

APPENDIX H
CULTURAL RESOURCES

SHPO Submission



REQUEST FOR STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT REVIEW

This form is being submitted to NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to request consultation on historic properties or archeological resources or both in accordance with the Letter of Resolution between NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and the NYS OPRHP regarding compliance with PRHPL §14.09 for the **SPDES General Permit For Stormwater Discharges From Construction Activity (GP-0-15-002)**

**- Important -
Complete Form And
Return To Both
Addresses**

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)
Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island State Park
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Copy To:
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Agency Historic Preservation Officer (APO)
Division of Lands and Forests
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4255

Date 10/14/2015

Name of Owner/Operator of
Proposed Construction Activity Glenco Ossining, LLC

Telephone 646-473-1014

Email glen@glencogroupny.com

Project Name River Knoll

Project Location 40 Croton Dam Road

City/Town/Village Ossining

County WESTCHESTER

CONSULTATION WITH OPRHP CRIS WEB SITE AT <http://cris.parks.ny.gov> or the DEC EAF Mapper <http://www.dec.ny.gov/eafmapper> indicates the Project Site:

- ☐ Project is located within an archeologically sensitive area as indicated on sensitivity map.
- ☐ Project is located immediately adjacent to or contains an historic property.
- ☒ Other.

Project is not located on archaeologically sensitive area. Project is not located near any eligible or listed historic property.

PLEASE ADVISE ON:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Need for Survey/Scope of Survey Needed | ☐ Adequacy of Survey To Date |
| ☒ Significance of Identified Unevaluated Property | ☐ Significance of Identified Archeological Resources |
| ☒ Impact on Significant Cultural Resources | ☐ Project Alternatives (As Described) |
| ☐ Other | ☐ Need for Mitigation |

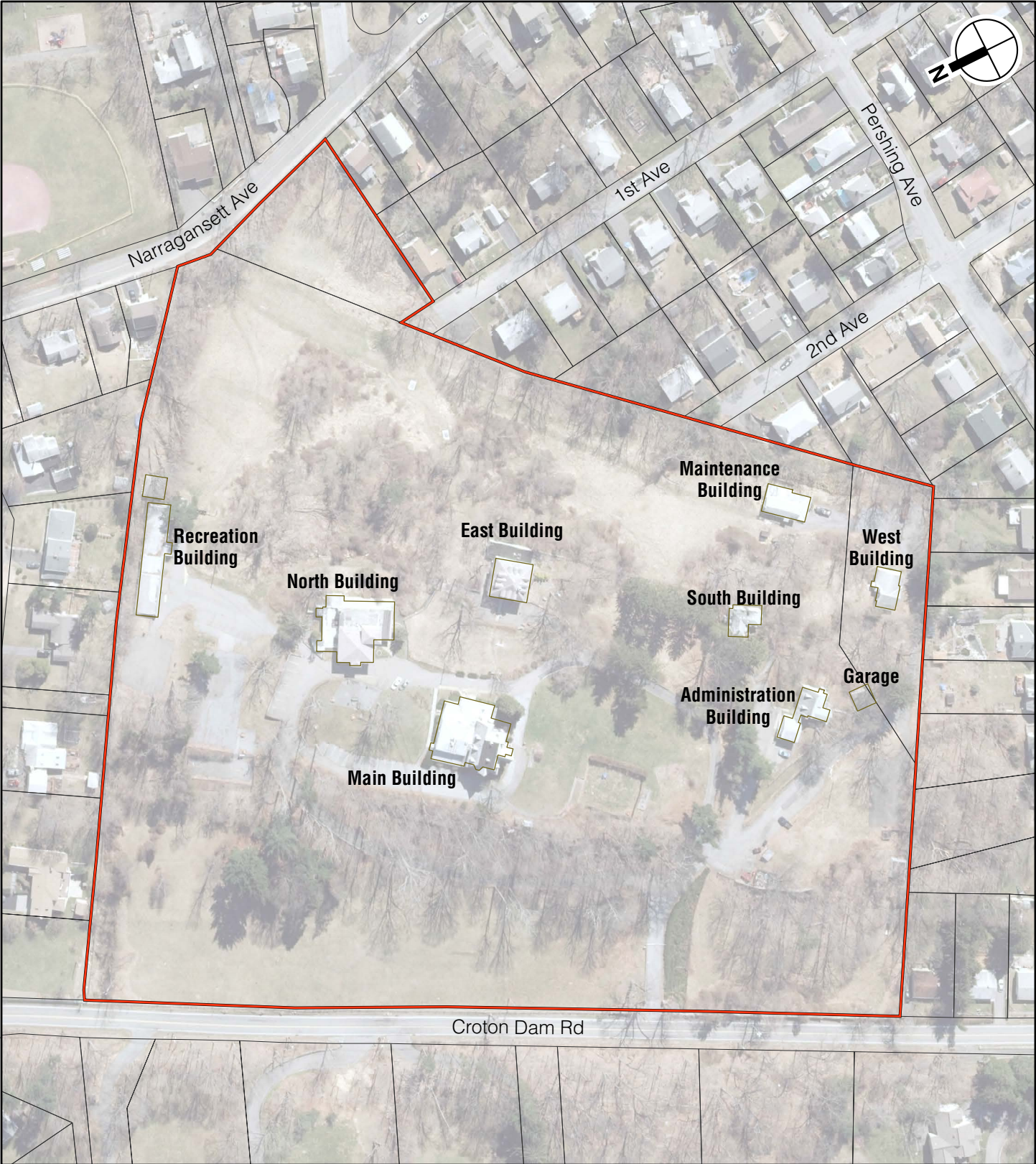
Supporting Documentation Attached

- ☐ Project Description
- ☐ Maps
- ☐ Archeological Studies
- ☐ Agreement reached with OPRHD through the State Environmental Quality Review Act
- ☐ Other documentation that impacts to Historic properties or archeological resources, or both have been addressed.
- ☒ Other. Please describe.

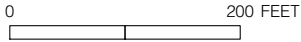
Photos, aerial map/photo key and site plans are also included.

OPRHP PROJECT NUMBER (Assigned by OPRHP): PR#

¹ Buildings, structures or objects that are greater than 50 years of age that have not been evaluated for eligibility for listing on the State or National Registers of Historic Places.



-  Project Site
-  Tax Parcel Boundaries



CRIS Submission

Project Description

The applicant, Glenco Group LLC, is proposing a multi-family residential development consisting of 188 one and two bedroom units on a 17.9 acre site; 16.7 acres lie within the Town of Ossining and 1.2 acres within the Village of Ossining. The site is located at 40 Croton Dam Road in the Town of Ossining. One hundred and sixty nine units would be market rate rental units, and 19 units (10%) would be affordable rental units. The units would be distributed in 4 buildings in the central portion of the site. Access to the site would be from the existing driveway on Croton Dam Road. Each building would be 3 stories in height. A total of 376 parking spaces would be provided: 204 spaces in structures beneath the four residential buildings; 28 spaces in six (6) free standing garages located opposite the proposed residential buildings; and 144 surface parking spaces. Additional amenities would include courtyards, a swimming pool and outdoor recreation area, expansive meadows, and perimeter landscape buffers ranging from 150-265 feet. A large portion of the site will remain as open space. The project is located on the former Stony Lodge Hospital grounds, which is comprised of 9 buildings that date from the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries. The hospital served as a child psychiatric center and was a use considerably less compatible with the surrounding residential properties than the proposed multifamily development. These existing buildings will be replaced by the proposed project. The housing will be privately funded, but the project does require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).



Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS

Phase IA Archaeological Survey Recommendation (15PR05971 – River Knoll Residential Development)

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) anticipates that much of the project area is characterized by prior soil disturbance, as result of the construction of the Stony Lodge Hospital in the mid-twentieth century. However, there appears to be at least one structure on the property dating to the nineteenth century, and there is a potential for archaeological deposits associated with this earlier occupation. In addition, if there are intact soils on the property, there is a potential for pre-contact Native American deposits.

Therefore, OPRHP recommends a Phase IA archaeological survey, unless prior ground disturbance for the entire project area can be documented. If you consider the entire project area to be disturbed, documentation of the disturbance will need to be reviewed by OPRHP. Examples of disturbance include mining activities and multiple episodes of building construction and demolition.

Documentation of ground disturbance should include a description of the disturbance with confirming evidence. Confirmation can include current photographs and/or older photographs of the project area which illustrate the disturbance (approximately keyed to a project area map), past maps or site plans that accurately record previous disturbances, or current soil borings that verify past disruptions to the land. Agricultural activity is not considered to be substantial ground disturbance.

A Phase IA archaeological survey is designed to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and other cultural resources within or near the project area, and to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. The OPRHP can provide standards for conducting cultural resource investigations upon request. Cultural resource surveys and survey reports that meet these standards will be accepted and approved by the OPRHP.

Our office does not conduct archaeological surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase IA survey. Many archaeological consulting firms advertise their availability in the phone book and online. The services of qualified archaeologists can also be obtained by contacting local, regional, or statewide professional archaeological organizations. Phase IA surveys can be expected to vary in cost, depending on the size of the project area. We encourage you to contact a number of consulting firms and compare examples of each firm's work to obtain the best product.

If you have any questions concerning archaeology, please contact Tim Lloyd at 518-268-2186 or Timothy.Lloyd@parks.ny.gov

Phase 1A

River Knoll Project

**40 CROTON DAM ROAD,
OSSINING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Prepared for:

Glenco Ossining, LLC
9 Ridge Road
Bronxville, NY 10708

Prepared by:



AKRF, Inc.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
212-696-0670

JANUARY 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

OPRHP Project Review Number: 15PR05971

Involved Agencies: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Phase of Survey: Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study

Location Information

Location: 40 Croton Dam Road, Ossining, NY

Minor Civil Division: 11912 and 11947

County: Westchester

Survey Area

Length: Approximately 305 meters (1,000 feet)

Width: Approximately 274 meters (900 feet)

Area: 17.89 acres (779,182 square feet)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Ossining

Report Author: Elizabeth D. Meade, MA, RPA and
A. Michael Pappalardo, MA, RPA

Date of Report: January 2017

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Glenco Group, LLC is proposing the River Knoll project, which would involve the construction of a new residential building in the Town of Ossining and the Village of Ossining, Westchester County, New York (see **Figure 1**). The Project Site is bounded by Croton Dam Road, Pershing Avenue, Grandview Avenue, and Narragansett Avenue (see **Figure 2**). The Project Site includes three parcels: (1) Parcel 89.08-1-83 (40 Croton Dam Road), a 16.65-acre parcel in the Town of Ossining; (2) Parcel 90.05-1-26 (along Narragansett Avenue), a 0.60-acre parcel within the Village of Ossining; and (3) Parcel 89.12-13 (along Croton Dam Road), a 0.64-acre parcel within the Village of Ossining. The construction of the proposed project would revitalize an underutilized site and provide income to the Town of Ossining through new tax revenues and the increased economic vitality to the greater-Ossining area. The proposed project would also increase and protect open and green space to benefit the local community.

The nearly 18-acre Project Site is currently developed with Stony Lodge Psychiatric Hospital, a child and adolescent psychiatric center that has been closed since 2012. Ten buildings associated with the hospital are currently located on the Project Site, all of which are vacant with the exception of the Administration and Maintenance buildings which are still in operation on the property. The buildings were constructed between the 1860s and the 1960s. The proposed project would involve the demolition of all of the existing buildings currently located on the Project Site and the construction of a new residential structure within the footprint of the existing hospital in addition to parking space. Existing paved areas would be removed and landscaped to create additional green space. Finally, the proposed project will involve the construction of a new, onsite stormwater system consisting of high density polyethylene pipe, manholes, catch basins with sumps, outlet control structures and infiltration basins.

The project would require permits and approvals from the Town and Village of Ossining, as well as stormwater management and sewer/water approvals from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and Westchester County Department of Health (WCDOH). The project is therefore subject to Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980. In a comment letter issued via the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) on October 20, 2015, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) requested that a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study be prepared to determine the site's archaeological sensitivity and to summarize its historic development. This document has been prepared to satisfy that request.

B. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

The following Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study of the River Knoll Project Site has been designed to satisfy the requirements of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), issued in 2005, and it follows the guidelines of the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC), issued in 1994 and adopted by OPRHP in 1995. The study documents the development history of the proposed Project Site as well as its potential to yield archaeological resources including both precontact and historic cultural resources. In addition, this report documents the current conditions of

the Project Site and previous cultural resource investigations which have taken place on the Project Site and in the vicinity.

This Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study has four major goals: (1) to determine the likelihood that the Project Site was occupied during the precontact (i.e., Native American) and/or historic periods; (2) to determine the effect of subsequent development and landscape alteration on any potential archaeological resources that may have been located at the Project Site; (3) to make a determination of the Project Site's potential archaeological sensitivity; and (4) to make recommendations for further archaeological analysis, if necessary. The steps taken to fulfill these goals are explained in greater detail below.

The first goal of this documentary study is to determine the likelihood that the project locations were inhabited during the precontact or historic periods and identify any activities that may have taken place on the Project Site that would have resulted in the deposition of archaeological resources. In order to determine the likelihood of the Project Site's occupation during the precontact and historic periods, documentary research was completed to establish a chronology of the project location's development, landscape alteration, and to identify any individuals who may have owned the land or worked and/or resided there and to determine if buildings were present on the project locations in the past. Data were gathered from various published and unpublished primary and secondary resources, such as historic maps, topographical analyses (both modern and historic), historic photographs, newspaper articles, local histories, and previously conducted archaeological surveys. Information regarding previous archaeological sites and cultural resources investigations from the files of OPRHP and NYSM were accessed through the New York State Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS).¹ On-line textual archives, such as Google Books and the Internet Archive Open Access Texts, were also accessed.

The second goal of this Phase 1A study is to determine the likelihood that archaeological resources could have survived intact on the Project Site after development and landscape alteration (i.e., erosion, grading, filling, etc.). Potential disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of buildings, paving, and utility installation was also considered. Historic maps documenting structures on the project location were analyzed and historic and current topographical maps were compared to determine the extent to which the project locations have been disturbed. After identifying the likelihood that archaeological resources were deposited on the Project Site and the likelihood that they could remain intact given subsequent development and landscape alteration, a sensitivity determination was made for the project locations for both precontact and historic period resources. As described by NYAC in their Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State, published in 1994 and subsequently adopted by OPRHP (see page 2):

An estimate of the archaeological sensitivity of a given area provides the archaeologist with a tool with which to design appropriate field procedures for the investigation of that area. These sensitivity projections are generally based upon the following factors: statements of locational preferences or tendencies for particular settlement systems, characteristics of the local environment which provide essential or desirable resources (e.g., proximity to perennial water sources, well-drained soils, floral and faunal resources, raw materials, and/or trade and transportation routes), the density of known archaeological and historical resources within the general area, and the extent of known disturbances which can potentially affect the integrity of sites and the recovery of material from them.

¹ CRIS can be accessed at: <https://cris.parks.ny.gov/>.

As stipulated by the NYAC standards, sensitivity assessments should be categorized as low, moderate, or high to reflect “the likelihood that cultural resources are present within the project area” (NYAC 1994: 10). For the purposes of this study, those terms are defined as follows:

- **Low:** Areas of low sensitivity are those where the original topography would suggest that Native American sites would not be present (i.e., locations at great distances from fresh and salt water resources), locations where no historic activity occurred before the installation of municipal water and sewer networks, or those locations determined to be sufficiently disturbed so that archaeological resources are not likely to remain intact.
- **Moderate:** Areas with topographical features that would suggest Native American occupation, documented historic period activity, and with some disturbance, but not sufficient disturbance to eliminate the possibility that archaeological resources are intact on the Project Site.
- **High:** Areas with topographical features that would suggest Native American occupation, documented historic period activity, and minimal or no documented disturbance.

According to NYAC standards, Phase 1B testing is generally warranted for areas determined to have moderate sensitivity or higher. Archaeological testing is designed to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources that could be impacted by a proposed project. Should they exist on the project locations, such archaeological resources could provide new insight into the precontact occupation of Westchester County, the transition from Native American to European settlement, or the historic period occupation of the Project Site.

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

As mentioned previously, the Project Site is currently developed with the Stony Lodge Psychiatric Hospital, a 10-building complex (see **Figure 2** and **Photographs 1** through **23**). The hospital complex is centered around the Main Building, which was constructed as a residence in the late 19th century. The remaining buildings were constructed in later years, with the majority in the 20th century. The Project Site includes various roads and pathways in addition to landscaped areas and meadows.

B. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Westchester County is found within a geographic bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the New England (Upland) Physiographic Province. This region is a “rolling lowland area...of metamorphic rocks” dating to the Early Paleozoic, which began approximately 575 million years ago (Isachsen et al. 2000). The bedrock in the vicinity of the Project Site includes Lower Quartzite, Inwood Marble, and Manhattan Schist dating to approximately 435 million years ago with bands of Yonkers Granite and Fordham Gneiss dating to approximately 575 to 1,100 million years ago (Isachsen et al. 2000). Throughout the majority of the Manhattan Prong, the bedrock is covered with glacial till known as the Atlantic Coastal Plain deposits (Schuberth 1968). These deposits were left behind by massive glaciers of up to 1,000 feet thick that retreated from the area towards the end of the Pleistocene. There were four major glaciations that affected the region until approximately 12,000 years ago when the Wisconsin period—the last glacial period—came to an end. The rocks and sand deposits left behind as a result of glacial movements brought about the creation of hundreds of sand hills, or kames, some of which were nearly one hundred feet tall. In many cases, the glaciers transported huge boulders (Reeds 1925).

At its highest point near the center of the site, the Project Site’s elevation is approximately 400-415 feet above mean sea level. The topography slopes down to the south, east, and west and the elevation of the Project Site is between 300 and 350 feet around the site’s perimeter. The Project Site therefore contains extremely steep hills, and 57 percent of the site’s surface features hills with slopes greater than 15 percent (see **Figure 3**). Historic USGS maps (see **Figure 5**) suggest that the topography has remained consistent since at least 1892.

C. HYDROLOGY

The Project Site is situated approximately 7,250 feet (1.4 miles) east of the Hudson River. A small pond is situated approximately 750 feet to the northeast of the Project Site within Veteran’s Park, and a stream runs to the south and east of the Project Site. A USGS map published in 1892 (see **Figure 5**) suggests that a second branch of the stream, identified as Sing Sing Creek, may have originally run closer to the eastern boundary of the Project Site. In addition, the 1851 Sidney and Neff Map depicts a spring at the end of the creek to the east of the Project Site.

D. SOILS

The soil survey of Westchester County published by the National Resource Conservation Service (United States Department of Agriculture) indicates that the Project Site contains eight soil complexes. These soil complexes are summarized in **Table 1**.

Table 1
Study Area Soils

Series Name (Map Symbol)	Soil Horizon Depth (in)	Soil Type	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
Charlton Loam (ChE)	H1: 0 to 8	Loam	25-35	Well-drained	Hills and Till Plains
	H2: 8 to 24	Sandy Loam			
	H3: 24 to 60	Sandy Loam			
Charlton- Chatfield (CrC)	Oe: 0 to 2	Moderately Decomposed Plant Material	0 to 15	Well-drained	Ridges and Hills
	A: 2 to 4	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Bw: 4 to 27	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
	C: 27 to 65	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
Chatfield- Charlton (CsD)	Oi: 0 to 1	Slightly Decomposed Plant Material	15 to 30	Well-drained	Ridges and Hills
	A: 1 to 2	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Bw: 2 to 30	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
	2R: 30 to 40	Bedrock			
Hollis-Rock Outcrop (HrF)	Oi: 0 to 2	Slightly Decomposed Plant Material	35 to 60	Well-drained	Ridges and Hills
	A: 2 to 7	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Bw: 7 to 16	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
	2R: 16 to 26	Bedrock			
Leicester Loam (LcB)	H1: 0 to 8	Loam	3 to 8	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Ridges, Hills, and Till Plains
	H2: 8 to 26	Sandy Loam			
	C: 26 to 60	Sandy Loam			
Paxton Fine Sandy Loam (PnD)	Ap: 0 to 8	Fine Sandy Loam	15 to 25	Well-drained	Drumlins, Ground Moraines, Hills
	Bw1: 8 to 15	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Bw2: 15 to 26	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Cd: 26 to 65	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
Urban Land- Paxton Complex (UpB; UpC)	Ap: 0 to 8	Fine Sandy Loam	UpB: 3 to 8 UpC: 8 to 15	Well-drained	Drumlins, Ground Moraines, Hills
	Bw1: 8 to 15	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Bw2: 15 to 26	Fine Sandy Loam			
	Cd: 26 to 65	Gravelly Fine Sandy Loam			
Sources: Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/ . Accessed January 10, 2017.					

A. 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE PROJECT SITE

One of the earliest maps depicting landowners' names in Westchester County was published by Sidney and Neff in 1851. That map depicts the Project Site as a vacant area and depicts precursors to modern Croton Dam Road and Naragansett Road. A map of Westchester drawn by Merry in 1858 also depicts the Project Site, and appears to suggest that a building owned by D.B. Brandreth was located within the Project Site along the eastern side of Croton Dam Road, however subsequent maps indicate that this home may have been further north, outside the Project Site.

Maps published by F.W. Beers in 1867 and 1868 and J.B. Beers in 1872 continue to depict the Project Site as undeveloped, though all three depict the home of D.B. Moses to the southeast of the Project Site along Naragansett Avenue. Moses was a wealthy businessman who had engaged in the export of bacon and pork products as well as banking and insurance before retiring in 1864 (Scharf 1886). Deeds on file at the office of the Westchester County Clerk show that Moses purchased numerous properties in the county between 1859 and 1892 and maps identify him as the owner of multiple homes in the vicinity of the Project Site. Moses and his family were recorded as residents of Ossining in the 1860 federal census. Prior to his retirement, he had purchased a large estate in Sing Sing/Ossining, where he had constructed a summer home "of white marble taken from the prison quarries" between 1868 and 1870 (ibid: 326). This first home appears to have been the home along Naragansett Avenue, outside of the Project Site. Moses was recorded as a resident of Ossining in the 1870 census, which documents his vast wealth and lists the value of his real estate holdings at \$200,000 and his personal estate at \$100,000. At the time, Moses lived with his wife, Jennetta (also spelled Jeannette) and his daughter, Isabel, though he and his wife had additional children (*New York Tribune* 1893).

Bromley's 1881 atlas of Westchester suggests that Moses had constructed a new home within the Project Site. This building would later be known as "Stony Lodge" and currently serves as the Main Building of Stony Lodge Hospital. On the 1881 map, the home is depicted as surrounded by a circular driveway that then connected to Croton Dam Road to the southwest. Moses' wife, Jeanette, died in 1877 and he appears to have continued to reside on his Ossining property year-round until he died there in 1893 (Scharf 1886; *New York Tribune* 1893). However, it is unknown if Moses resided in this structure or in the home he originally constructed along Naragansett Avenue to the southeast. Beers' 1891 map of Ossining depicts the Moses property to the south of that of Mrs. E.P. Claggett, which contained a single structure. Though the property lines are not consistent with that seen on other maps, possibly due to the original map's inaccuracy, the home on the Claggett property may be Stony Lodge. Bien's 1893 map of Ossining more clearly identifies the occupant of Stony Lodge and the surrounding 70-acre estate as "Mrs. E. Claggett," though D.B. Moses continues to be identified as the owner of additional buildings in the area. It is therefore possible that Moses rented out Stony Lodge to other tenants while he himself occupied one of the other homes on his estate.

After his death, Moses' estate was inherited by his only surviving child, Isabel Helm (*New York Tribune* 1893). Helm appears to have divided her father's estate into smaller parcels. In 1896, she sold a large tract of land including the majority of the Project Site to Cornelius Walke, a physician (Westchester County Liber 1435, Page 146). The 1901 Bromley atlas (see **Figure 7**) depicts Dr. C. Walke as the owner of the parcel and identifies Helm as the owner of the remainder of the estate, including the former Moses home along Naragansett Avenue. The map depicts Stony Lodge in the center of Walke's property and an additional building to the north. The 1911 Bromley map depicts the Project Site and vicinity in an identical manner, though it indicates that the remaining 50-acre portion of the Moses/Helm estate had been sold to F. Mohrmann.

Cornelius Walke resided in the Ossining home during the summer and also maintained a home in New York City (Western Biographical Publishing 1891). Walke and his wife, Hannah E. Walke, were recorded as residents of Ossining in both the 1910 and 1911 federal censuses. The two did not have any children and were recorded as residents of either Croton Dam Road or McCord Road and in 1910, they lived with multiple domestic servants. Walke died at the estate, which he referred to as "Lauenston," in 1914 at the age of 92 (*New York Times* 1914). His widow, Hannah, continued to reside on the property until her death there in 1918 at age 94 (*New York Tribune* 1918). In 1920, the executors of Hannah Walke's estate sold the property to Irving J. Fox (Westchester County Liber 2253, Page 63). Fox was a wealthy stock broker and he also appears to have used the home as a summer retreat while maintaining a residence in Manhattan, as suggested by the 1920 Federal census. Fox appears to have co-owned the home with his father-in-law, Moses Thalheimer and Thalheimer also appears to have sold shares in the estate to Glueck (*The New York Sun* 1913; *New York Times* 1927). Fox and Thalheimer sold the estate, it was described as "a large stone residence of twenty acres" (*New York Times* 1927: 29).

THE FOUNDATION OF STONY LODGE HOSPITAL

In 1927, Irving J. and Irma A. Fox and Moses Thalheimer sold the estate including the Project Site to Bernard and Josephine S. Glueck (Westchester County Liber 2790, Pages 351 and 389). The Drs. Glueck were eminent psychologists who established Stony Lodge Hospital as a private psychiatric institution on the Project Site after his purchase. Dr. Bernard Glueck had earned acclaim for founding a prison psychiatry program at nearby Sing Sing Correctional Facility in 1916 and he was considered an "a specialist of international fame in mental disease" (*New York Times* 1916: 1). Bernard Glueck became a recognized expert in criminal psychology and was called as an expert witness in many criminal trials, perhaps most famously that of Nathan Leopold and Richard Loeb, who were tried for the murder of Bobby Franks in Chicago in 1924 (*Olean Evening Herald* 1924; *New York Times* 1972). Dr. Josephine Glueck was also a noted psychiatrist who had been trained at Baltimore Women's Medical College, Johns Hopkins, and Queens Square General Hospital (*The Washington Post* 1956). Both Drs. Glueck had previously worked for the United States Public Health Service and were in charge of examining immigrants traveling through Ellis Island (*ibid*).

Stony Lodge was operated by the Gluecks between 1926 and 1946 and served as one of the first private mental health hospitals in the country (*The Washington Post* 1956; *The Washington Post* 1972). The hospital under the Gluecks' was a "private nervous clinic similar to those in Switzerland" (Shorter and Healy 2007: 54). Dr. Bernard Glueck stated that his goal for the hospital was "to limit results to the treatment of patients in whom the intensive applications of medical, physiological, occupational and recreations measures promises to bring a lasting cure" (Keir 1931: 3). Early therapies included crafting activities such as basket weaving and carpentry as well as artistic efforts such as painting (*ibid*).

The 1930 Hopkins map (see **Figure 8**) is the first to accurately depict the buildings located on the Project Site. The owner of the 16.2-acre property at that time was identified as "Berdan Realty Company, Inc." The Main Building of the hospital is depicted on the map and identified as "Stony Lodge." The home was

surrounded by a circular driveway, likely the one seen on the 1881 Bromley atlas. Adjacent outbuildings, one constructed of stone and one of wood, were located to the northeast of the home and a stucco structure was to the east. A smaller stone house was located to the southeast of the home and four stone or wood frame outbuildings were located in the southwestern portion of the site. The map also shows that the two portions of the Project Site that are located within the Village of Ossining—representing the southeast and northeast corners of the site—were both undeveloped. The southeast parcel was included within a larger estate owned by Andrew Montague and the northeast parcel was an undeveloped lot.

The Gluecks founded the hospital on the grounds of Stony Lodge, though he and his family also resided on the property in one of the “three large and interestingly constructed buildings” located on the property in 1931 while the remaining buildings were in use by the hospital (Keir 1931: 3). In 1938, the *New York Herald Tribune* reported the return of Josephine Glueck to Stony Lodge on Croton Dam Road after a vacation in Massachusetts and in 1941 the *New York Times* listed Stony Lodge as the residence of Dr. Glueck’s son, Lt. David S. Glueck, after he was killed in a car accident while driving from Virginia to New York for his wedding in 1941. Two of the surviving Glueck children, Dr. Bernard Glueck, Jr., and Dr. Ruth Addison would also go into the field of psychiatry (*The Washington Post* 1956). Along with his wife, Marie-Louise, Bernard Glueck, Jr. served as the director of Stony Lodge following his parents’ tenure there (*The Hartford Courant* 1961; *New York Times* 1999).

In 1948, Bernard and Josephine Glueck transferred ownership of the hospital campus to Su-Mar Realty Corp (Westchester County Liber 4640, Page 97). Extensive storm damage occurred in the winter of 1950, when sections of the roof of the Main Building were destroyed and trees and landscaping were damaged (*The Citizen Register* 1950). In 1953, the hospital was managed by Louis E. Bernhard until his death in 1958 (*The New York Times* 1958). An aerial photograph taken in 1953² depicts the conditions of the site during Bernhard’s tenure as manager. The photograph shows the Main Building surrounded by a circular driveway, much as it is today, as well as the North and East Buildings surrounding it. The Administration, South, and Maintenance Buildings also appear to be on the property at this time. According to a personal communication with a member of the property’s operations staff, a pool was also located near the southwestern corner of the site as was a landscaped garden to the southwest of the Main Building, in the location of what is now a playground. Additional paved areas and small structures may be depicted on the property at this time, although the resolution of the photographs is not sufficient to clearly identify structures or locations of potential disturbance.

In 1958, Su-Mar Realty Corp. granted the hospital property to Maurice J. O’Conner, doing business as Stony Lodge (Westchester County Liber 6071, Page 174). O’Connor died in 1963 and his estate later transferred the property to Luis G. Murillo, doing business as Stony Lodge, in 1965 (*New York Times* 1963; Westchester County Liber 6545, Page 417). Murillo became noted for his clinical studies involving electro convulsive therapy, which he carried out at Stony Lodge in the 1970s (Shorter and Healy 2007). Aerial photographs taken in 1964 and 1965 appear to depict extensive clearing along the eastern and western sides of the site and the photographs also reflect the construction of the Recreation and West Buildings. By the 1980s, Stony Lodge earned a reputation as a respected facility for both psychiatric treatment and drug rehabilitation and eating disorders (Kerr 1986; Ames 1987). The hospital also catered to some notable residents during this time. Famed playwright Tennessee Williams’ sister, Rose, resided at the facility for more than five decades after undergoing a lobotomy in the 1930s (*Sun Sentinel* 1987). In addition, actor Northern J. Calloway, famous for his role as David on Sesame Street, passed away at the hospital in 1990 (*Boston Globe* 1990). The hospital was permanently closed in the early 21st century.

² Accessible through <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

A. CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

As discussed in the previous chapter, the first map to depict historic development on the Project Site is Bromley's 1881 atlas of Westchester, which indicates a single structure on the property, the Main Building. The Main Building had been constructed at this time as a personal residence and is depicted as being surrounded by a long circular driveway, necessary due to the extreme elevation difference between the hilltop and surrounding area. The driveway connected to Croton Dam Road to the southwest. Over the following decades, the property was developed as a hospital with the rest of the buildings now present and the connecting roads. No major new development appears to have occurred since the middle of the twentieth century.

B. SITE FILE SEARCH

Information regarding previously identified archaeological sites was obtained from the site files of OPRHP, the New York State Museum (NYSM), and other published accounts. Two sites were located within one mile of the Project Site, as summarized in **Table 2**. Both sites were to the west and southwest, closer to the Hudson River. The Project Site is not included within a generalized area of archaeological sensitivity as mapped in the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS) website.

Table 2

Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the Project Site

Site #	Approximate Distance from Project Site	Time Period	Site Type
Winterich NYSM 613	5,000 feet	Precontact	Unknown
NYSM 5183	4,500 feet	Precontact	Village site identified by Parker (1922)

Sources: CRIS database: <https://cris.parks.ny.gov>.

C. SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

A qualified archaeologist conducted a reconnaissance-level walkover survey of the entire Project Site to identify areas of potential sensitivity for prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. Of primary concern was the identification of level, undisturbed, well-drained areas that would have been suitable for habitation and conducive to site formation and preservation and evidence of historic features. Such areas would not include the portions of the Project Site with slopes in excess of 10 percent, which constitute the majority of the property (see **Figure 3**), or level areas that have developed or otherwise disturbed. Field observations were documented through photography and map notations.

The Main Building (see **Photograph 1**) is located at close to the center of the Project Site, a level area at the property's highest elevation, approximately 410 to 415 feet above mean sea level (see **Figures 1** and **4**). From this location, the property slopes steeply downward to the west (see **Photograph 6**), south (see

Photograph 15), and east (see **Photographs 14, 15, and 17**) at slopes ranging from 15 percent to well over 35 percent (see **Figure 3**). This location affords an unobstructed view of the Hudson River, just over one mile to the west. The property slopes downward more gradually toward the north/northeast, which is behind the Main Building (see **Photograph 2** through **4**). The largest contiguous areas of 0 to 15 percent slopes are to the rear/north of the Main Building, the broad lawns fronting Croton Dam Road on the west side of the property (see **Photograph 7**), and the eastern edge of the property (see **Photographs 18** through **20**).

The Project Site contains wetlands along the site's eastern edge, an area of heavily grown marshy vegetation but no open water (see **Photographs 18** through **20**). As described in **Chapter 2: Physical Setting**, this is near the location of a former stream, though the only area currently occupied by open water is a small stream approximately 1,200 feet to the south of the Project Site. During the site visit, the archaeologist observed bedrock outcroppings along the steep hillside southwest of the Main Building. Finally, a rectangular stone behind the Main Building is identified as a well on project survey maps and appears to be covered (see **Photograph 2**).

D. SITE DISTURBANCE CHARACTERIZATION

Development-related disturbance occurred on the Project Site as a result of the construction of the ten buildings currently located on the property (see **Photographs 1, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 21**); the construction of paved roads, sidewalks, stairways, and parking areas (see **Photographs 4** through **6** and **8** through **10**); grading and construction of retaining walls (see **Photographs 10** and **11**); and the installation of supporting infrastructure such as utilities and stormwater drainage equipment. The types of impacts associated with site development would have involved grading and excavation. The site's numerous buildings are connected by a series of paved roads and walkways that also would have involved cutting, grading, and excavation to create level areas. The least disturbed areas are to the west and east, where subsurface disturbance is limited to drainage lines and they appear to remain undisturbed.

The presence of several mature trees provides an indication that the steep slopes have remained undisturbed since before development of the property (see **Photographs 6** and **13**). Construction activities have therefore significantly impacted a large portion of the Project Site, in particular those areas that were originally level and were easier to develop than the adjacent steep slopes. The most disturbed level area is the site of the Main Building. Though little information is available regarding the original landform situated at this higher elevation area prior to construction of the Main Building in the late-19th century and subsequent expansion and improvements of the property over time, it can be concluded that it has been significantly altered. Remaining portions of this hilltop, such as the Main Building's rear yard (to the north), have not been affected to the same extent as the footprint of the Main Building (see **Photographs 2** and **3**).

A. CONCLUSIONS

PRECONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

In general, Native American habitation sites in the northeastern United States are correlated with level topography (typically less than 12 to 15 percent slopes), access to natural resources such as fresh water and lithic source material, and on well-drained soils (NYAC 1994). The potential presence of Native American activity near a project site can also be predicted by the presence of previously identified resources in the vicinity. Given the former presence of the Sing Sing Creek to the east of the project site and the level plateau at the top of the hill, it is expected that the Project Site would have been an attractive settlement location for Native Americans residing in the vicinity during the precontact period. However, most documented precontact archaeological sites in the vicinity have been identified nearly a mile to the west in closer proximity to the Hudson River.

Those portions of the project site with slopes greater than 15 percent are determined to have no sensitivity for archaeological resources. Undisturbed level areas within the project site are therefore determined to have moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to the precontact period. It is not known if development on the level areas first involved the deposition of fill—thereby protecting the original ground surface—but it appears that the presence of extensive layers of fill is unlikely due to the presence of mature trees and the original portion of the Main Building, which are located on the current grade.

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Historic period occupation sites are often correlated with similar landforms as prehistoric sites—including high level areas—and along established transportation corridors. The identification of map-documented structures is typically a critical indicator of historic period archaeological sensitivity. No map-documented structures were identified on the project site prior to the construction of the Main Building in the 1870s or early 1880s. Given the relatively late date of the construction of the Main Building, historic features on the site—including the sealed well located behind the Main Building—are unlikely to be of significant archaeological research value. Therefore, the Project Site is determined to have low sensitivity for archaeological resources dating to the historic period.

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase 1B Archaeological Survey of undisturbed, well-drained level areas is recommended prior to the start of construction to confirm the presence or absence of precontact archaeological resources. These potentially undisturbed level areas appear to be limited to the rear yard north of the Main Building, the area in the front lawn (south) of the Main Building, and the level area adjacent to the wetland near the former stream in the vicinity of the eastern side of the Project Site.

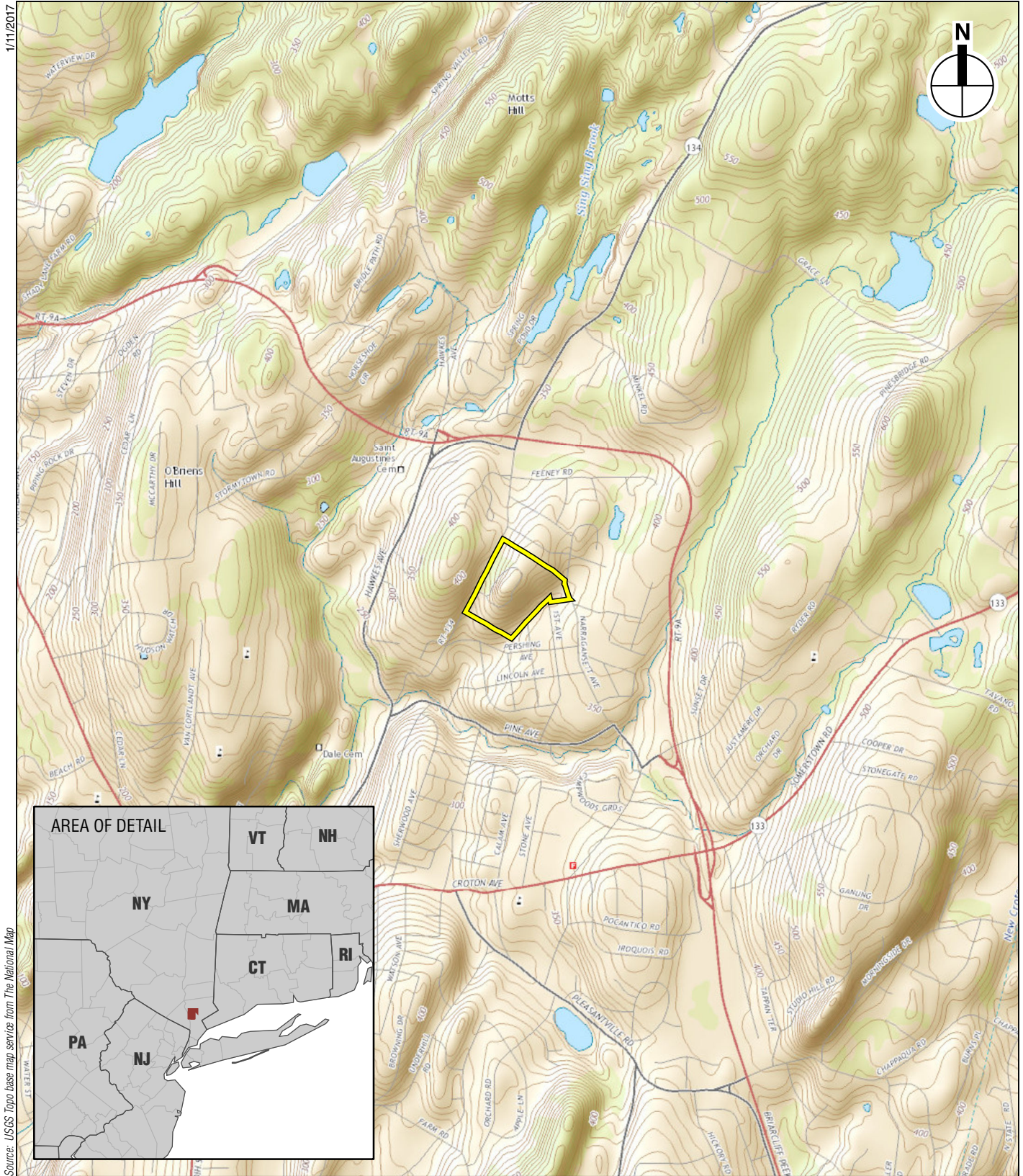
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Figures

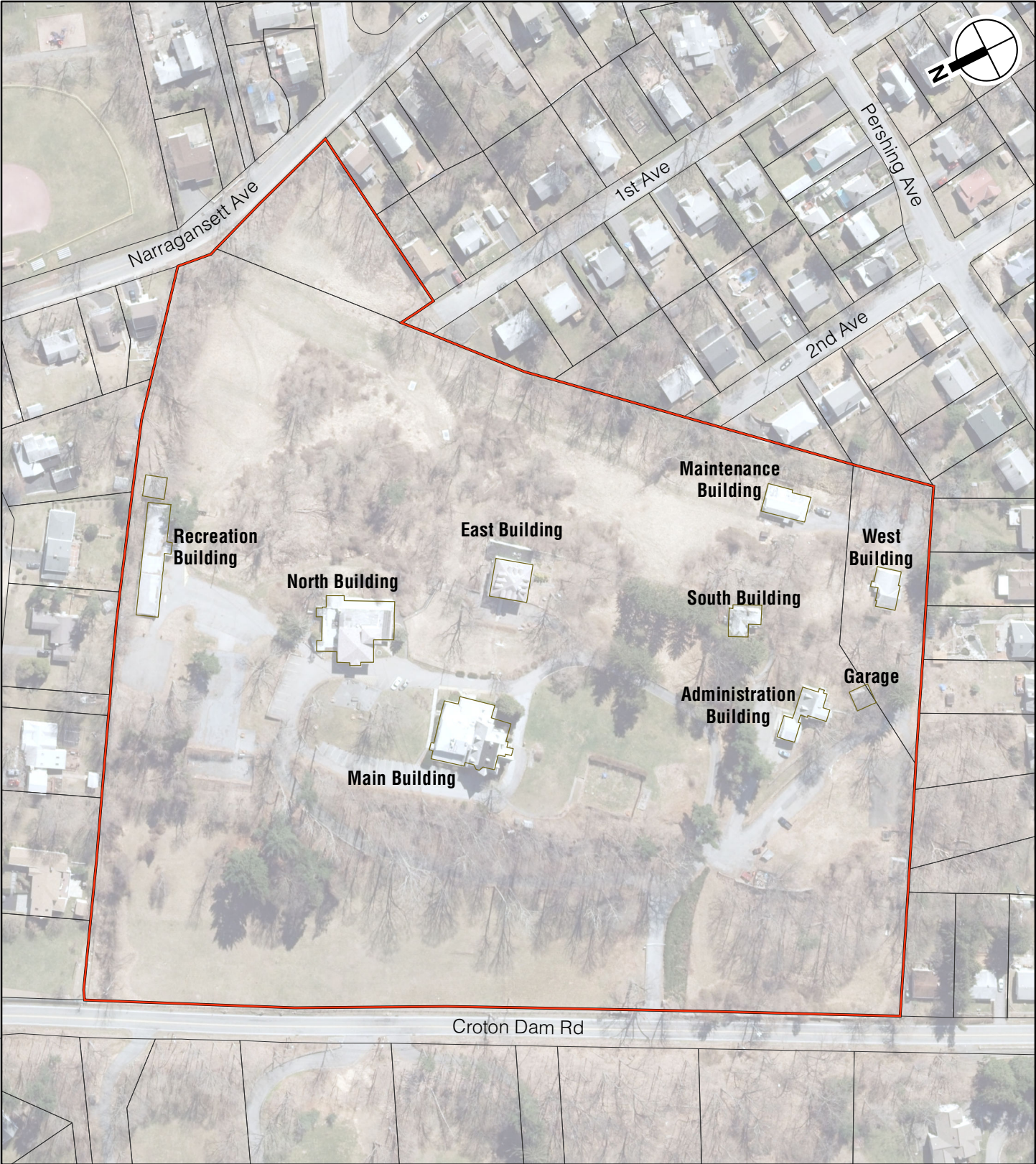


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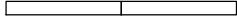
Approximate coordinates of Project Site:
 73°50'48"W 41°10'37"N

USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
 Ossining Quad
Figure 1

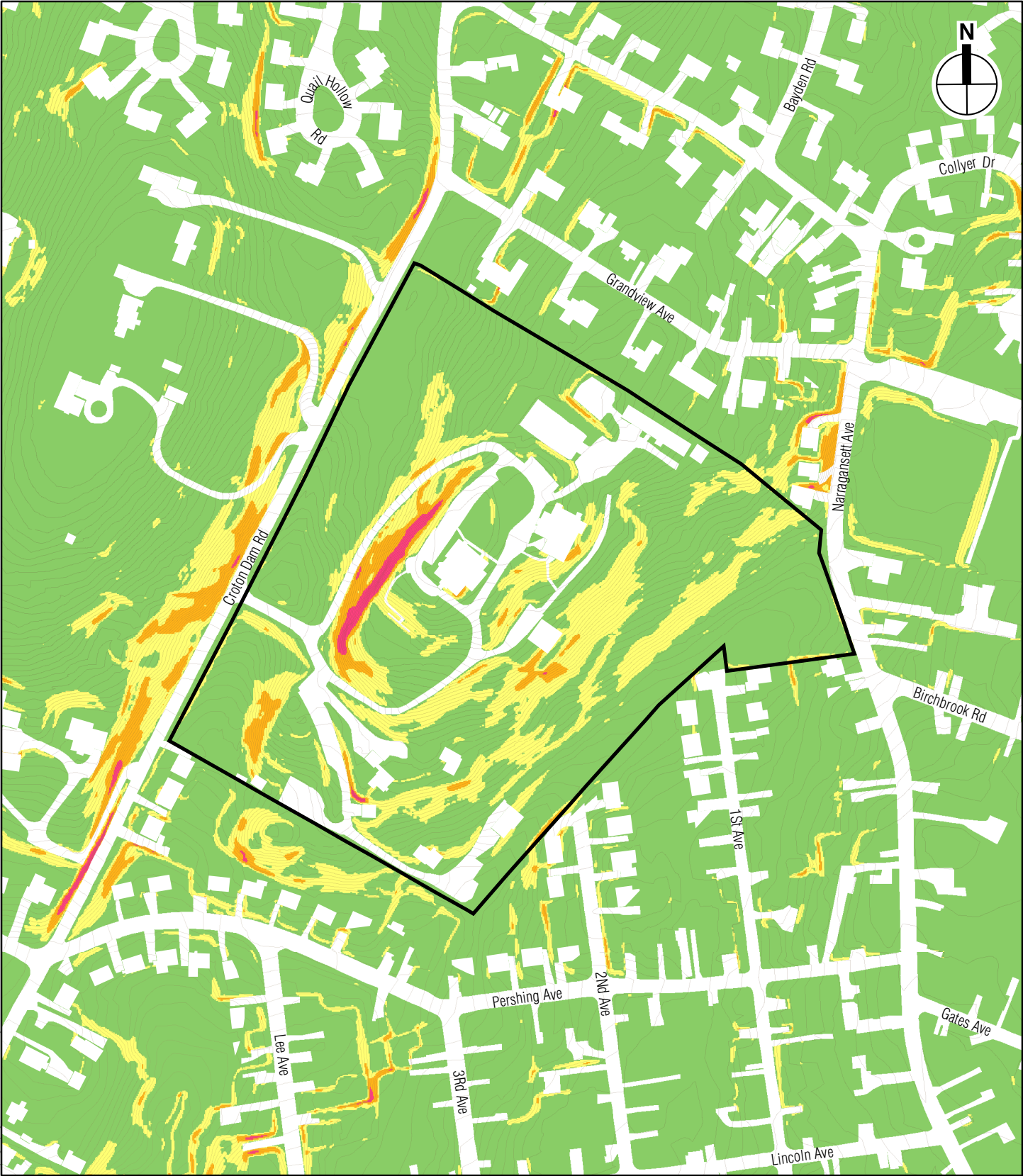
RIVER KNOLL



 Project Site
 Tax Parcel Boundaries

0 200 FEET


1/17/2017
Topography: Westchester County GIS, 2004



Project Site

Slope (in degrees)

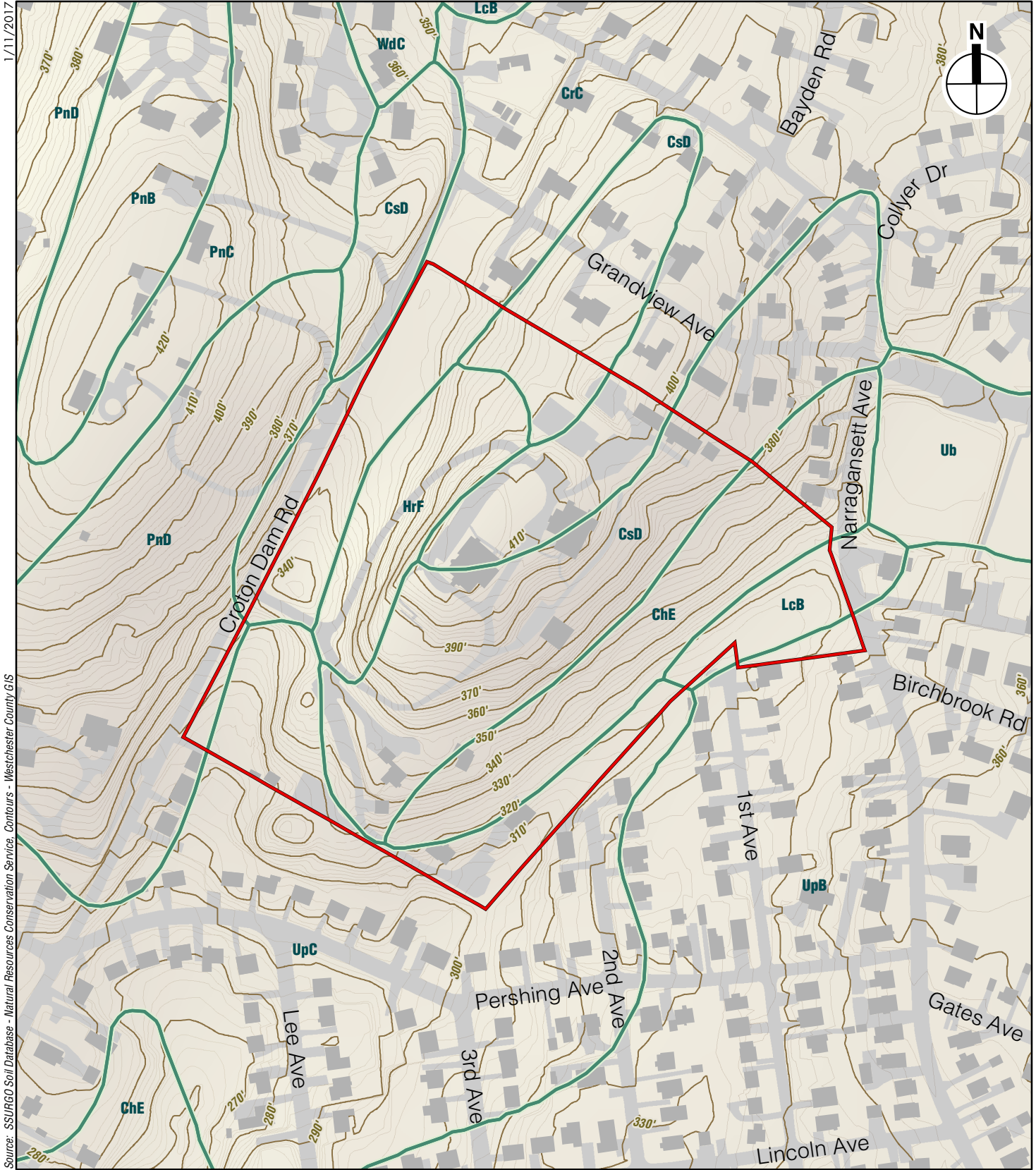
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25 - 35

15 - 25

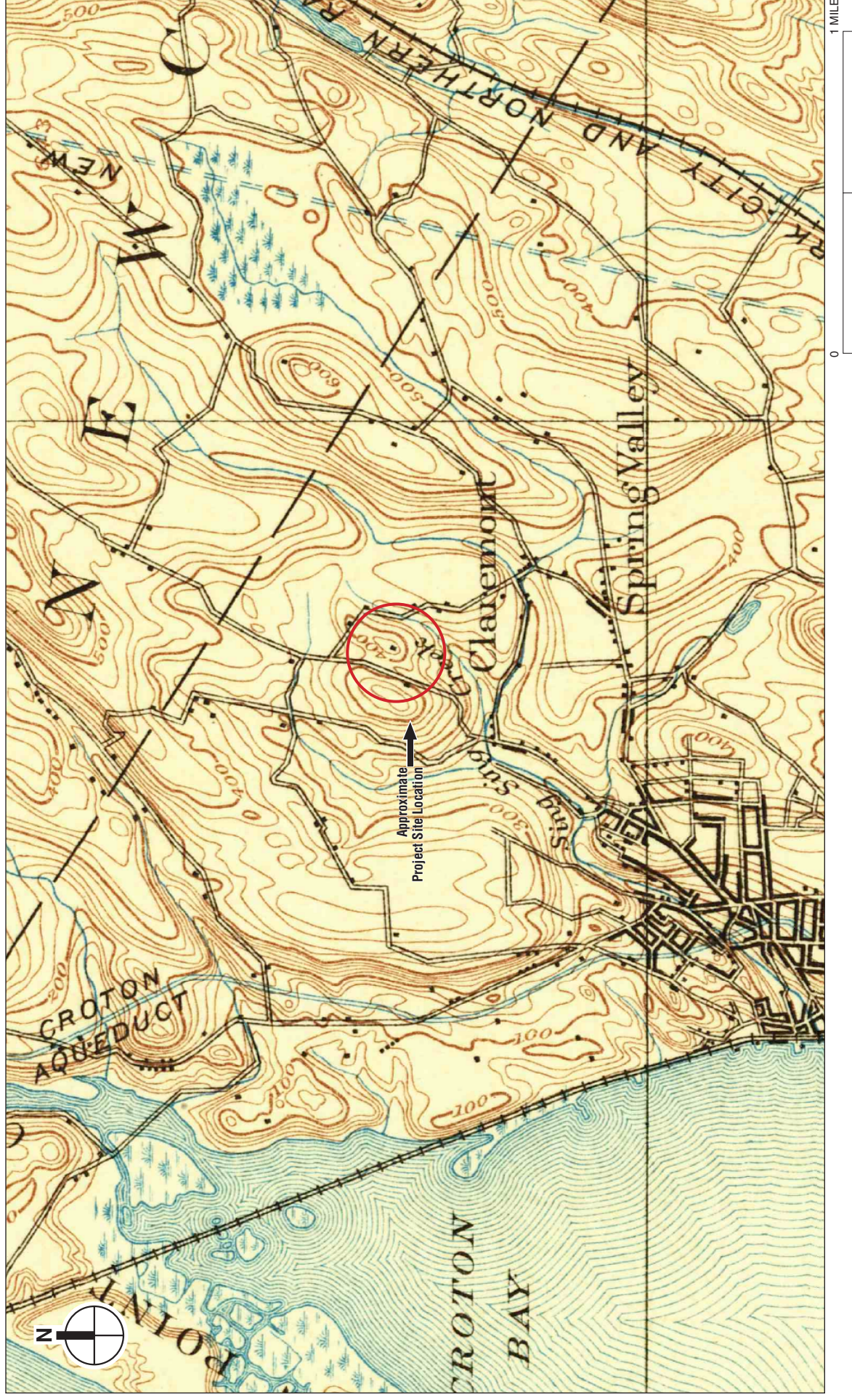
35 - 52

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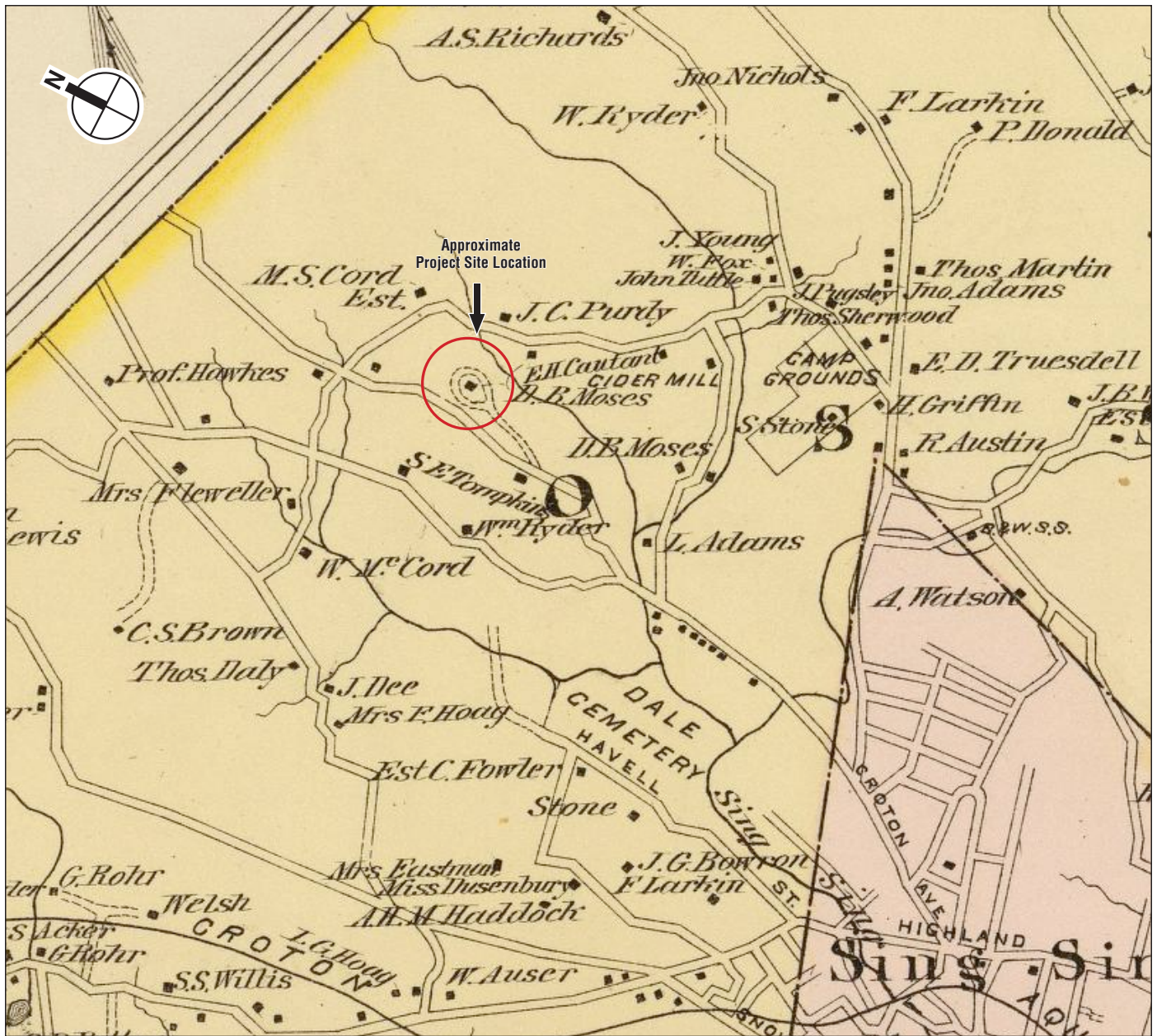


- Project Site
- SSURGO Soil Map Unit Boundaries
- 10 Foot Contour Intervals

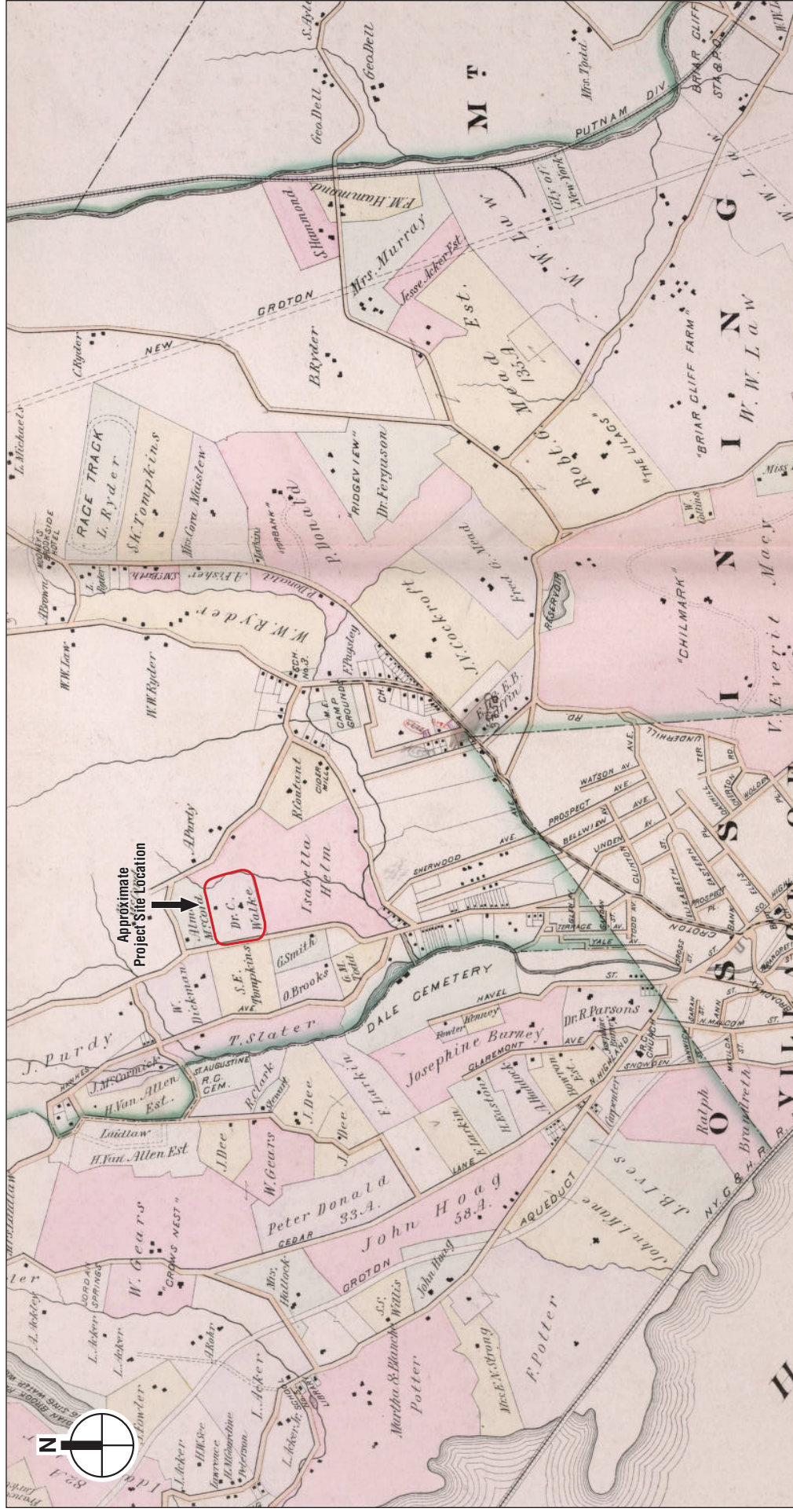
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1892 USGS Map
Figure 5

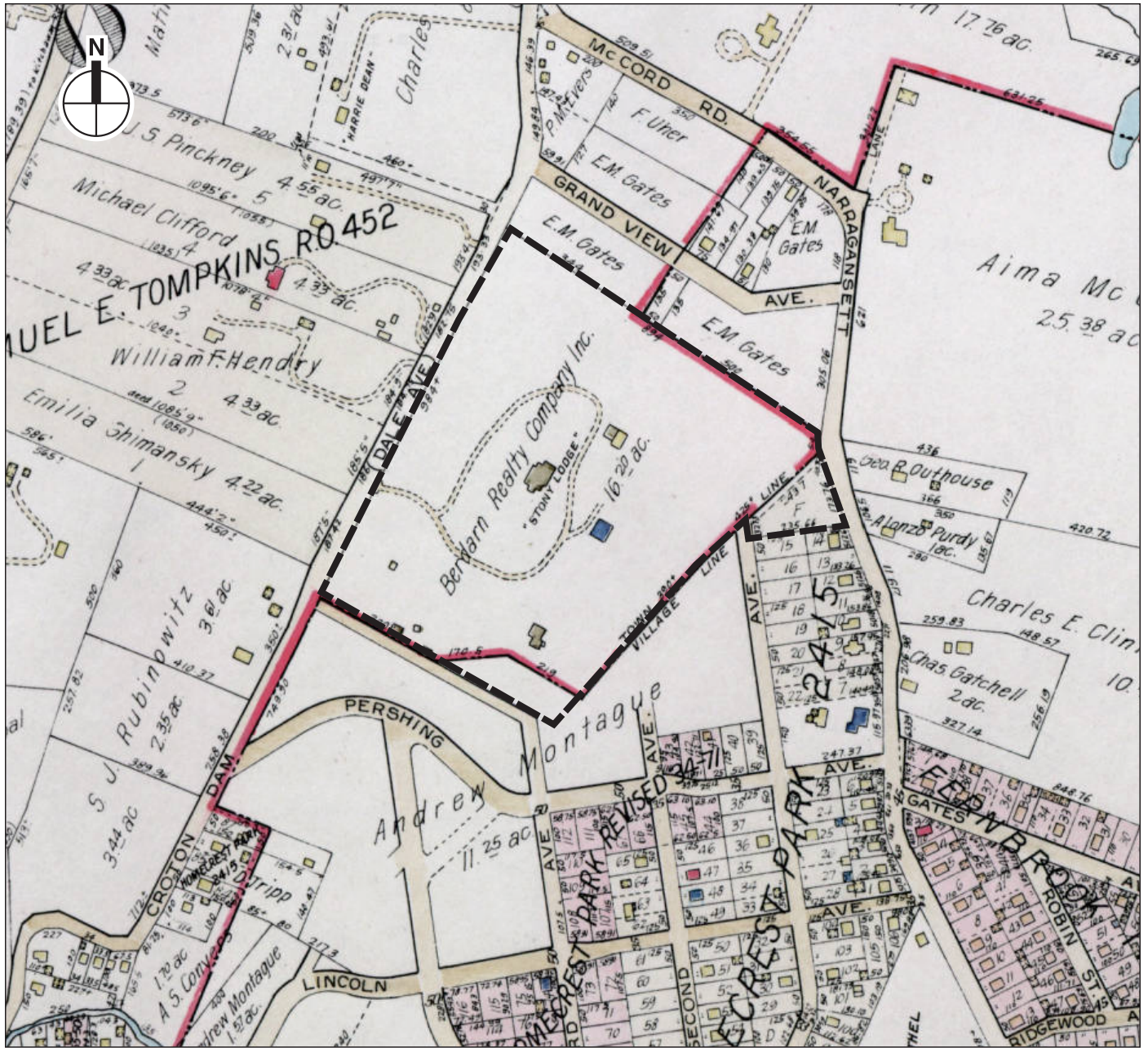


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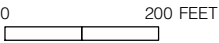
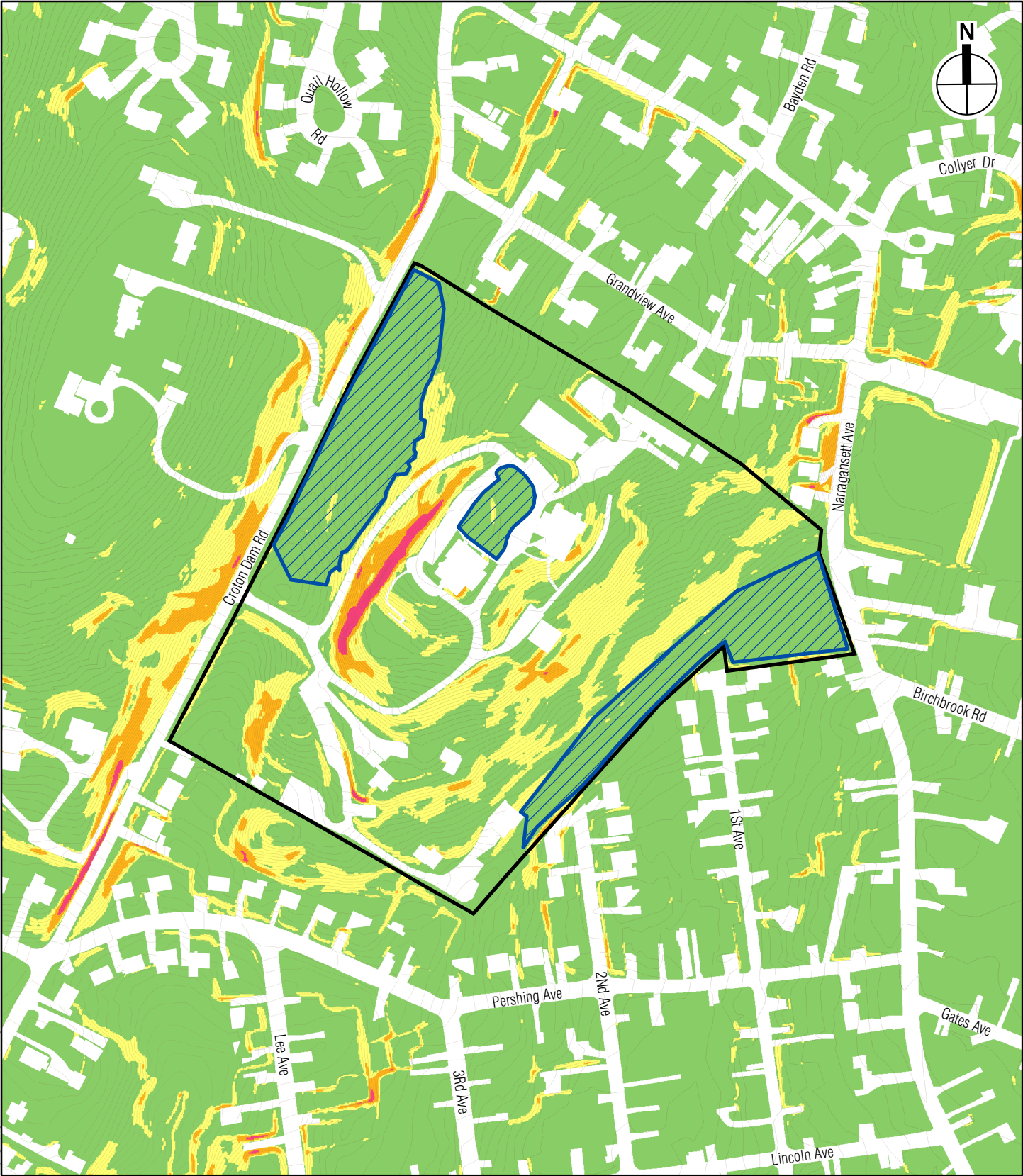
1901 Bromley Atlas
Figure 7



[Dashed Line] Project Site

1930 Hopkins Atlas
Figure 8

1/17/2017
Topography: Westchester County GIS, 2004



Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity
Figure 9

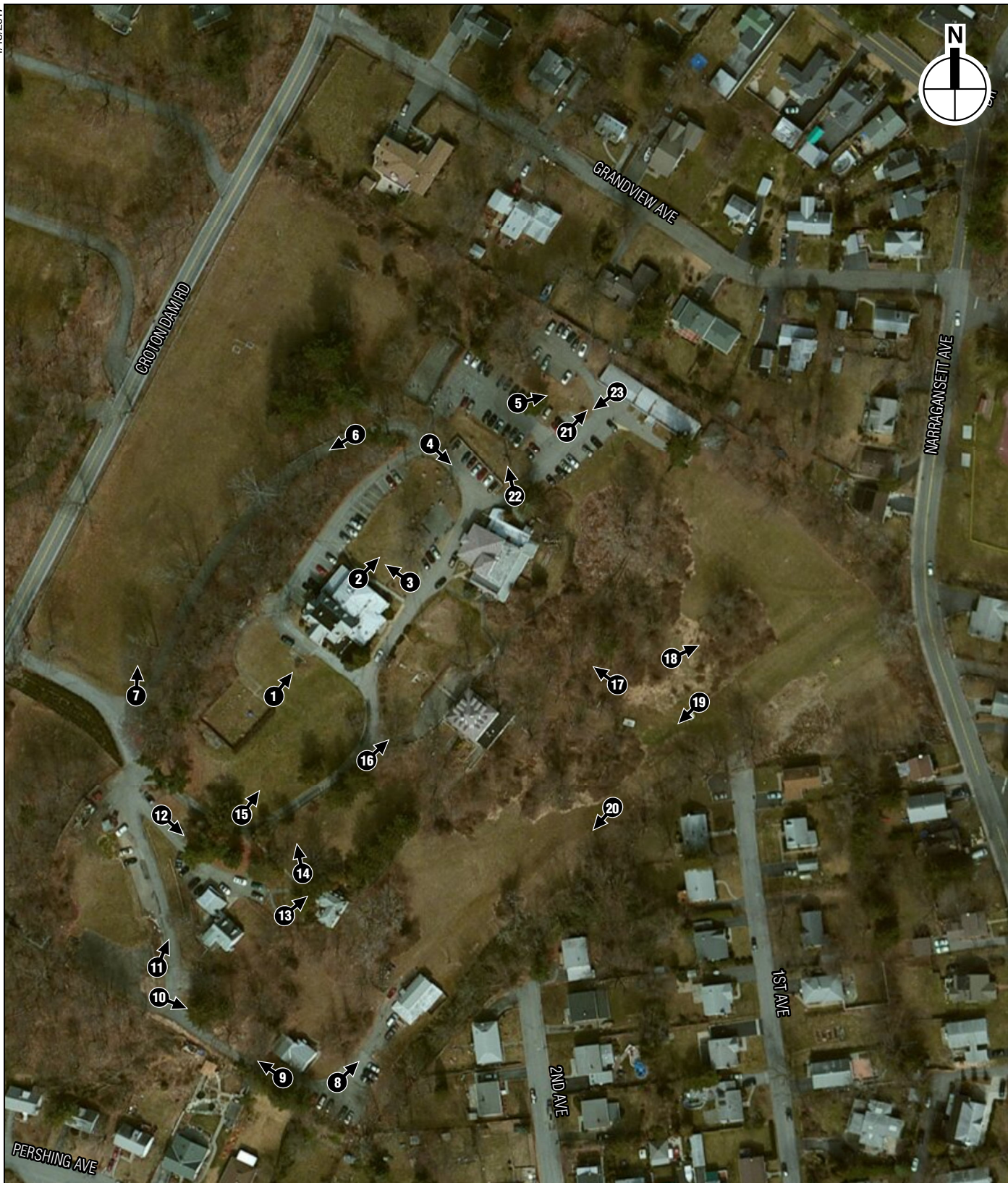


Photo View Direction and Reference Number

0 200 FEET





Facing northeast from south of the Main Building. Building is located at top of hill

1



Facing northeast from second floor porch at rear of Main Building showing relatively level backyard area and surrounding paved surfaces. Note square "well" cover at bottom of photo

2



Facing northwest across backyard of Main Building 3



Facing southeast towards North Lodge showing rising topography and paved surfaces 4



Facing northeast towards Recreation Building showing level paved areas

5



Facing west down steeply sloping driveway

6



Facing north from driveway across broad level lawn adjacent to Croton Dam Road 7



Facing northeast towards Maintenance Building from southern corner of Project Area 8



Facing northwest along asphalt driveway at southern edge of Project Area,
West Building is to the right

9



Facing southeast towards garage showing dropping topography and stone retaining wall to the left

10



Facing north along driveway in western corner of project Area showing stone retaining wall and rising topography **11**



Facing southeast towards Administration Building showing paved surfaces and rising topography to the left **12**



Facing northeast from the South Building showing sloping topography and mature tree 13



Facing north from South Building towards Main Building showing steeply rising topography 14



Facing north from driveway towards Main Building 15



Facing northeast showing paved surfaces, East Building on the right, and North Building in the center background 16



Facing northwest up steeply sloping hillside towards East Building 17



Facing east along southeastern edge of Project Area showing level area at base of hill 18



Facing southwest along southeastern edge of Project Area showing level area at base of hill. Note wetland area on the left **19**



Facing southwest along southeastern edge of Project Area showing level area at base of hill and Maintenance Building. Note wetland area on the left **20**



Facing northeast towards Recreation Building showing extensive paved areas **21**



Facing north showing large, level paved parking area along northern edge of Project Area **22**



Facing east from the front of the Recreation Building towards the rear of the Main Building
showing level areas and paved surfaces **23**

Please accept the following information below as the consolidated response from NYS SHPO for the above referenced submission.

Review Responses

Reviewer	Review Type	Response
Paul Archambault	Survey and Evaluation	Dear Ms. Morneau, Thank you for your project submission in CRIS for the River Knoll Residential Development. You have provided sufficient photographs of the buildings in the project area. However, I would like to request more information about the historical background of the Stony Lodge Hospital as well as the history of the nineteenth century hospital building before it was associated with the Stony Lodge Hospital? This information can be provided in the phase IA report requested by Tim Lloyd. Thank you. Best Regards, Paul Archambault
Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	I anticipate that much of the project area is characterized by prior soil disturbance, but there is a potential for intact soils and archaeological deposits on the property. I recommend a Phase IA survey consisting of background research and an assessment of the potential for intact archaeological deposits (see attachment for guidance). Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

Information Requests

Process	Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
	Information Requested	Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project		Survey	Please submit the results of the Phase IA archaeological survey.

Attachments

Attachment	Reviewer	Review Type	Type	Name	Description
	Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	Document	Recommend Phase IA archaeological survey	Phase IA archaeological survey guidance

Phase 1B

Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey

River Knoll Project

40 Croton Dam Road

Town of Ossining, Westchester County, New York

Prepared for:

HV Land Holdings, LLC
670 White Plains Road,
Scarsdale, NY 07450



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.
3 Lyons Drive Poughkeepsie, NY 12601

June 2017

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available): 15PR05971

Involved State and Federal Agencies:

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **Croton Dam Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Ossining**

County: **Westchester County**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **1000'/300.5 m**

Width: **900'/274 m**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **17.89 (5.45 h)**

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

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

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Ossining, 2016**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **45 STPS 50' intervals**

Number & Size of Units: **N/A**

Width of Plowed Strips: **N/A**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **N/A**

Results of Archaeological Survey

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

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

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

Results of Architectural Survey

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

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: **10, Assoc. with, Stony Lodge Hospital**

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

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

Report Author (s): **Beth Selig, MA, RPA. Stephanie Roberg-Lopez MA, RPA**

Date of Report: **May 2017**

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Appendix A: Shovel Test Records

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- Figure 3: Slopes Analysis Map showing the areas identified by AKRF as Archaeologically Sensitive. (Source: AKRF 2017).
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List of Photographs

- Photo 1: View of the entrance to the Stony Lodge Hospital from Croton Dam Road. View to the east.
- Photo 2: The Main Building is located within the central portion of the project area. View to the north.
- Photo 3: Additions have been constructed on the rear of the Main Building. The level lawn to the north of the house is considered archaeologically sensitive. View to the south of TR 1.
- Photo 4: View to the east across the lawn area, north of the Main Building.
- Photo 5: View to the south of the lawn area adjacent to the Main House. This area was tested with Transects 1 and 2.
- Photo 6: View to the southwest of the sensitive area located in the northeastern corner of the project area (Area 2).
- Photo 7: Water lines and flagging were identified in the northeastern portion of the site. View to the southeast.
- Photo 8: View to the northeast of saturated soils in the northeastern portion of the project area (Area 2).
- Photo 9: Subsurface infrastructure was noted in the northeastern portion of the site. View to the northeast.
- Photo 10: View to the north of shovel test 13 that identified a dark yellow brown wet silty loam overlying a dark yellow brown wet silty loam.
- Photo 11: View of the level area in the western portion of the project area (Area 3). View to the north.
- Photo 12: View of shovel test 28 which yielded a stratified dark brown silty loam.
- Photo 13: View to the north of Area 3. The slopes rise to the east toward the Main Building.
- Photo 14: View to the east of TR 5 in Area 3.

I. Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey

On May 24, 2017, Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants (HVCRC) completed a Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the proposed River Knoll project located in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, New York. A Phase 1A Documentary Study was completed for the project in January 2017 by AKRF Inc. AKRF recommended a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey for the undisturbed well drained level areas within the project boundaries. These potentially undisturbed level areas are limited to the rear yard north of the Main Building, the level area adjacent to the wetland near the former stream in the eastern side of the project site and the level field area adjacent to Croton Dam Road (Fig 3).

All work was completed in accordance with the Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections published by the New York Archeological Council (NYAC) and recommended for use by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The report complies with New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements, established in 2005.

Archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Beth Selig M.A., R.P.A., and Principal Investigator. The field work was completed by Joe Federico and Ned Tassinari, who also completed the site photography. The final report was completed by Beth Selig and Stephanie Roberg-Lopez MA, RPA. Additional site photography as well as the preparation of the Field Reconnaissance Map was completed by Beth Selig.

A: Phase 1A Report Information

The proposed project description, environmental information and archaeological sensitivity assessment are included in the Phase 1A report completed in January 2017, by AKRF Inc. The research completed for the Phase 1A report reviewed the existing environmental and geological setting of the site, and provided an historic overview of the property within the town of Ossining.

The project area includes the former Stony Lodge Hospital, owned by Bernard and Josephine Glueck, who established the hospital as a private psychiatric institution. Prior to the establishment of the hospital, the property had served as a residential estate. The main building within the property was built in the late 19th century. Stony Lodge was operated by the Glueck's until 1946, and was one of the first private mental care hospitals in the county. The hospital continued to operate through the 20th century and by the 1970s became known for treatments in electro-convulsive therapy. By the end of the 20th century, the hospital's reputation had expanded and Stony Lodge was renowned not only for psychiatric treatments but for drug rehabilitation and eating disorders. The hospital closed in the early 21st century.

B: Archaeological Methodology

The results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the site is located in an area of pre-contact activity. The historic research and the site assessment completed by AKRF determined that due to the late date of the construction of the Main Building, and the subsequent development and redevelopment of the hospital property throughout the 20th century, that it is unlikely that historic archaeological features will be identified.

However, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the level, well drained and undisturbed portions of the project area are moderate to highly sensitive for pre-contact cultural materials. The testing strategy for the site was structured around the knowledge that portions of the property possessed a high potential to yield pre-contact cultural remains.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified by AKRF based on the site assessment, and are shown in Fig 3. These areas were evaluated by HVCRC during a comprehensive walkover of the property, which served to assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope, bedrock and wetland areas on the site, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage.

The areas selected for shovel testing were subjected to tests at intervals of 50' (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface. Determinations concerning the sensitivity of the various areas was based on environmental factors, topography, and known activity patterns of the pre-contact population. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a large-scale map that shows surveyed borders and the locations of the various structures identified on the site. (See Field Reconnaissance Map)

The field methodology employed at the River Knoll Project Site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

- A walkover and visual inspection of the site to assess areas of potential sensitivity for pre-contact cultural remains.
- Systematic visual inspection of the land surface to rule out the presence of rock faces and overhangs.
- Shovel testing in the areas identified as having a potential sensitivity for pre-contact or historic remains.
- Photographic documentation of the overall site.

Shovel tests pits (STPs) approximately 45 cm in diameter, were spaced 50 feet apart and excavated at least 10 cm into sterile subsoil, unless impeded by rocks or other obstructions. This subsurface testing strategy was applied in areas of intact soils and areas that did not contain surface water. All excavated soils were passed through a one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. Shovel test profiles were recorded on standard field forms which included stratigraphic depths, Munsell soil color, texture and inclusions, disturbances and artifacts. The locations of all STPs were plotted on a base map of the Project Area. The excavations and existing conditions across the Project Area were photographed. Items recovered from the screens were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. (See Appendix A) Had cultural materials been recovered, they would have been bagged, labeled and returned to the laboratory for processing

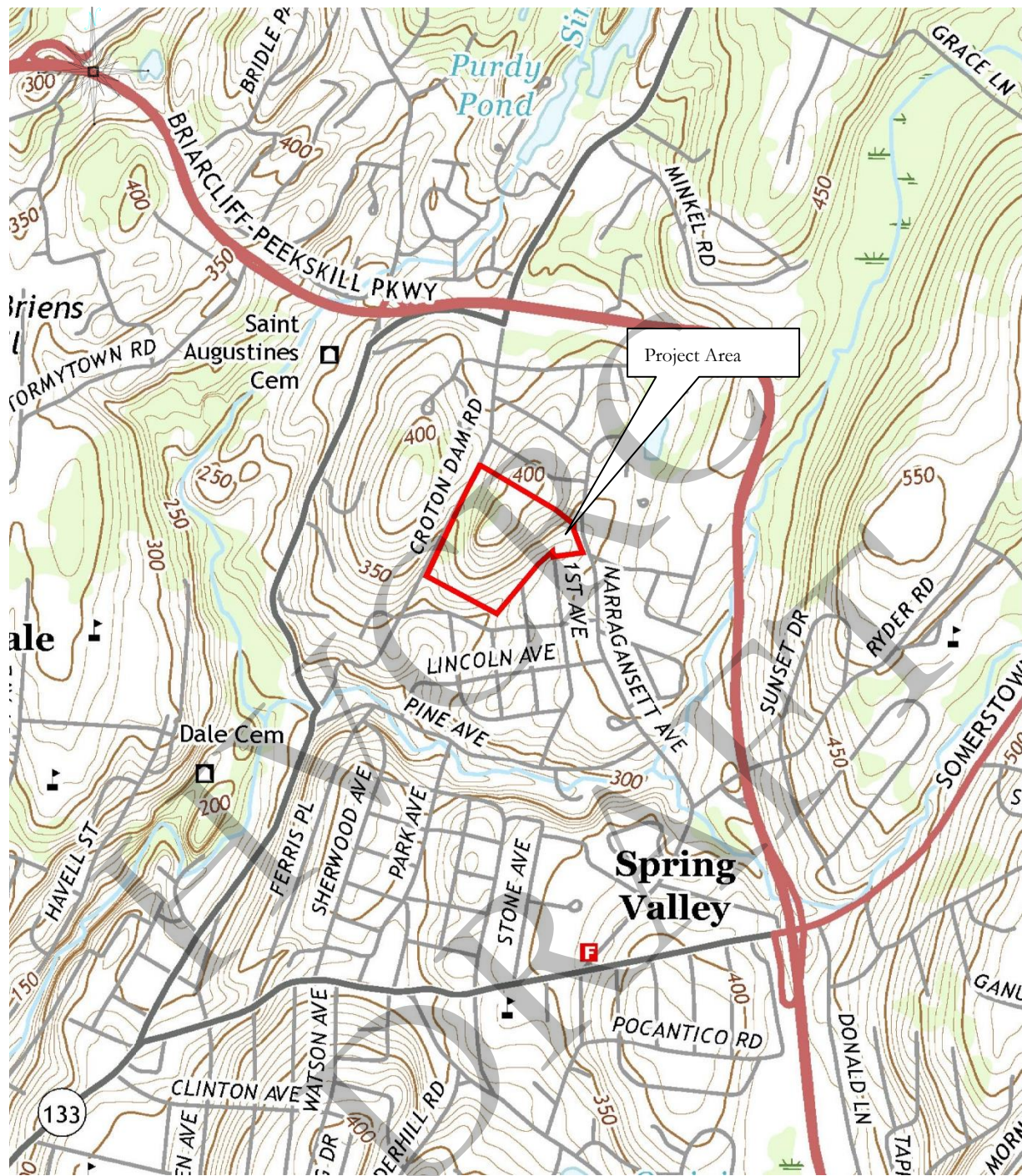
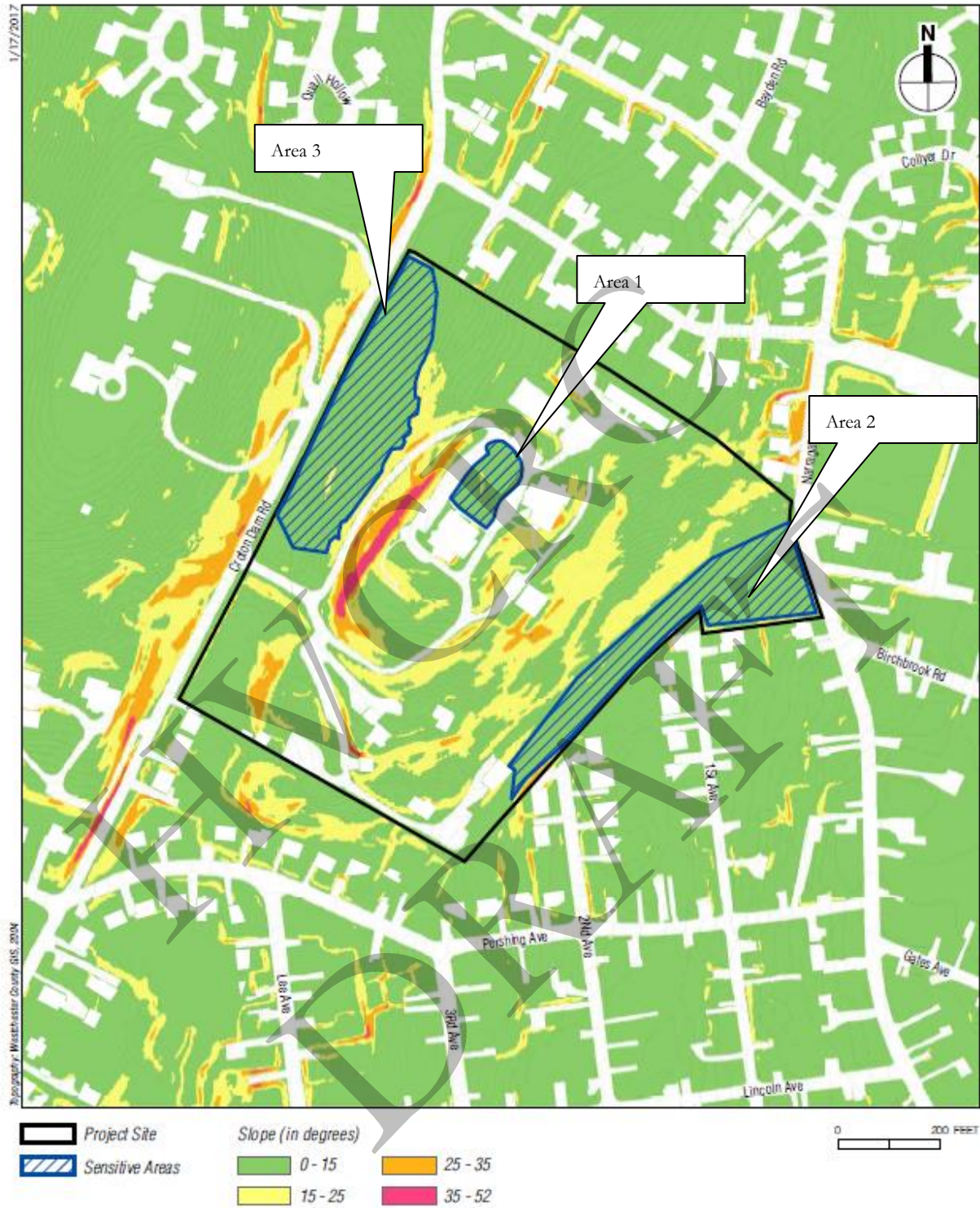


Figure 1: Detail of the 2016 USGS Topographical Map. Ossining Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. (Source: USGS.gov.) Scale: 1"=1110'.



Figure 2: Aerial image showing the project area. (Source: Google Earth.) Scale: 1"=255'.



Areas of Archaeological Sensitivity

Figure 3: Slopes Analysis Map showing the areas identified by AKRF as Archaeologically Sensitive. (Source: AKRF 2017).



Photo 1: View of the entrance to the Stony Lodge Hospital from Croton Dam Road. View to the east.



Photo 2: The Main Building is located within the central portion of the project area. View to the north.



Photo 3: Additions have been constructed on the rear of the Main Building. The level lawn to the north of the house is considered archaeologically sensitive. View to the south of TR 1.



Photo 4: View to the east across the lawn area, north of the Main Building.



Photo 5: View to the south of the lawn area adjacent to the Main House. This area was tested with Transects 1 and 2.



Photo 6: View to the southwest of the sensitive area located in the northeastern corner of the project area (Area 2).

C: Field Results

As noted above, the Phase 1A Archaeological Documentation was completed by AKRF Inc., in January 2017. The results of this survey identified areas of archaeological sensitivity within the project boundaries. These areas included the rear lawn north of the Main House (Area 1), the grassy area in the eastern portion of the site (Area 2), and the level field along the western boundary (Area 3). Photo documentation was completed during the overall site assessment.

Area 1

Testing began in the lawn area on the northern side of the Main Building. Two Transects (TR) were aligned south to north across this area, and spaced at 50' intervals. A total of seven shovel tests were completed in this area, identifying highly disturbed soils. The soils encountered consisted of a dark brown silt loam overlying a dark yellow brown silt with gravel. The soils indicated that this area had been graded and built up through the installation of subsurface infrastructure, and the creation of paved driveways and parking lots. No cultural material was recovered from this portion of the site.

Area 2

Area 2 is located in the eastern and northeastern portion of the project area. This area was identified by AKRF as having no visible evidence of prior disturbance and is located adjacent to a wetland. The field team tested the linear eastern portion of this area with TR 3. The shovel tests were completed at 50' intervals and progressed from south to north. A total of 12 shovel tests were completed along TR 3 and identified a dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed gravel overlying a dark yellow brown silty loam. The soils in the northeastern portion of Area 2 were saturated and had standing water on the surface during the time of the field survey. The surface reconnaissance in this area identified flagging for water lines and other subsurface infrastructure. Due to the wet nature of the soils and the identified cation of subsurface infrastructure, no shovel tests were completed in this portion of the project site. No cultural material was identified from any of the tests completed in this area.



Photo 7: Water lines and flagging were identified in the northeastern portion of the site. View to the southeast.



Photo 8: View to the northeast of saturated soils in the northeastern portion of the project area (Area 2).



Photo 9: Subsurface infrastructure was noted in the northeastern portion of the site. View to the northeast.



Photo 10: View to the north of shovel test 13 that identified a dark yellow brown wet silty loam overlying a dark yellow brown wet silty loam.



Photo 11: View of the level area in the western portion of the project area (Area 3). View to the north.



Photo 12: View of shovel test 28 which yielded a stratified dark brown silty loam.



Photo 13: View to the north of Area 3. The slopes rise to the east toward the Main Building.

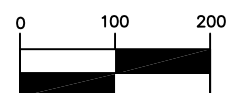


Photo 14: View to the east of TR 5 in Area 3.



HUDSON VALLEY
Cultural Resource Consultants, Ltd.

Figure 4: River Knoll Project
Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map
Scale 1" = 200'



(IN FEET)
1 inch = 200 ft.

Area 3

The last area to be tested is the level field located along Croton Dam Road in the western portion of the project area. This area is characterized as a large mown field, with slopes rising to the east toward the Main House. Three transects (TR 4-6), containing twenty five shovel tests comprehensively tested the area. These shovel tests began at the southern boundary of the sensitive area and progressed north at 50' intervals. Three shovel tests identified a single fragment of whiteware and three fragments of coal. No Significant cultural material of any kind was recovered.

D: Summary and Conclusions

In May of 2017 Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey, to address the potential for the property to contain intact archaeological resources. The information regarding sensitive areas within the overall parcel were taken from the Phase 1A Documentary Research completed by ARF and from an overall site assessment. The site assessment identified areas of profound disturbance associated within the continued expansion of the Stony Lodge Hospital through the 20th century. In addition the project area is located on a high knoll, and significant portions of the project area are steeply sloped. The site assessment revealed that the location of the current parking lots and asphalt driveways required substantial grading to great level sections within the hospital grounds.

A total of 45 shovel tests were excavated as part of the Phase 1B survey, of which three shovel tests yielded fragments of coal and a single fragment of whiteware (STP 31, 38, 39 in Area 3). These artifacts are not considered culturally significant.

The Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation of the River Knoll Project did not identify any subsurface cultural features. Based on the results of the shovel tests excavated within the project area boundaries it is the opinion of Hudson Valley Cultural Resource Consultants that no additional investigations are warranted for River Knoll project.

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Appendix A: Shovel Test Records

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam, terminated at stone slab	NCM
	2	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	3	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
TR 2	4	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silt loam	NCM
		2	10-15	26-38	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	5	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silt loam	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	6	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/3	Dark brown silt loam	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silt with gravel	NCM
	7	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
TR 3		1	0-10	0-26	10YR4/4 & 10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown mottled with dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed gravel, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	8	1	0-13	0-33	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed rock	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	9	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed gravel	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	10-16	26-40	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	10	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed gravel	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	11	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam with hard packed gravel	NCM
		2	9-14	24-35	10YR4/6	Dark yellow brown silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	12	1	0-16	0-40	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam	NCM
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam	NCM
	13	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	24-36	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam, terminated at rock impasse	NCM
	14	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown wet silty loam	NCM
	15	1	0-5	0-12	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	5-10	12-25	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	16					Not Excavated: Pooling water on surface	
	17	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-16	24-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	18	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
TR 4	19	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	20	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/2	Very dark gray brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	21	1	0-9	0-23	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	22	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-14	20-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
TR 5	23	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	24	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	25	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	26	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-16	20-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	27	1	0-7	0-19	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-14	19-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	28	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-16	24-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	29	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	30	1	0-10	0-26	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	NCM
		2	10-16	26-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	31	1	0-10	0-25	10YR3/3	Dark brown silty loam	whiteware, coal
		2	10-16	25-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	32	1	0-12	0-30	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	12-18	30-45	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
	33	1	0-11	0-28	10YR3/3	Dark brown sandy loam	NCM
		2	11-16	28-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown sandy loam	NCM
TR 6	34	1	0-17	0-42	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	17-20	42-52	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	35	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	36	1	0-8	0-20	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	37	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	38	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	coal
		2	9-16	24-40	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	39	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	coal
		2	9-14	22-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	40	1	0-9	0-24	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	24-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	41	1	0-9	0-22	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	9-14	22-35	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	42	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
	43	1	0-6	0-16	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	6-12	16-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	44	1	0-7	0-18	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown silty loam	NCM

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