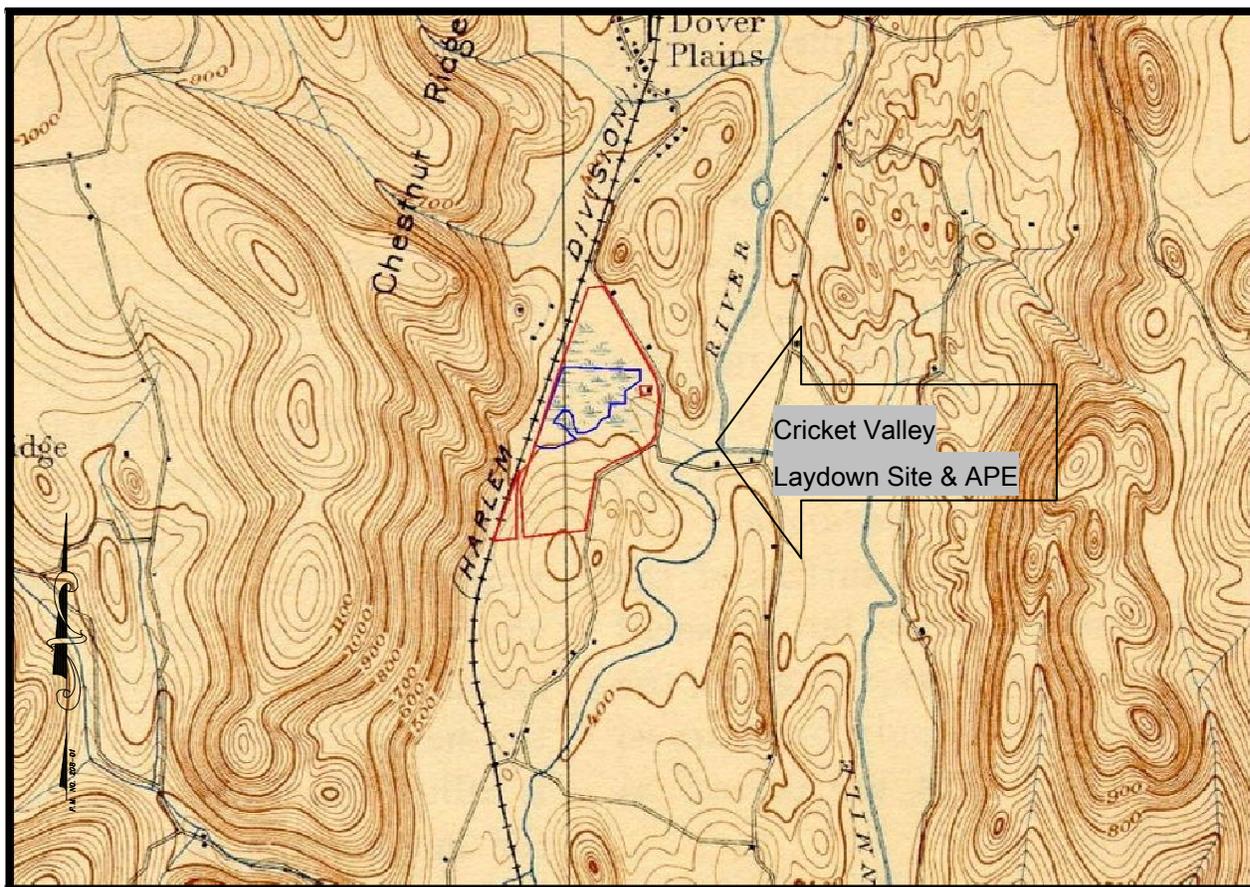


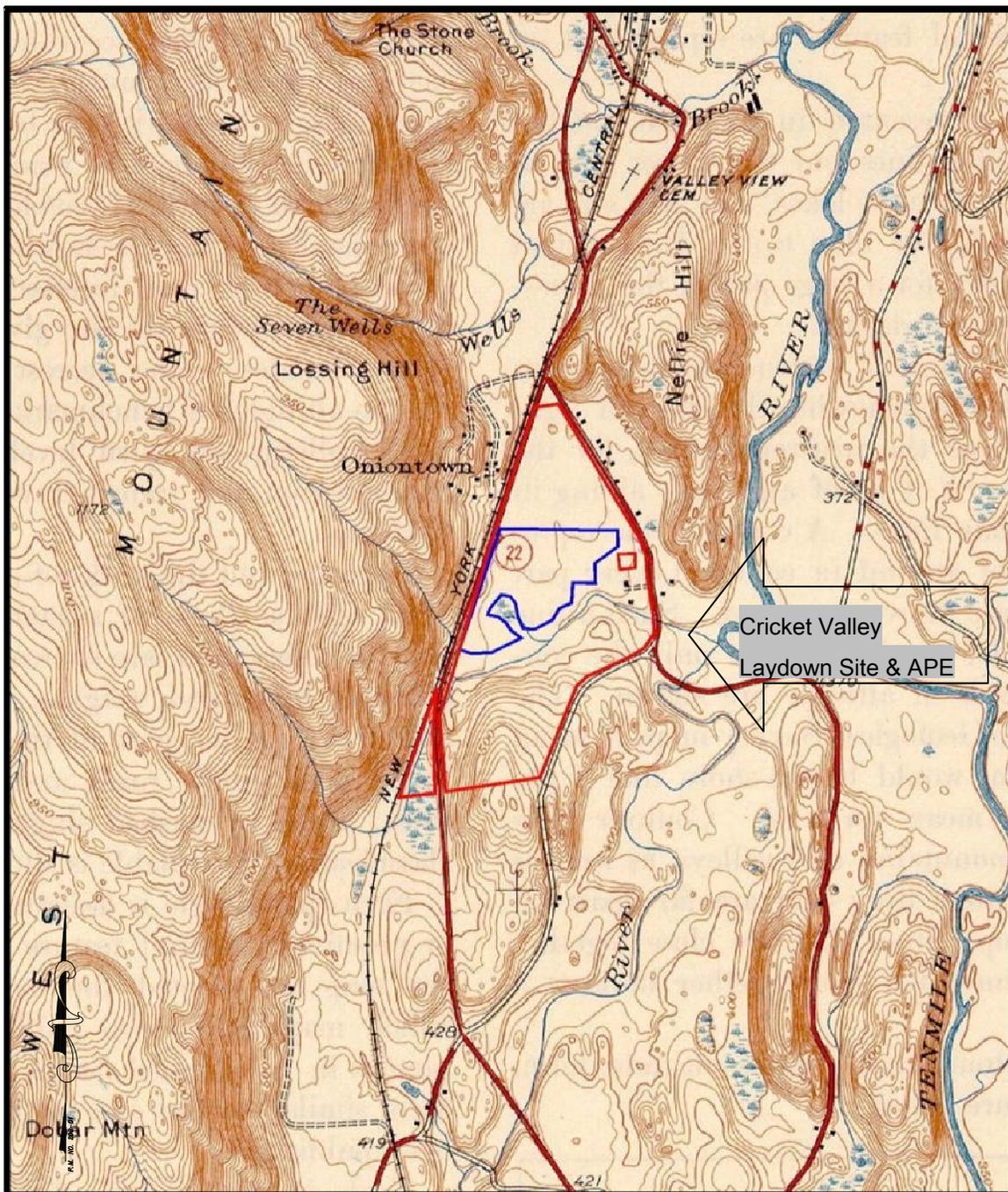
The *New Illustrated Atlas of Dutchess County, New York* was published in 1876 from surveys completed by O. W. Gray & Son and F. A. Davis. (Map 6) Laydown Site was owned by G. S. Waller. The stream shown on the 1867 map is shown south of the dwelling. As on earlier maps, there are no structures shown within the Laydown Site APE. On the west side of the railroad was the house of George Losee; this was, according to A. Parker, State archaeologist in the 1920s, the location of an “Indian village”.



Map 7: 1901 USGS Topographical Map. Clove Valley Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series. Red line indicates property boundary. Blue line indicates APE. Scale; 1"=2250'.

Two historic topographical maps were consulted for this report: the 1901 USGS Clove Quadrangle 15 Minute Series map and the 1947 Dover Plains 7.5 Minute Series map. (Maps 7 & 8) In 1902 the route of Route 22 remained the same as it had been in 1850, 1858, 1867 and 1876. The Waller dwelling is shown on CR 6, with the project area to the west. On this map, for reasons that are not clear, the Laydown Site is shown as wetland. The *Soil Survey of Dutchess County* indicates that the soils within the project area are well drained soils (Copake gravelly silt loam), with the only wetland soils (Wayland silt loam) being outside the Laydown Site's southern boundary. Two dwellings are shown on the east side of the road to the north of the Waller farm. As on previous maps, no structures are shown within the Laydown Site's APE. Between 1901 and 1947, and most probably in the late 1920s or early 1930s, a new section of Route 22 was built along the east side of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad line west of the project site. The realignment of the highway meant that less traffic traveled over Sherman Hill Road and CR 6. In 1947 the original Waller house was shown at the end of a short farm lane. To the south of the house, close to the stream, was a second structure that may be a dwelling or some type of outbuilding. This map

indicates that a small wetland area was located in the area of the keyhole outparcel that was drained by a small stream flowing from it into the unnamed stream that flows along the southern boundary of the property. The 1947 map shows two structures on the east side of CR 6 opposite the farm owned by the Waller family in the 19th century. There are now many structures located on the east side of CR 6 north of the Laydown Site. These are the small bungalows and barns seen in Photos 11-16.



Map 8: 1947 USGS Topographical Map. Dover Plains, NY Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series. Red line indicates property boundary. Blue line indicates APE. Scale: 1"=1500'.

Additional Research Undertaken

As part of the research, surveys completed for sites in the general area were consulted. Three professionally excavated surveys were identified within a 1 mile (1.6 km) radius of the proposed Laydown Site. They are discussed below.

Most recently, in 2008, STRATA Cultural Resource Management completed a Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Palumbo Block Mine Expansion located on the west side of Route 22 south of the proposed project area (STRATA 2008). The survey area encompassed 9 acres (3.6 hectares). The Phase 1B survey, which included the excavation of 130 shovel tests, recovered no prehistoric archaeological material of any kind. Historic artifacts, primarily shards of window glass, were recovered from several tests, but were widely dispersed and “. . . not considered to constitute an archeological site.”

Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated (GCI) completed a Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Survey of the River Valley Estates site located on the east side of Sherman Hill Road near the proposed Laydown Site (GCI 2003). Testing on the site, through which the Swamp River flows, identified two prehistoric sites, which GCI named the Jasper Site and the Corn Snake Site. Initial shovel testing on the Jasper Site yielded a hammerstone (STP 64) and a “very small [red] jasper core.” Six additional shovel test pits (STP) and a single 3’ by 3’ unit (Unit 4) were excavated on the Jasper Site, but no additional prehistoric cultural material was recovered. It was GCI’s opinion that the Jasper Site had a low research potential, and no further work was recommended. The Corn Snake Site, located on a terrace overlooking the Swamp River, yielded prehistoric material (STP 93, 94 & 138) in the form of black, gray and blue-gray chert and clear quartz debitage, a quartzite abrader and fire cracked rock (FCR). Shovel testing and unit excavations at the Corn Snake Site led to the determination that it was significant, and preservation in place was recommended. During the Phase 2 work, an additional area, located within the floodplain of the Swamp River, was added to the Corn Snake APE. Trenching in that area (Grid 5) revealed that “ancient gravels are present relatively high in the profile (GCI 2003b:16). No prehistoric cultural material was recovered in Grid 5, and it was concluded, based on the gravel profile, that deeply stratified deposits were not possible.

The Public Archaeology Facility (Binghamton University) tested an area immediately north of the Laydown Site, an area where changes were made to Ontonowagon Road-Route 22 intersection to eliminate an at-grade railroad crossing (PAF 2002). A total of 73 shovel tests were excavated at the intersection of Route 22, Old Route 22 and Ontonowagon Road, with the result that a single biface fragment was recovered from the ground surface. Shovel tests were excavated around the area in which the biface was found, but no additional prehistoric material was identified. The biface was interpreted as an isolated find. Nine historic artifacts were recovered from four shovel tests. The historic artifacts were dispersed and not considered part of an historic site. The reports referred to above are referenced in the Bibliography.

Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction

Prehistoric Sensitivity

Professional surveys and excavations in the Town of Dover indicate the presence of prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of the Laydown Site; the two sites are located on the Swamp River. One of the sites, the Jasper Site, was not considered significant, but the other, the Corn Snake Site, was considered significant (i.e., eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places). To the north of the Laydown Site at the intersection of Route 22

and Old State Route 22 (CR 6), a single biface fragment was recovered from the ground surface. Additional shovel testing failed to identify additional prehistoric material, and it was considered that the biface was an isolated find. The identification of prehistoric material in the immediate vicinity of the Laydown Site suggest that the Laydown Site has a moderate to high potential to contain a prehistoric site or sites.

Historic Sensitivity

The property was owned by the Waller family from the mid-19th century through 1876, and perhaps later, but no Map Documented Structures (MDS) were located within the project area. Given farming practices in the past, it is possible that a scattering of historic artifacts might be recovered from the project area, but these would represent materials broadcast across the landscape, rather than an historic archaeological site. It is considered that the historic sensitivity of the project area is low.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The assessment of the prehistoric potential of the Laydown Site has been ranked as moderate to high. Among the environmental factors that suggest the potential for prehistoric cultural resources is moderate to high is the presence of an unnamed stream that flows along the southern boundary of the Laydown Site APE. The presence of professionally excavated archaeological sites in close proximity to the Laydown Site increases the sensitivity of the site. With respect to the potential for historic cultural resources, map research indicates that no Map Documented Structure (MDS) were located within the APE, and it is our assessment that the potential for historic cultural remains within the APE is low. However, because of the identified sensitivity of the site for prehistoric cultural resources, it is the recommendation of CITY/SCAPE Cultural Resources that testing at the level of a Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken within the APE to rule out the presence of prehistoric cultural remains.

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