Hershkind House	30 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Hoffman House	North Water Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site	2 mi. S of Hyde Park on U.S. 9	Hyde Park	Dutchess
Hudson River State Hospital, Main Building	US 9	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Innis Dye Works	80 North Water Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Italian Center	225-227 Mill St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Kimlin Cider Mill	Cedar Avenue	Poughkeepsie vicinity	Dutchess
Lady Washington Hose Company	20 Academy St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Luckey, Platt & Company Department Store	332-346 Main Mall	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess

Name	Address	City	County
Mader House	101 Corlies Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Main Building, Vassar College	Vassar College campus	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Main Mall Row	315 Main Mall to 11 Garden St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Mansion Street, Building at 73	73 Mansion Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Maple Grove	301 South Road (US 9)	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Market Street Row	88-94 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Mill Street-North Clover Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)	101--115 Main and 25, 27, 29, and 32 N. Bridge Sts.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Moore House	37 Adriance Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Morse, Samuel F. B., House (Locust Grove)	370 South Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Mulrien House	64 Montgomery St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
New York State Armory	61-65 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Niagara Engine House	8 N. Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Old St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and Rectory	97 Mill Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Pelton Mill	110 Mill St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Phillips House	18 Barclay St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Post-Williams House	44 S. Clinton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Almshouse and City Infirmary	20 Maple St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie City Hall	228 Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Journal Building	Civic Center Plaza	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Meeting House (Hooker Avenue)	249 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Meeting House (Montgomery Street)	112 Montgomery St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge	Spans Hudson River	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess

Name	Address	City	County
Poughkeepsie Railroad Station	Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Savings Bank	21 Market Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Trust Company	236 Main St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Poughkeepsie Underwear Factory	6-1 N. Cherry St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Reynolds House	107 S. Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Name	Address	City	County
Rombout House	New Hackensack Rd.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Roosevelt Point Cottage and Boathouse	River Point Rd. at the Hudson R.	Hyde Park	Dutchess
Roosevelt, Eleanor, National Historic Site	Violet Ave.	Hyde Park	Dutchess
Roosevelt, Isaac, House	Riverview Cir., E side	Hyde Park	Dutchess
Rosenlund Estate Buildings	North Road	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Sague House	167 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Second Baptist Church	36 Vassar St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Smith Metropolitan AME Zion Church	Jct. of Smith and Cottage Sts.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
South Hamilton Street Row	81-87 S. Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
St. Andrew's Novitiate	US 9	Hyde Park	Dutchess
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	161 Mansion Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Thompson House	100 S. Randolph Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Top Cottage	24 Potters Bend Road	Hyde Park	Dutchess
Travis House	131 Cannon St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and Rectory	1-3 Hooker Ave.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Union Street Historic District	About 8 blocks in downtown Poughkeepsie centered around Union St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Upper-Mill Street Historic District	Roughly Mill St. from Center Plaza to Catherine St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess

Name	Address	City	County
US Post Office-- Poughkeepsie	Mansion St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Vassar College Observatory	Vassar College Campus	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Vassar Home for Aged Men	1 Vassar St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Vassar Institute	12 Vassar St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Vassar, Matthew, Estate	Academy and Livingston Sts.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Vassar-Warner Row	S. Hamilton from Montgomery to 40 Hamilton St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Wilkinson House	66 Garden Street	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess
Yelverton, Anthony, House	39 Maple Ave.	Highland	Ulster
Young Men's Christian Association	58 Market St.	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess

Figures

- Photo 1* 1867 Backus site plan, title block. Note ruin of mansion.
- Photo 2* 1867 Backus site plan, overview.
- Photo 3* 1867 Backus site plan, farm cluster and road.
- Photo 4* 1867 Backus site plan, farm house and piggery.
- Photo 5* 1867 Backus site plan, showing Wing G and penciled in landscaping.
- Photo 6* 1850 Map of Dutchess County, showing border between towns of Hyde Park (pink) and Poughkeesie (yellow). "W Davis" [sic] farm is the Davies farm, acquired by the State in 1867. The "E. N. Crosby" farm became the Winslow farm.
-
- Map 1* Site plan of Hudson River State Hospital, showing projected development area and existing buildings.

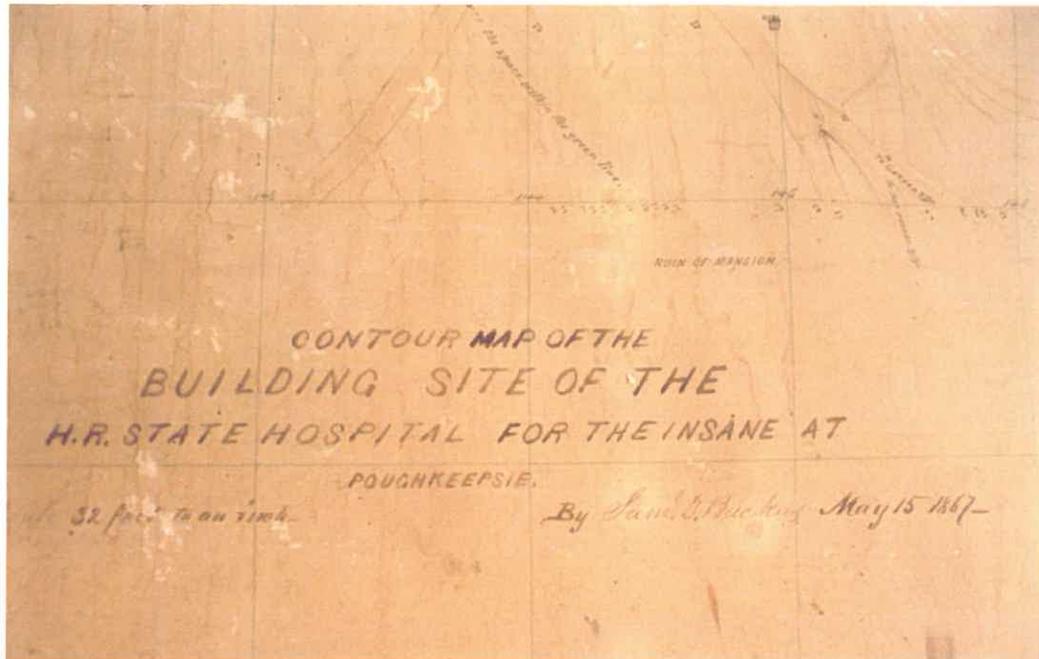


Fig. 1 – 1867 Backus site plan, title block. Note roads and ruin of mansion.

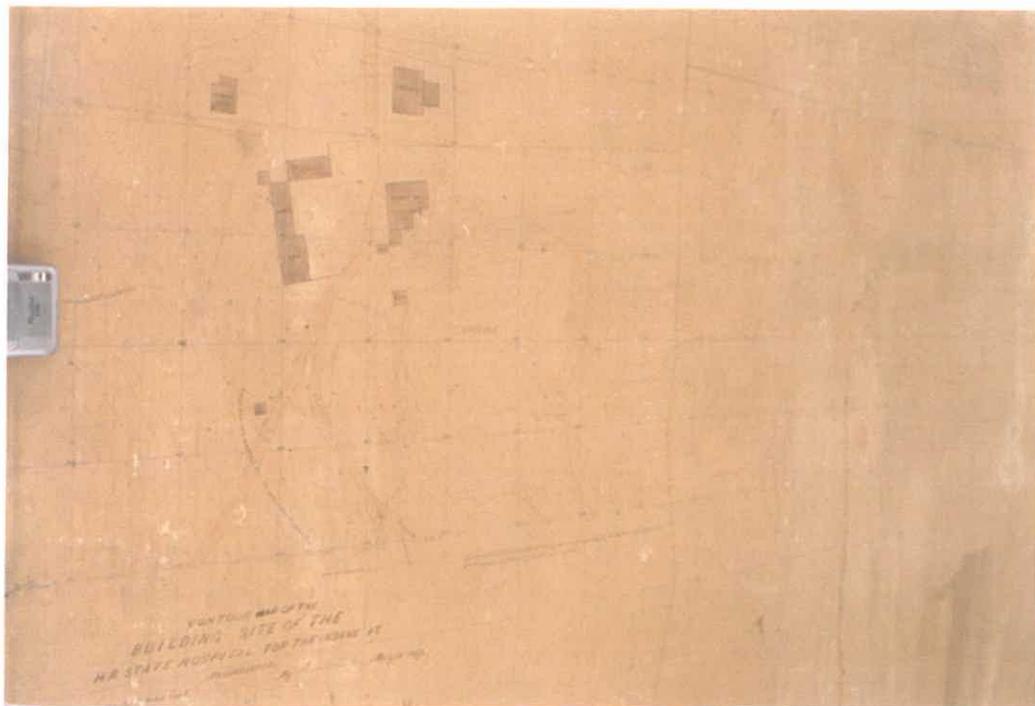


Fig. 2 – 1867 Backus site plan, overview.

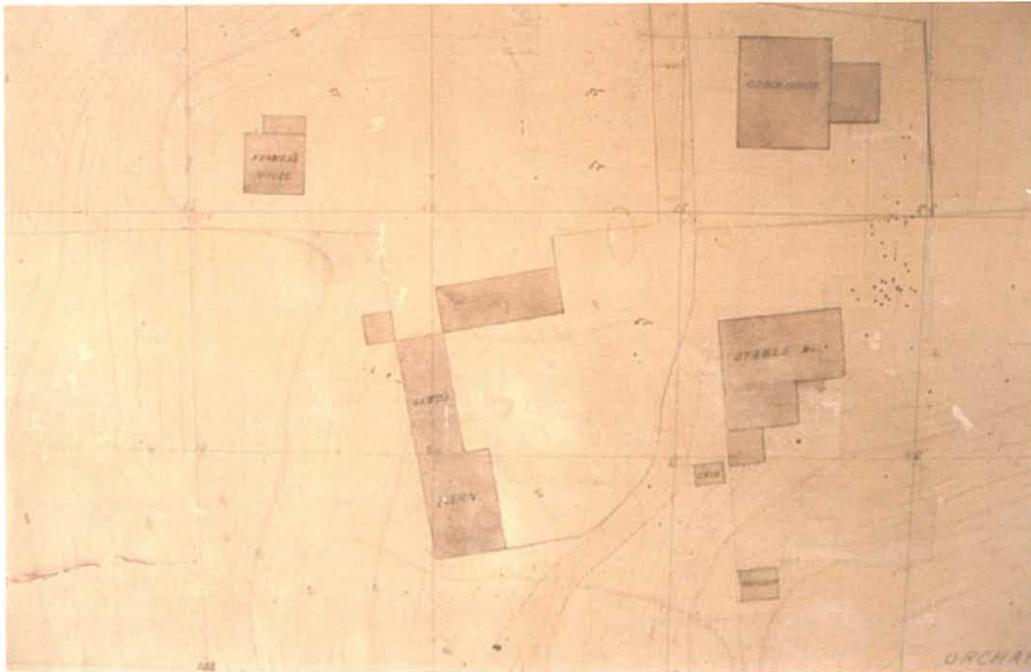


Fig 3. – 1867 Backus site plan, farm cluster and road.



Fig. 4 – 1867 Backus site plan, farm house and piggery.

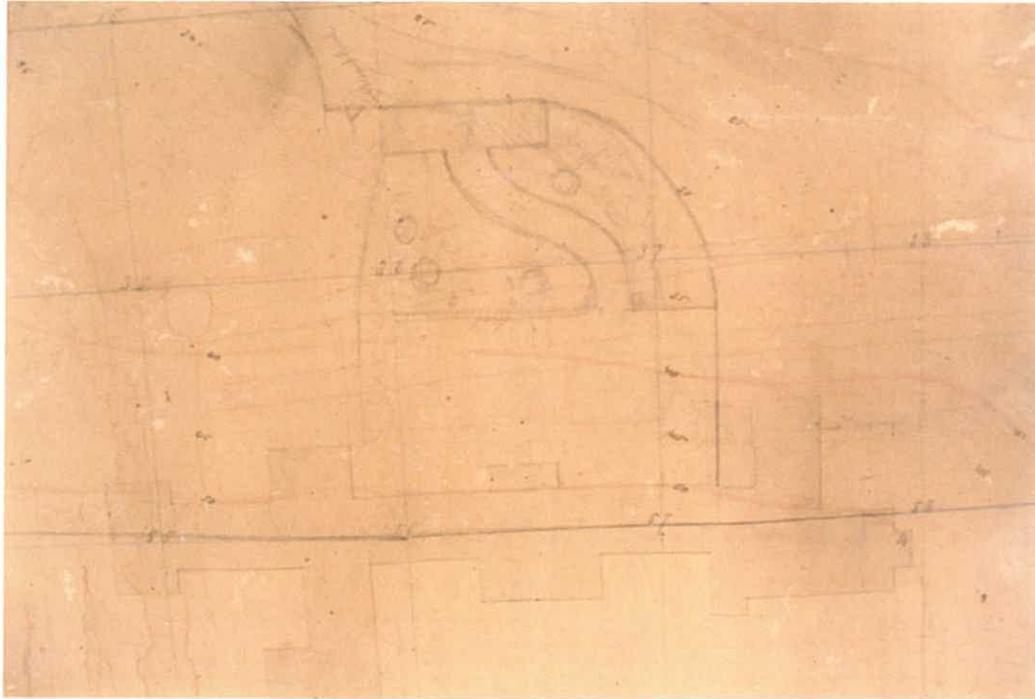


Fig. 5 – 1867 Backus site plan, showing Wing G and penciled in landscaping.

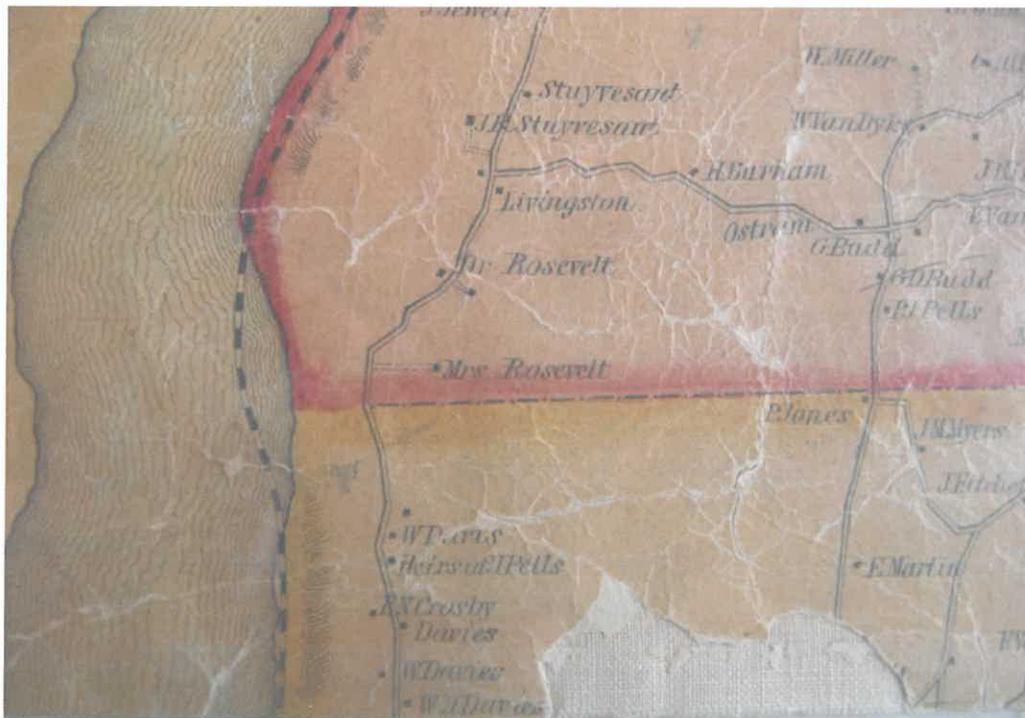
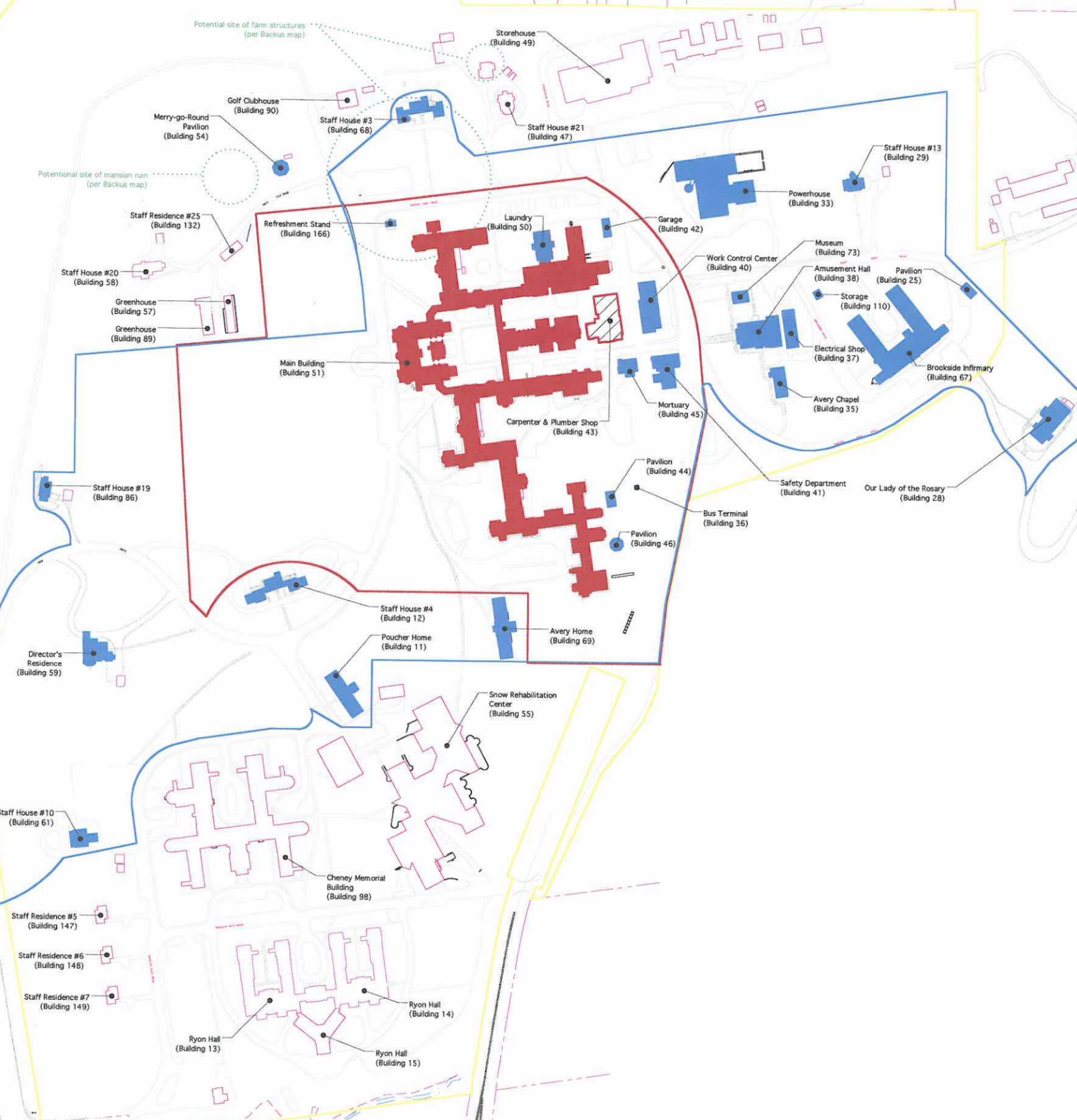


Fig. 6 – 1850 Map of Dutchess County, showing border between Towns of Hyde Park (pink) and Poughkeesie (yellow). “W. Davis (sic) farm is the Davies farm. The “E.N. Crosby” farm became the Winslow farm.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK
TOWN OF POUGHKEEPSIE
APPROXIMATE TOWN LINE



HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL
POUGHKEEPSIE, NY

PHASE IA HISTORIC BACKGROUND REPORT

HISTORIC RESOURCES
MAP KEY

- DEVELOPMENT SITE
- NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- ▨ POSSIBLY N.H.L. CONTRIBUTING/STATE REGISTER CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- STATE REGISTER BOUNDARY
- STATE REGISTER CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING/OUTSIDE DISTRICT



THE Louis Berger Group, INC.

20 Corporate Woods Boulevard, Albany, New York 12211-2370
Tel 518 432 9545 Fax 518 432 9571 www.louisberger.com

December 17, 2004

Kevin Noyes
Hudson Heritage CPR Ventures LLC
21 Fox Street
Poughkeepsie, New York 12601

Re: *End-of-Field Letter, Phase IB Archaeological Survey
Hudson Heritage Park, Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York*

Sent via electronic mail to knoyes@hudsonheritage.com; amos@hudsonheritage.com

Dear Mr. Noyes:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), is pleased to submit this end-of-field letter for the *Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Hudson Heritage Park, Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York* to Hudson Heritage CPR Ventures LLC. The objectives of the Phase IB archaeological survey were to ascertain the presence or absence of intact prehistoric or historic archaeological resources in those locations of the project area associated with potential ground-disturbing impacts from the proposed activities. Berger's study was designed and carried out to provide Hudson Heritage CPR Ventures LLC, with information necessary to address all applicable statutes and regulations.

The Phase IB investigations began on November 17, 2004, and concluded on December 3, 2004. To inform the fieldwork, archaeological site file and historic cartographic research was conducted as a supplement to the historic context development and more intensive historic research about the former hospital facility that is being conducted by Higgins & Quasebarth. Berger's Phase IB site investigations employed the excavation of shovel tests. As you review this end-of-field letter, please consult the attached draft graphic depicting the locations and findings of this field investigation.

The proposed activities will involve the development of former property of the Hudson River State Hospital into a combination of new uses, which will involve new construction of residential units, multiple commercial units, the demolition of some existing structures, and the re-use of the more significant structures. The project area consists of 155.9 acres, which includes a major portion of the property of the former Hudson River State Hospital. The property is set at the north border of the town of Poughkeepsie in Dutchess County with its west boundary on Route 9. The south and east boundary of the project area is a small creek that may have been known as *de derde spruyt* (Hasbrouck 1909). Roughly parallel to this creek is the out-of-use rail spur that served the hospital. The project area contains numerous facilities associated with the former hospital and a nine-hole golf course, which continued in use until 1995. Most of the features relating to the golf course, such as greens, tees, and bunkers, are extant. In the north part of the golf course recent landfill removal operations have obliterated the structure of the golf course.

As expected in an area that has had this amount of previous construction, much of the project area has been heavily disturbed by the emplacement of underground utilities, rail facilities, golf course landscaping, and the construction of the hospital buildings through time. In fact, the Dutchess County Soil Survey considers much of this property as "urban land." Nevertheless, the western portion of the project area falls within the New York State Museum (NYSM) Archaeological Site 3162, which was identified and defined by Arthur Parker as "traces of occupation" in 1922.

The project area sits at an elevation of between 100 and 200 feet above mean sea level (ams). The western edge of the property is within 0.25 mile of the Hudson River. The topography of the area is irregular, but generally can be viewed as the west end of a west extending lobe that rises above the Hudson River floodplain. There are bedrock outcrops that are visible in the northeast portion of the project and which likely continue near the surface to the west, causing the prominent east-west ridge immediately north of the main hospital building. South of the ridge the land slopes gently down to the small creek. Soils in this area are Hoosic gravelly loams and urban variations of Hoosic series soils formed in glacial outwash. Just south of the ridge and west of the main building is a prominent depression, which may be a kettle hole, formed during the glacial retreat by a semi-buried chunk of glacial ice.

North of the ridge the land slopes steeply down to the level of Route 9 and another small un-named creek. The soils in this zone are associated with the Dutchess series, which consist of very deep well-drained soils on glaciated uplands that formed in loamy glacial till high in slate and shale fragments.

Although the project area hospital buildings have stood abandoned for several decades, its park like appearance provides ample evidence of its former landscaping. Most of the property remains in grass with some herbaceous weeds and wild berries beginning to succeed in small areas. Many large trees can be seen in the golf course areas and around some of the older buildings. To the north of the main building is a stand of large sycamores.

Field Methods

Pedestrian reconnaissance was undertaken to determine any above ground evidence for archaeological resources. Areas of bedrock outcrop were inspected for the possibility of rock shelters. None were evident. Small quantities of historic ceramics were collected from the silt fence trench down slope of the area of landfill removal. The golf course was inspected to try to determine the extent of disturbance caused by its construction. It was during the pedestrian reconnaissance that the location of a carved stone burial memorial to a pet "JET" (dating to 1872) was documented.

Comparisons between the proposed project plans and the existing hospital layout were made to develop a rationale for subsurface testing. No testing was proposed in areas where an existing building is to be demolished for new construction. No testing was planned in areas where existing structures and buried utility lines have already compromised the integrity of any possible deposits. Testing was not planned for areas that were not to be impacted by the proposed project. Testing was to be limited to relatively level landforms with a reasonable likelihood that the landform would have been attractive to previous inhabitants.

These constraints led to subsurface testing in six separate areas: Area 1 is the southwest portion of the project area; Area 2 is the Brookside infirmary area; Area 3 is the golf course; Area 4 is the staff cottage promontory; Area 5 is the powerhouse/bakery area; and, Area 6 is the northeast loop area.

Shovel tests were hand excavated into sterile subsoil if there was no possibility of post-glacial deposition. Where deposition was possible, the shovel tests were excavated into Pleistocene deposits. All soils removed from the shovel tests were passed through 0.64-centimeter (0.25-inch) mesh hardware cloth to recover artifacts. As each natural or cultural stratum was excavated, that stratum was assigned an alphabetic designation (i.e., Stratum A, Stratum B, Stratum C, etc.) to indicate its stratigraphic relationship to the other levels within the shovel test. The letter designations were assigned beginning with the first excavated level of the shovel test and proceeded alphabetically through each subsequent level until the termination of the shovel test. All artifacts recovered were bagged by level, and a field number was assigned to each provenience. The shovel test data were recorded on standardized Berger forms and included stratum depth, soil texture, soil color according to Munsell soil color charts and artifact content. Although shovel tests varied in depth from 24 to 123 centimeters (0.79 to 4.04 feet) according to soil conditions, they averaged 59 centimeters (1.94 feet) in depth and terminated in sterile subsoil.

Shovel test proveniences and project area conditions were recorded on a project plan map (see attached graphic depicting the locations of all subsurface tests). Color photographs were taken of the project area to document disturbances and cultural features, and to complement the field notes. Artifacts that were recovered from fill strata were noted and discarded in the field.

Findings

A total of 172 shovel tests were emplaced throughout the six areas investigated and recovered a total of 56 prehistoric and 156 historic artifacts (based on field counts). The prehistoric artifacts were all recovered from Area 1, which consisted of the landform north of the southern small creek *de derde spruyt*. This area falls within the NYSM-designated Site 3162 and, using a rough translation from the historic record, Berger has named this site *The Third Sprout Site*. In addition, cartographic research depicts the existence of a historic-era complex of structures located just east of the north-south portion of Winslow Gate Road, in the paved parking lot west of the Ryan building. It appears as a tenant residence on the existing plan map. It was depicted on the Watson 1891 map as the westernmost of four structures belonging to the farmstead of J. F. Winslow, but cartographic research suggests that historic occupation may date as far back as the late eighteenth century. Proposed for this area is a double row of commercial/retail spaces (i.e., strip mall), extending from Winslow Gate Road in the south to 250 feet north of the brick staff residence. Four transects were placed on this landform running from south to north, parallel to the north/south part of Winslow Gate Road. Transect A was placed 430 feet west of the southwest corner of the Ryan Hall, with Shovel Test A-1 immediately above the slope down to the creek. Transects B, C, and D were placed at 50-foot intervals to the east. The area west of Transect A fell outside the area of project impact. Shovel tests were placed so that Transects A and B investigated the back yards of the three wood-frame staff residences and Transects C and D tested the front yards. Along with the prehistoric artifacts, 81 historic artifacts were recovered from this landform.

Stratigraphy in Area 1 did not exhibit the degree of disturbance recorded in the rest of the areas studied. The locations nearest the houses had more fill, presumably from the basement excavations

for their construction. Shovel Test C-4 was typical of this group of shovel tests. Stratum A was a fill layer of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand, that was 54-centimeters thick. Beneath it lay Stratum B, also dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy sand with a decidedly more compact nature. It produced one historic ceramic and one prehistoric debitage. Stratum B was interpreted as plowzone, and it continued to 70 centimeters below ground surface. Underlying it was Stratum C, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand, which was devoid of cultural material and continued to the base of the excavation at 83 centimeters below ground surface. Shovel tests toward the south end of the landform, near the creek (and a gas pipeline) appeared more disturbed. Likewise, shovel tests on the north end of the landform near the brick staff residence became increasingly disturbed by an array of utility trenches. Due to restrictions placed on using mechanical equipment during the Phase IB investigation, Berger was not able to investigate beneath the asphalt parking areas in Area 1.

Area 2 is the landform containing the library, the chapel, and the Brookside infirmary. It does not fall within the limits of NYSM-recorded Site 3162. Eleven multi-unit residential building are proposed for this general location. Area 2 was tested through the emplacement of thirty shovel tests on Transects E, F, G, H, J, and BB. Transect I was also planned, but abandoned due to the intensity of the disturbance caused by underground utilities. Fourteen historic artifacts were recovered from Area 2 and were recovered in fill or highly disturbed contexts.

Typical of the intact soil profiles observed in Area 2 was that of Shovel Test F-2. Stratum A was brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam with a high percentage of rounded gravel and cobbles. Underlying Stratum A at 22 centimeters below the ground surface was Stratum B, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand with a very high percentage of rounded gravel and cobbles. Stratum B then continued to the base of the excavation at 100 centimeters below the ground surface. Shovel Test F-2 was devoid of cultural material. Transect F was continued to the north between the Brookside infirmary and the electrical storage shed to the west and revealed increasing amounts of coal ash fill. Likewise, in Transect BB, which ran along the creek bank, all three shovel tests consisted of the same coal ash/slag fill over a cut B horizon.

Area 3 was tested with 50 shovel tests in Transects M through S. Forty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from Area 3. The area of the golf course was the northwestern part of the project area and it falls within Site 3162. Twenty-seven double and two triple housing units are proposed for Area 3, as well as construction of new roads to service them. The terrain of this area was predominantly sloped to the north and west and, in general, the only level areas were the old greens and tees. Most of the fairways apparently had conformed somewhat to natural terrace landforms, but testing demonstrated a great deal of landscaping with subsequent disturbance. The golf course had also been the site of prior landfill activities (these were municipal landfill areas, not necessarily related to the hospital operations; removal of the areas of prior landfill was being completed during the first week of Berger's Phase IB field effort). Given that the golf course was the site of prior landfill activities, these artifacts have no known association.

Area 4 was the west extent of the east-west trending ridge that crosses the project area and falls within the Site 3162. Eight shovel tests on Transects T and U were placed to the north, west and south of the cottage. Care was taken to avoid excavation too close to the location of the Jet memorial. This area was not shown as being heavily impacted by the project plans, however, the cottage will become a

community center and a pool is proposed in the approximate location of the pet memorial. Nine historic artifacts were recovered from Area 4.

Area 5 was the location west of the power plant, north of the main building, and south of the tenant houses. This area is proposed for one multiple unit residence and a short cul-de-sac to service it immediately west of the bakery, and another multiple unit residence between the powerhouse and the bakery. Nine shovel tests on Transects J, K, and L were placed in the only unpaved area that did not have multiple utilities in the vicinity. Two isolated historic artifacts (brick fragments) were recovered from Shovel Test J-3.

Area 6 included the northeast portion of the project area where there is a proposed loop of new road with ten two-unit residences and two multiple unit residences. Much of this area was paved and also the location of various wood frame garages as well as a recently demolished office/garage. A railroad spur that allowed cars to approach the power plant traversed Area 6. There was very little testable ground in this area. Twenty-two shovel tests on Transects V, W, X, Y, Z, and AA were placed to test the few level or unpaved places. Three historic artifacts were recovered from Area 6.

Summary and Recommendations

Area 1 contains a prehistoric site of diffuse nature and it is recommended that additional investigation is warranted. Furthermore, there is potential for locating remnants of structures and associated features related to the Winslow Farm (as well as those related to earlier occupants of the property), which necessitates further exploration of Area 1. It is likely that the historic artifacts recovered so far from Area 1 are related in part to occupation by the Winslow family. Berger recommends that a Phase II site evaluation be undertaken in this portion of the project area, based on the re-identification of a known and recorded archaeological site and the likelihood of deposits associated with an historic-era farm complex.

The purpose of a Phase II investigation is to (1) clarify the site boundaries and intrasite patterns of artifact distribution, (2) obtain additional information concerning the stratigraphic context of the cultural materials, and (3) enlarge the artifact sample to refine interpretations regarding the depositional chronology and their behavioral correlates. An additional objective of the Phase II will be to determine if the cultural deposits are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Phase II investigation should consist of additional shovel tests to the west and additional testing to the east and north (which would require the use of a backhoe to get beneath asphalt paving). It is also possible that the site extends further east, south and east of the Ryan building. These areas are the locations of obvious heavy fill, along with more paving, as well as various hazmat monitoring wells. According to Mr. Kevin Van Wagner (personal communication on November 19, 2004) the area east of the Ryan Building and under the Rehabilitation Center is a filled swamp. One or two backhoe trenches could verify that there was no need for further testing in these areas. However, the hazmat problem would need to be addressed.

Following the additional shovel tests and backhoe work, characterization and evaluation of the site would involve excavation of a maximum of 10 1x1-meter test units. These would be emplaced according to the results of the boundary determination to gather additional data about the identified cultural deposits.

No further work is proposed for Area 2 due to the lack of any intact deposits of archaeological material.

No further work is proposed for Area 3 due to the steepness of most of the portion of the project area, the degree of disturbance observed during the Phase IB, and the lack of any intact deposits of cultural material.

Although no artifacts of any archaeological significance were recovered from Area 4, the presence of the memorial stone to "Jet" suggests the need for further historical research by Higgins & Quasebarth. Based on the results of the Phase IB and pending the findings of any additional historical research, no further work is warranted in Area 4.

In Area 5 subsurface testing was completed in the grassy area west of the bakery. Additional backhoe work/mechanical excavation under the tennis courts and in the parking area south of the bakery is warranted. However, numerous utilities and land modifications in the area have probably compromised any potential cultural remains, but an initial backhoe trench will evaluate the validity of this preliminary interpretation. No significant artifact deposits were found in Area 5 and no further work beyond the backhoe testing is recommended.

In Area 6 testing was completed in the few relatively level areas east of the power plant. Additional testing via backhoe is recommended under the asphalt parking areas south of the office/garage structure (no longer extant) and south of the two frame garage structures. Thus far, no significant artifact deposits were found in Area 6.

If additional clarification, modification, or information is required, please contact me directly.

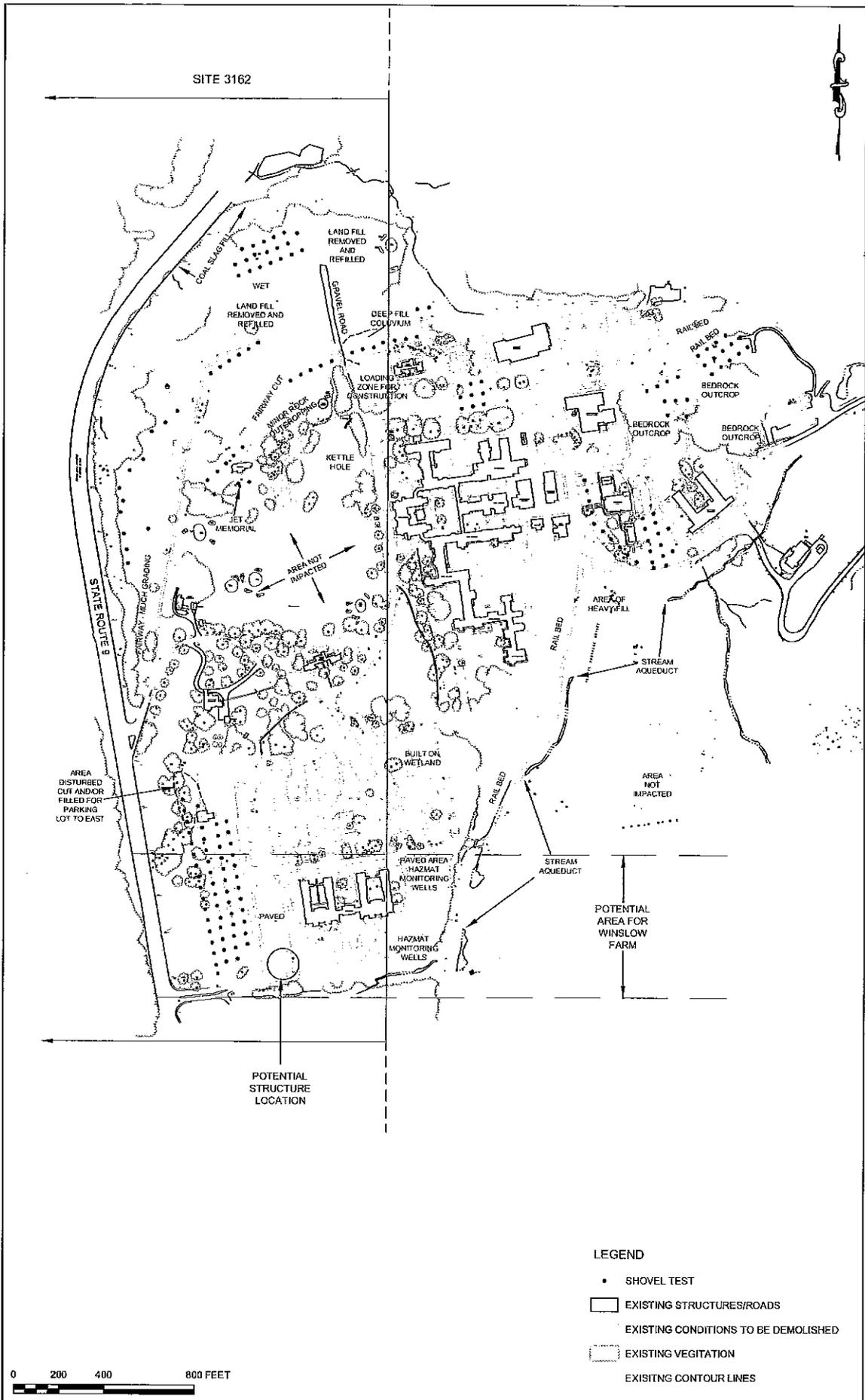
Sincerely,
THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.



Hope E. Luhman, Ph.D.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment

cc: A. Moss, Hudson Heritage
File XE-3459



SITE 3162

STATE ROUTE 9

AREA DISTURBED CUT AND/OR FILLED FOR PARKING LOT TO EAST

POTENTIAL STRUCTURE LOCATION

LEGEND

- SHOVEL TEST
- ▭ EXISTING STRUCTURES/ROADS
- ▭ EXISTING CONDITIONS TO BE DEMOLISHED
- ▭ EXISTING VEGETATION
- ▭ EXISTING CONTOUR LINES

0 200 400 800 FEET

DRAFT

Appendix 2: Shovel Test Records

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason	
1	0 - 31	loamy sand	roots	2.5Y 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	31 - 49	sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2	0 - 70	sandy silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
3	0 - 20	silty sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	20 - 92	silty sand		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
4	0 - 19	silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown	asphalt
5	0 - 28	silty loam	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	
	28 - 43	silty sand	gravel	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
6	0 - 32	silty loam	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	
	32 - 48	silty sand	gravel	10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
7	0 - 31	sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	31 - 75	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	depth
8	0 - 36	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	36 - 64	silty sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
9	0 - 48	sandy silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	48 - 65	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
10	0 - 70	sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
11	0 - 32	loamy sand		2.5Y 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	32 - 58	sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
12	0 - 21	sandy silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	21 - 36	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
13	0 - 39	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	39 - 70	silty sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
14	0 - 32	sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	32 - 73	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	depth
15	0 - 35	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	
	35 - 40	sand	gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
16	0 - 24	sandy loam	gravel	2.5Y 6/3	light yellowish brown	
	24 - 42	silty sand	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	subsoil
17	0 - 32	sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	32 - 73	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	depth
18	0 - 34	silty loam		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	34 - 70	compact silty sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
19	0 - 40	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	40 - 57	silty sand	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
20	0 - 41	loamy sand		2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	41 - 59	sand		2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown	subsoil
21	0 - 41	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	41 - 56	clayey sand	cobbles	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	subsoil
22	0 - 42	sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	42 - 60	sand	gravel	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
23	0 - 34	silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	34 - 60	compact silty sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
24	0 - 49	silty loam		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	
	49 - 72	sandy loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	rock
25	0 - 32	sandy loam	gravel	2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown	
	32 - 48	silty sand		2.5Y 7/6 yellow	subsoil
26	0 - 65	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 5/3 brown	
	65 - 80	silty sand		10YR 5/8 yellowish brown	subsoil
27	0 - 85	silty loam		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	depth
28	0 - 43	silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	43 - 75	compact silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
29	0 - 30	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	30 - 44	silty sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
30	0 - 40	sand		10YR 4/1 dark gray	
	40 - 58	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
31	0 - 33	loamy sand		10YR 4/1 dark gray	
	33 - 40	coarse sand	coal ash	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	
	40 - 60	compact silty sand		10YR 5/3 brown	compact soil
32	0 - 28	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	28 - 46	clayey sand		7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	subsoil
33	0 - 59	silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	59 - 73	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
34	0 - 29	silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	29 - 41	silty sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	
	41 - 75	silty sand		10YR 4/3 brown	depth
35	0 - 36	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/3 brown	
	36 - 54	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	
	54 - 70	silty sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
36	0 - 24	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 5/3 brown	
	24 - 42	silty sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil
37	0 - 49	sandy loam		10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown	
	49 - 74	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	depth
38	0 - 36	silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	36 - 76	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
39	0 - 26	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	26 - 43	sand	gravel and cobbles	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
40	0 - 32	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	32 - 48	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
41	0 - 30	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	30 - 50	sand	gravel and cobbles	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
42	0 - 30	sandy silt		2.5Y 4/3 olive brown	
	30 - 48	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
43	0 - 23	silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	23 - 70	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
44	0 - 25	sandy loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	25 - 45	silty sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
45	0 - 20	sandy loam		10YR 5/2 grayish brown	
	20 - 38	silty sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil
46	0 - 13	silty loam		2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown	
	13 - 23	silty sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	
	23 - 35	compact sand	gravel	2.5Y 4/1 dark gray	rock
47	0 - 15	sandy loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	15 - 50	silty sand	loam	10YR 4/3 brown	subsoil
		silty sand	loam	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
48	0 - 0				buried cable
49	0 - 25	sandy silt		2.5Y 4/3 olive brown	
	25 - 45	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
50	0 - 30	silty sand		10YR 5/2 grayish brown	
	30 - 50	sand	gravel	10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil
51	0 - 40	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	40 - 60	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
52	0 - 23	sandy silt		2.5Y 4/3 olive brown	
	23 - 35	sandy loam		2.5Y 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color		Termination Reason
53	0 - 20	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	20 - 60	sandy silt		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
54	0 - 22	sandy loam	cobbles	10YR 4/3	brown	asphalt
55	0 - 26	sandy loam		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	26 - 42	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
56	0 - 20	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	
	20 - 38	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
57	0 - 18	silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	18 - 50	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
58	0 - 10	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	10 - 17	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	
	17 - 26	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	asphalt
59	0 - 34	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	34 - 62	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
60	0 - 23	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	23 - 57	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
61	0 - 26	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/2	grayish brown	
	26 - 40	silty sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil and rock
62	0 - 27	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	
	27 - 43	silty sand		10YR 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
63	0 - 18	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	18 - 52	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
64	0 - 35	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	roots and rock
65	0 - 40	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	40 - 62	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
66	0 - 20	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	20 - 54	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	54 - 70	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
67	0 - 20	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/3	light olive brown	
	20 - 34	silty sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	34 - 48	sand		2.5Y 7/6	yellow	subsoil
68	0 - 25	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	25 - 45	sandy silt	gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
69	0 - 29	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	29 - 55	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
70	0 - 32	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown	
	32 - 48	silty sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil
71	0 - 15	silty loam		10YR 3/3 dark brown	
	15 - 25	silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/1 dark gray	compact fill
72	0 - 40	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	40 - 67	sandy silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
73	0 - 26	sandy loam	rock and gravel	10YR 4/3 brown	rock
74	0 - 28	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	28 - 48	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
75	0 - 30	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/3 brown	
	30 - 41	sandy clayey loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
76	0 - 27	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	27 - 48	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
77	0 - 27	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	27 - 35	coal ash			
	35 - 52	sandy clayey loam		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
78	0 - 11	silt		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	11 - 18	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	
	18 - 66	coal ash		10YR 8/1 white	
		coal ash		10YR 5/1 gray	
	66 - 92	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
79	0 - 29	sandy silt	rock	10YR 4/3 brown	roots and rock
80	0 - 23	sandy loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	23 - 65	ash		10YR 7/1 light gray	
		ash		10YR 3/1 very dark gray	
		ash		10YR 5/1 gray	
65 - 75	compact sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil	
81	0 - 9	silty loam		10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	
	9 - 20	silty sand	gravel	10YR 2/1 black	
	20 - 29	sandy silt	gravel	10YR 4/1 dark gray	
		sandy silt	gravel	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	
	29 - 41	sandy clay	gravel	10YR 5/2 grayish brown	
		sandy clay	gravel	10YR 5/1 gray	
	41 - 51	sandy silt		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	
	51 - 80	silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	depth
		silty sand	gravel	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	depth
silty sand		gravel	10YR 8/1 white	depth	

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
82	0 - 29	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	29 - 58	compact sand	gravel	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
83	0 - 26	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	26 - 42	sand	gravel	10YR 5/3 brown	
	42 - 62	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
84	0 - 28	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	28 - 38	sandy silt		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	
	38 - 58	sandy silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
85	0 - 23	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	
	23 - 35	sandy silt		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	
	35 - 62	sandy silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
86	0 - 15	silty loam		10YR 3/3 dark brown	
	15 - 35	silty sand	cobbles	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	
	35 - 42	silty sand	cobbles	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	rock
87	0 - 14	silty loam		10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown	
	14 - 44	silt		10YR 4/3 brown	rock
88	0 - 28	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown	
	28 - 46	silty sand	loam	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
		silty sand	loam	5Y 8/4 pale yellow	subsoil
89	0 - 37	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown	
	37 - 52	silty sand	rock	2.5Y 7/6 yellow	subsoil
90	0 - 14	sandy loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	
		sandy loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	14 - 50	silty sand	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/3 brown	fill
		silty sand	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	fill
91	0 - 26	sand	gravel and rock	10YR 3/1 very dark gray	rock
92	0 - 35	sandy silty loam		2.5Y 4/3 olive brown	
	35 - 54	silty sand		2.5Y 4/3 olive brown	buried cable
93	0 - 31	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	31 - 60	silty clay		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	
	60 - 86	coal ash		10YR 5/1 gray	
		coal ash		10YR 8/1 white	
	86 - 100	silt		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
94	0 - 20	loamy sand	fill	10YR 4/1 dark gray	
	20 - 48	sand	coal ash	10YR 2/1 black	compact soil
95	0 - 36	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	36 - 51	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason	
96	0 - 28	silty sand		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	28 - 46	compact sand	gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
97	0 - 26	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	26 - 40	sandy clayey loam		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
98	0 - 20	sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	20 - 40	sandy clayey loam	gravel and fill	2.5Y 3/3	dark olive brown	fill
99	0 - 62	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown	rock
100	0 - 18	silty loam	cobbles	10YR 4/3	brown	
	18 - 34	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	rock
101	0 - 17	silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	17 - 45	sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
		sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	45 - 75	loamy silt		10YR 3/3	dark brown	depth
102	0 - 27	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	27 - 65	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
103	0 - 22	sandy loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	22 - 64	loamy sand		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
104	0 - 16	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	16 - 67	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
105	0 - 30	sandy loam	gravel	2.5Y 5/2	grayish brown	
	30 - 46	sandy loam	gravel	2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
106	0 - 20	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	20 - 38	sandy clayey loam	gravel	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
107	0 - 25	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	25 - 43	silty sand		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
108	0 - 10	sandy loam		10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	10 - 41	silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	compact fill
109	0 - 18	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	18 - 39	silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	39 - 64	silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
110	0 - 62	sandy silt		10YR 4/3	brown	
	62 - 80	silty sand		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
111	0 - 29	silty loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29 - 60	silty sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
112	0 - 15	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3	brown	
	15 - 69	sandy silt		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
113	0 - 62	silty sand		2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown	
	62 - 80	silty sand		2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown	subsoil
114	0 - 39	silty loam		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	
	39 - 65	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
		silty sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	subsoil
115	0 - 60	sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	60 - 80	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
116	0 - 29	silty sand		2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown	
	29 - 47	silty sand		2.5Y 7/6 yellow	subsoil
117	0 - 31	silty clayey loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	31 - 46	sandy clayey loam	gravel	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown	subsoil
118	0 - 39	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	39 - 90	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
119	0 - 80	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	depth
120	0 - 39	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	39 - 94	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
121	0 - 32	sandy loam		10YR 5/3 brown	
	32 - 58	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
122	0 - 32	loamy sand		10YR 4/3 brown	
	32 - 88	silty sand		10YR 5/3 brown	depth
123	0 - 54	sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	54 - 70	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
124	0 - 100	silty sand		2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown	depth
125	0 - 30	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	30 - 80	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
126	0 - 35	sandy loam		10YR 5/3 brown	
	35 - 60	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
128	0 - 53	silty sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	53 - 70	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	subsoil
129	0 - 60	sandy silt		10YR 4/3 brown	depth
130	0 - 32	loamy sand		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 86	silty sand		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	depth
131	0 - 40	sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	40 - 80	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil

472421: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

Test	Depth (cm)	Soil Type	Soil Inclusions	Munsell Color	Termination Reason
132	0 - 29	sandy silty loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	29 - 72	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
133	0 - 34	sandy loam		10YR 5/3 brown	
	34 - 62	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
134	0 - 25	silty sandy loam		10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown	
	25 - 54	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil and disturbed
135	0 - 30	silty sandy loam		10YR 4/3 brown	
	30 - 61	silty sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
136	-				
	0 - 46	sand		10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown	
	46 - 78	sand		10YR 5/6 yellowish brown	subsoil
137	0 - 27	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	
	27 - 68	sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil
138	0 - 28	silty loam		10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown	
	28 - 78	silty sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	depth
139	0 - 35	sand		10YR 5/4 yellowish brown	
	35 - 63	sand		10YR 6/6 brownish yellow	subsoil

Appendix 3: Artifact Inventory

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 6	1		1	1	1	carbon rod	carbon	3.4
STP 6	1		1	2	1	cotter pin	iron alloy	3.1
STP 7	1		2	1	1	creamware	refined earthenware	0.3
STP 7	1		2	2	1	nail	iron alloy	2.6
STP 9	1		3	1	2	debitage	chert	1.1
STP 9	1		3	2	1	creamware	refined earthenware	0.5
STP 13	1		4	1	1	debitage	chert	0.3
STP 14	1		5	1	1	unidentified	glass	0.7
STP 14	1		5	2	1	nail	iron alloy	10.1
STP 15	1		6	1	1	bottle	glass	26.3
STP 15	1		6	2	1	unidentified hardware	iron alloy	6.3
STP 17	1		7	1	1	vessel	glass	0.2
STP 17	1		7	2	1	tobacco pipe	ball clay-white	2.2
STP 24	1		8	1	1	nail	iron alloy	6.1
STP 28	1		9	1	1	bottle	glass	17.8
STP 28	1		9	2	1	drinking	glass	1.3
STP 28	1		9	3	1	tool	cast iron	119.9
STP 28	1		9	4	1	handle	iron alloy	38.0

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 30	1		10	1	2	whiteware	refined earthenware	3.2
STP 33	1		11	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	1.6
STP 33	1		11	2	1	unidentified	cast iron	27.5
STP 33	1		11	3	2	nail	iron alloy	8.8
STP 33	1		11	4	2	unidentified	iron alloy	6.4
STP 36	1		12	1	1	faunal bone	bone	87.9
STP 58	3		13	1	6	nail	iron alloy	54.2
STP 61	1		14	1	1	creamware	refined earthenware	1.7
STP 66	2		15	1	1	pearlware	refined earthenware	1.5
STP 76	1		16	1	4	porcelain	porcelain	74.7
STP 76	1		16	2	1	semi-porcelain	refined earthenware	27.8
STP 84	2		17	1	1	unidentified	glass	22.4
STP 88	1		18	1	1	creamware	refined earthenware	0.2
STP 96	1		19	1	1	tobacco pipe	ball clay-white	5.4
STP 101	2		20	1	1	redware	coarse earthenware	0.4
STP 101	2		20	2	1	yellowware	refined earthenware	1.9
STP 101	2		20	3	1	bottle	glass	1.1
STP 101	2		20	4	2	brick	brick	97.1

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 101	2		20	5	1	tile	coarse earthenware	41.5
STP 101	2		20	6	2	nail	iron alloy	11.5
STP 101	3		21	1	1	buff/pink bodied	stoneware	9.1
STP 101	3		21	2	1	hook	iron alloy	72.9
STP 102	1		22	1	1	porcelain	porcelain	0.8
STP 109	2		23	1	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	1.7
STP 111	1		24	1	1	nail	iron alloy	4.6
STP 114	1		25	1	2	rough stone tool	quartzite	680.9
				1.1	1	<i>rough stone tool, quartzite, L 8.3, W 7.0, T 5.5 cm</i>		416.5
				1.2	1	<i>rough stone tool, quartzite, fragment, L 8.5, W 6.4, T 4.0 cm</i>		264.4
STP 114	1		25	2	1	creamware	refined earthenware	0.9
STP 114	1		25	3	1	pearlware	refined earthenware	1.7
STP 115	1		26	1	1	debitage	chert	1.1
STP 116	1		27	1	2	debitage	chert	2.1
STP 120	2		28	1	1	debitage	chert	3.8
STP 125	2		29	1	1	debitage	chert	0.5
STP 126	1		30	1	1	projectile point	quartzite	13.4
				1.1	1	<i>projectile point, Bare Island, nearly complete, quartzite, L 5.0, W 2.3, T 1.3 cm</i>		13.4
STP 126	1		30	2	2	debitage	chert	1.3

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 126	1		30	3	1	porcelain	porcelain	11.4
STP 126	1		30	4	1	nail	iron alloy	7.6
STP 129	1		31	1	1	debitage	chert	0.7
STP 132	1		38	1	1	debitage	chert	0.2
STP 132	1		38	2	1	creamware	refined earthenware	2.1
STP 132	1		38	3	1	bottle	glass	2.5
STP 133	1		49	1	1	tableware	glass	1.5
STP 133	1		49	2	1	window	glass	0.9
STP 133	1		49	3	1	lamp chimney	glass	0.1
STP 135	1		39	1	1	debitage	chert	0.3
STP 135	1		39	2	3	debitage	siliceous shale	1.4
STP 136	1		48	1	1	debitage	chert	1.5
STP 136	1		48	2	1	debitage	siliceous shale	1.9
STP 137	1		40	1	1	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	119.6
U 1	1		32	1	1	biface	chert	16.2
				1.1	1	<i>biface, chert, fragment, W 3.8 cm</i>		16.2
U 1	1		32	2	8	debitage	chert	3.7
U 1	1		32	3	7	debitage	chert	17.0
U 1	1		32	4	1	whiteware	refined earthenware	1.7
U 1	1		32	5	1	spike	iron alloy	74.6

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
U 1	1		32	6	8	nail	iron alloy	22.4
U 1	1		32	7	1	unidentified	iron alloy	1.3
U 2	1		33	1	1	nutting stone	unidentified stone	402.5
U 2	1		33	2	6	whiteware	refined earthenware	4.2
U 2	1		33	3	1	porcelain	porcelain	0.6
U 2	1		33	4	1	window	glass	1.0
U 2	1		33	5	1	barbed wire	iron alloy	6.4
U 2	1		33	6	1	unidentified	iron alloy	15.0
U 3	2		34	1	2	projectile point	chert	4.5
				1.1	1	<i>projectile point, Vosburg, chert, L 2.2, W 1.8, T 0.5 cm</i>		1.7
				1.2	1	<i>projectile point, Levanna, chert, fragment, W 1.9, T 0.5 cm</i>		2.8
U 3	2		34	2	2	biface	chert	10.8
				2.1	1	<i>biface, chert, L 2.4, W 1.7, T 0.7 cm</i>		3.9
				2.2	1	<i>biface, chert, fragment, L 4.9, T 0.9 cm</i>		6.8
U 3	2		34	3	26	debitage	chert	36.9
U 3	2		34	4	11	debitage	siliceous shale	12.5
U 3	2		34	5	6	debitage	quartzite	17.9
U 3	2		34	6	11	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	382.0
U 3	2		34	7	1	faunal bone	bone	0.4
U 3	3		35	1	1	hammerstone	quartzite	1,317.7
				1.1	1	<i>hammerstone, complete, quartzite, L 12.0, W 10.4, T 7.1 cm</i>		1,317.7
U 3	3		35	2	1	biface	chert	3.3
				2.1	1	<i>biface, nearly complete, chert, L 3.4, W 1.5, T 0.5 cm</i>		3.3
U 3	3		35	3	1	scraper	chert	3.7
				3.1	1	<i>scraper, chert, fragment, W 2.3, T 0.7 cm</i>		3.7

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
U 3	3		35	4	11	debitage	chert	4.1
U 3	3		35	5	4	debitage	siliceous shale	2.8
U 3	3		35	6	1	debitage	quartzite	3.1
U 3	3		35	7	3	fire-cracked rock	sandstone	168.0
U 3	4		36	1	2	debitage	chert	16.9
U 3	4		36	2	1	nutting stone	sandstone	135.9
U 3	4		36	3	1	fire-cracked rock	quartzite	27.7
U 3	1		37	1	1	biface	chert	8.7
				1.1	1	<i>biface, unfinished, chert, fragment, W 2.7, T 1.4 cm</i>		8.6
U 3	1		37	2	1	debitage	jasper	1.3
U 3	1		37	3	49	debitage	chert	59.7
U 3	1		37	4	18	debitage	siliceous shale	16.7
U 3	1		37	5	8	fire-cracked rock	quartzite	666.8
U 3	1		37	6	13	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	453.4
U 3	1		37	7	8	mineral sample	unidentified stone	17.1
U 3	1		37	8	2	redware	coarse earthenware	15.3
U 3	1		37	9	7	whiteware	refined earthenware	6.6
U 3	1		37	10	2	ironstone	refined earthenware	2.6
U 3	1		37	11	1	buff/pink bodied	stoneware	5.6
U 3	1		37	12	2	bottle	glass	8.1
U 3	1		37	13	2	vessel	glass	0.4
U 3	1		37	14	2	window	glass	1.5
U 3	1		37	15	1	unidentified	glass	1.7

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
U 3	1		37	16	3	coal	coal	23.9
U 3	1		37	17	2	nail	iron alloy	7.8
U 3	1		37	18	3	shell	shell	21.5
U 4	1		41	1	1	projectile point	siliceous shale	3.4
				1.1	1	<i>projectile point, Levanna, siliceous shale, fragment, W 1.5, T 0.7 cm</i>		3.4
U 4	1		41	2	1	biface	chert	2.7
				2.1	1	<i>biface, finished, complete, chert, L 2.2, W 1.7, T 0.6 cm</i>		2.7
U 4	1		41	3	10	debitage	chert	10.5
U 4	1		41	4	12	debitage	siliceous shale	13.4
U 4	1		41	5	1	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	15.1
U 4	1		41	6	1	mineral sample	siliceous shale	32.1
U 4	1		41	7	1	window	glass	0.2
U 4	1		41	8	1	coal	coal	0.7
U 4	1		41	9	1	brick	brick	15.5
U 4	1		41	10	1	plastic	plastic	0.6
U 4	1		41	11	1	nail	iron alloy	2.1
U 4	1		41	12	1	faunal bone	bone	6.8
U 4	2		42	1	4	debitage	chert	2.6
U 4	2		42	2	3	debitage	siliceous shale	59.8
U 4	2		42	3	1	mineral sample	siliceous shale	2.5
U 4	2		42	4	1	vessel	glass	0.2
U 5	1		43	1	8	debitage	chert	5.0
U 5	1		43	2	16	debitage	siliceous shale	9.4

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
U 5	1		43	3	7	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	259.2
U 5	1		43	4	1	redware	coarse earthenware	8.7
U 5	1		43	5	6	whiteware	refined earthenware	25.7
U 5	1		43	6	1	ironstone	refined earthenware	1.6
U 5	1		43	7	8	bottle	glass	10.8
U 5	1		43	8	4	window	glass	2.8
U 5	1		43	9	1	tobacco pipe	ball clay-white	2.2
U 5	1		43	10	1	unidentified	copper alloy	6.9
U 5	1		43	11	3	nail	iron alloy	11.8
U 5	1		43	12	2	unidentified hardware	iron alloy	7.0
U 5	1		43	13	2	shell	shell	16.8
U 5	2		44	1	3	debitage	chert	0.4
U 5	2		44	2	1	debitage	siliceous shale	0.8
U 5	2		44	3	2	fire-cracked rock	quartzite	58.2
U 5	2		44	4	2	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	43.3
U 5	2		44	5	1	nail	iron alloy	7.7
U 5	2		44	6	1	spring	iron alloy	4.3
U 5	2		44	7	1	unidentified hardware	iron alloy	22.9
U 5		1	47	1	2	debitage	chert	0.6
U 5		1	47	2	1	faunal bone	bone	5.3
U 6	1		45	1	2	debitage	chert	1.0
U 6	1		45	2	1	debitage	jasper	0.7

Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Hudson Heritage Redevelopment

Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4724-21

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
U 6	1		45	3	5	debitage	siliceous shale	5.6
U 6	1		45	4	1	fire-cracked rock	unidentified stone	175.4
U 6	1		45	5	1	pearlware	refined earthenware	0.8
U 6	1		45	6	1	creamware	refined earthenware	0.3
U 6	1		45	7	5	whiteware	refined earthenware	12.1
U 6	1		45	8	3	bottle	glass	17.9
U 6	1		45	9	3	window	glass	3.9
U 6	1		45	10	1	coal	coal	0.8
U 6	1		45	11	3	nail	iron alloy	15.0
U 6	1		45	12	2	shell	shell	9.4
<hr/>								
U 6	2		46	1	1	rough stone tool	unidentified stone	409.6
				1.1	1	<i>rough stone tool, unidentified stone, fragment, L 14.3, W 7.3, T 3.3 cm</i>		409.5
U 6	2		46	2	2	debitage	chert	0.2
U 6	2		46	3	2	debitage	siliceous shale	0.5
U 6	2		46	4	1	vessel	glass	0.1
U 6	2		46	5	1	unidentified hardware	iron alloy	0.7