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Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation for the Bridgehampton to Buell Long Island T-Line, Towns of Southampton and East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

Kathryn Whalen, Ph.D., RPA
Amy Wilson, M.A., RPA
Mark A. Steinback, M.A., M.B.A.
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Prepared by:
Kathryn Whalen, Ph.D., RPA
Amy Wilson, M.A., RPA
Mark A. Steinback, M.A., M.B.A.

Prepared for:
PSEG Long Island
999 Stewart Avenue
Bethpage, New York 11714

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PaleoWest, LLC, dba Chronicle Heritage
Buffalo Branch Office
2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York 14227
(716) 821-1650

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 23PR10559

Involved State and Federal Agencies: New York State Department of Transportation

Phase of Survey: Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation

Location Information:

Location: Route 79, Jermain Avenue, Madison Street, Harrison Street, State Route 114

Minor Civil Division: Town of Southampton, Village of Sag Harbor, Town of East Hampton

County: Suffolk

Survey Area (Metric & English): Approximately 12 kilometers (km) (7.5 miles [mi]) and 2–6 meters (m) (6–20 feet [ft]) wide

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Maps: Sag Harbor and East Hampton, New York, 2023

Archaeological Survey Overview:

Number and Interval of Shovel Test Pits (STPs): 272 STPs at 15-meter (m) (50-foot [ft]) interval

Results

Number and name of precontact sites identified: 0

Number and name of historic sites identified: 0

Recommendations: No further investigation is recommended

Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Overview: The proposed route of an underground 69-kV transmission line in the Town of Southampton, Village of Sag Harbor, and Town of East Hampton (Project) was surveyed for cultural resources in August 2024. An investigation methodology was devised to focus on archaeologically sensitive areas as per information on New York State Cultural Resource Information System and to maximize avoidance of existing subsurface utilities and modern disturbances. In total, 272 shovel test pits (STPs) were dug along the 12 km (7.5 mi) length of Area of Potential Effects (APE). The STPs were dug at 15-m (50-ft) intervals and conformed to the New York Archaeological Council standards. Fifteen STPs were positive for nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts. However, these were not found in amounts or contexts that were indicative of preserved subsurface features. They appear to be part of a typical diffuse roadside refuse pattern. Because of this lack of integrity to the finds, Chronicle Heritage is recommending no further work is necessary for this project.

Report Authors: K. Whalen, A. Wilson, M. Steinback

Date of Report: October 25, 2024

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Description

PaleoWest, LLC, dba Chronicle Heritage (Chronicle Heritage) was contracted by GEI Consultants (GEI), on behalf of PSEG Long Island, to conduct a Phase 1A/B archaeological investigation for a proposed underground transmission cable project (Project) in the Towns of Southampton and East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York (Figure 1-1). The project area is part of a nested series of civil divisions; the Hamlet of Bridgehampton is in the Town of Southampton, the Village of Sag Harbor is in both Towns of Southampton and East Hampton with the Townline running north-south through the village along Division Street, and "East Hampton" is the name of both the larger town and a village with the town. Specifically, the Project area is within the right-of-way (ROW) of Route 79 in Hamlet of Bridgehampton; Jermain Avenue, Madison Street, and Harrison Street in the Village of Sag Harbor; and on Route 114 which is the boarder of the Hamlets of Wainscott and Northwest Harbor in the town of East Hampton. The Project area is comprised of roadside locations through suburban and urban areas. A number of buried utilities are within the ROW as well as variety of vegetation types and other anthropogenic landscape alterations. The anticipated ground disturbance for this project will include trenching or horizontal directional drilling along the roadside and the use of equipment laydown areas in the road shoulders.

The purpose of the Phase 1 investigation is to identify previously recorded archaeological resources that may be affected by the proposed Project and to assess any unrecorded resources that may be present within the Project area (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) is a smaller subset of the Project area and is approximately 12 kilometers (km) (7.5 miles [mi]) long and 2–6 meters (m) (6–20 feet [ft]) wide (See Figure 1-1 and Section 4 for determination of scope). The documentary portion of the investigation includes documentary and historical map research, a site file and literature search, the examination of properties listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), preparation of historic and environmental contexts of the Project area, assessment of cultural resources sensitivity and past disturbances within the Project. The field survey portion of the investigation includes the hand excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), and the analysis of any artifacts found. Photographs of the APE showing current condition, documentation of the human-derived landscape alterations, and exposure of existing buried utilities were taken by Chronicle Heritage's field director during the field work in August 2024.

The cultural resource investigation was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act, the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and the State Environmental Quality Review Act as well as all relevant federal and state legislation. The investigation was also conducted according to the NYAC's (2000) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) (2005) guidelines. The goal of the study was to document the potential for the proposed project to affect cultural resources pursuant to State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and Section 14.09 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act.

Kathryn Whalen, Ph.D., RPA, was the Principal Investigator; Amy Wilson, M.A., served as field director; and Mark Steinback, M.A., MBA, served as Project Director. Cara Kubiak, Michael Foster, and Ben DiBiase contributed to the Cultural Context portion of this report.

Figure 1-1. APE (in blue) on the 2019 USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map for Sag Harbor and East Hampton.

2 Environmental Setting

2.1 Topography

Long Island is within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. It is an island that formed during the late Holocene from glacial outwash deposits and terminal moraines of the Laurentian ice sheet. Elevations within the Project area are 3–35 m (10–115 ft) above mean sea level. The higher elevation portion in the southern extent of the Project area is part of the Ronkonkoma Moraine. The landscape slopes to the north to lower elevations and the Village of Sag Harbor on Sag Harbor Bay.

2.2 Geology

Bedrock consists of Monmouth Group, Matawan Group, and Magothy Formation silty clay, glauconitic sandy clay, sand, and gravel of Upper Cretaceous age (Fisher et al. 1970). Surficial geology consists of sand and gravel deposited during glacial retreat (Cadwell 1986).

2.3 Soils

The soils of the APE include Plymouth, Carver, Bridgehampton, Deerfield, Montauk, Riverhead, Wareham, Atsion, Haven, and Swansea series (Table 2-1; Figure 2-1). These soils vary in drainage capabilities but are all derived from glaciofluvial actions. Plymouth soils are very deep, excessively drained sandy soils of glaciofluvial origins found on features like plains and hilly moraines. Carver soils are also very deep, excessively drained sandy soils found on outwash plains and moraines. Bridgehampton series is very deep, well drained and moderately well drained of thick silty deposits over glacial materials that can be found on outwash terraces and uplands. Deerfield is very deep, moderately well drained soils on level to strongly sloping on terraces, deltas, and outwash plains. Montauk soils are well drained, very deep flow till materials found on upland hills and moraines. Riverhead is also very deep and well drained soils found on outwash plains, valley trains, beaches, and water-sorted moraines. Wareham, on the other hand, is very deep but poorly drained sandy soils on outwash plains, deltas, and terraces. Similarly, Atsion is very deep and poorly drained found on flats and in depressions. Haven is very deep and well drained soils on outwash plains, valley trains, terraces, and water-sorted moraine deposits. The Swansea series is very poorly drained organic soils found in depressions and flat areas of uplands and outwash plains.

Table 2-1. Soils Within and Adjacent to the APE

Name	Soil Horizon	Depth, cm (in)	Texture, Inclusions	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
Plymouth	A0	0–10 cm (0–4 in)	Loamy sand	0–35	Excessively	Plains and hilly moraines
	Bw1	10–25 cm (4–10 in)	loamy sand			
	Bw2	25–43 cm (10–17 in)	loamy sand			
	Bw3	43–69 cm (17–27 in)	Loamy sand			
	2c	69–178 cm (27–70 in)	Gravelly coarse sand			
Carver	Oi	0-5 cm (0-2 in)	Pine and oak litter	0-45	Excessively	Plains and moraines
	Oe	5-8 cm (2-3 in)	Decayed organics			
	A	8-18 cm (3-7 in)	Coarse Sand			

Name	Soil Horizon	Depth, cm (in)	Texture, Inclusions	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
	E	18-25 cm (7-10 in)	Coarse Sand			
	Bw1	25-38 cm (10-15 in)	Coarse Sand			
	Bw2	38-71 cm (15-28 in)	Coarse Sand			
	BC	71-81 cm (28-32 in)	Coarse Sand			
Bridgehampton	Ap	0-20 cm (0-8 in)	Silt loam	0-35	Well drained and moderately well drained	Outwash terraces and glaciated uplands
	Bw1	20- 40 cm (8-16 in)	Silt loam			
	Bw2	40- 61 cm (16-24 in)	Silt loam			
	E	61- 81 cm (24-32 in)	Silt loam			
	B'w1	81- 97 cm (32-38 in)	Silt loam			
	B'w2	97-104 cm (38-41 in)	Very fine sandy loam			
	2C	104- 165 cm (41-65 in)	Very gravelly sand			
Deerfield	Ap	0–23 cm (0–9 in)	Loamy fine sand	0-15	Very deep, moderately well drained	Level to strongly sloping terraces, deltas, and outwash plains
	Bw1	23–43 cm (9– 17 in)	Loamy fine sand			
	Bw2	43–64 cm (17–25 in)	Loamy fine sand			
	BC	64–84 cm (25–33 in)	Fine sand			
	C1	84–102 cm (33–40 in)	Stratified sand and fine sand			
	C2	102–152 cm (40–60 in)	Stratified sand and gravelly sand			
Montauk	Ap	0–10 cm (0–4 in)	Loam	0-35	Well drained	Upland hills and moraines
	BA	10–34 cm (4–13 in)	Loam			
	Bw1	34–65 cm (13–26 in)	Loam			
	Bw2	65–87 cm (26–34 in)	Sandy loam			
	2Cd1	87–101 cm (34–40 in)	Gravelly Loamy Sand			
	2Cd2	101–184 cm (40– 72 in)	Gravelly Loamy Sand			
Riverhead	Ap	0–30 cm (0–11 in)	Sandy loam	0-50	Very deep, well drained	Outwash plains, Valley Trains, beaches, and water-sorted moraines
	Bw	30–69 cm (11– 27 in)	Sandy loam			
	BC1	69–81 cm (27–32 in)	Loamy sand			
	2BC2	81–89 cm (32– 35 in)	Gravelly loamy sand			
	2C1	89–102 cm (35– 40 in)	Sand			
	2C2	102–165 cm (40–65 in)	Coarse and medium sand			
Wareham	Oa	0–3 cm (0–1 in)	Humus	0-8	Very deep, poorly and somewhat poorly drained	Outwash plains, deltas, and terraces
	A	3–18 cm (1–7 in)	Loamy sand			
	Bw	18–43 cm (7–17 in)	Loamy coarse sand			
	Cg1	43– 94 cm (17–37 in)	Loamy coarse sand			
	Cg2	94– 152 cm (37–60 in)	Coarse sand			
Atsion	Ap	0–20 cm (0–8 in)	Sand	0–2	Poorly drained	Flats and depressions
	E	20–46 cm (8–18 in)	Sand			
	Bh	46–61 cm (18–24 in)	Sand			
	Bg	61–91 cm (24–36 in)	Sand			
	Cg	91–152 cm (36–60in)	Sand			

Name	Soil Horizon Depth, cm (in)		Texture, Inclusions	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
Haven	Oi	0–5 cm (0–2in)	Pine detritus	0–15	Very deep well drained	Outwash plains, terraces, and water-sorted moraine deposits
	Oa	5–8 cm (2–3in)	Humus			
	A	8–15 cm (3–6 in)	Loam			
	Bw1	15–33 cm (6–13 in)	Loam			
	Bw2	33–56 cm (13–22 in)	Loam			
	BC	56–79 cm (22–31 in)	Gravelly loam			
	2C	79–165 cm (31–65 in)	Gravelly sand			
Swansea	Oa1	0–5 cm (0–2 in)	Sapric material	0–1	Very poorly	Level areas in upland and outwash plains
	Oa2	5–23 cm (2–23 in)	Sapric material			
	Oa3	23–33 cm (2–13 in)	Sapric material			
	Oa4	33–66 cm (13–26 in)	Sapric material			
	Cg1	66–81 cm (26–32 in)	Loamy coarse sand			
	Cg2	81–165 cm (32–65 in)	Gravelly loamy coarse sand			

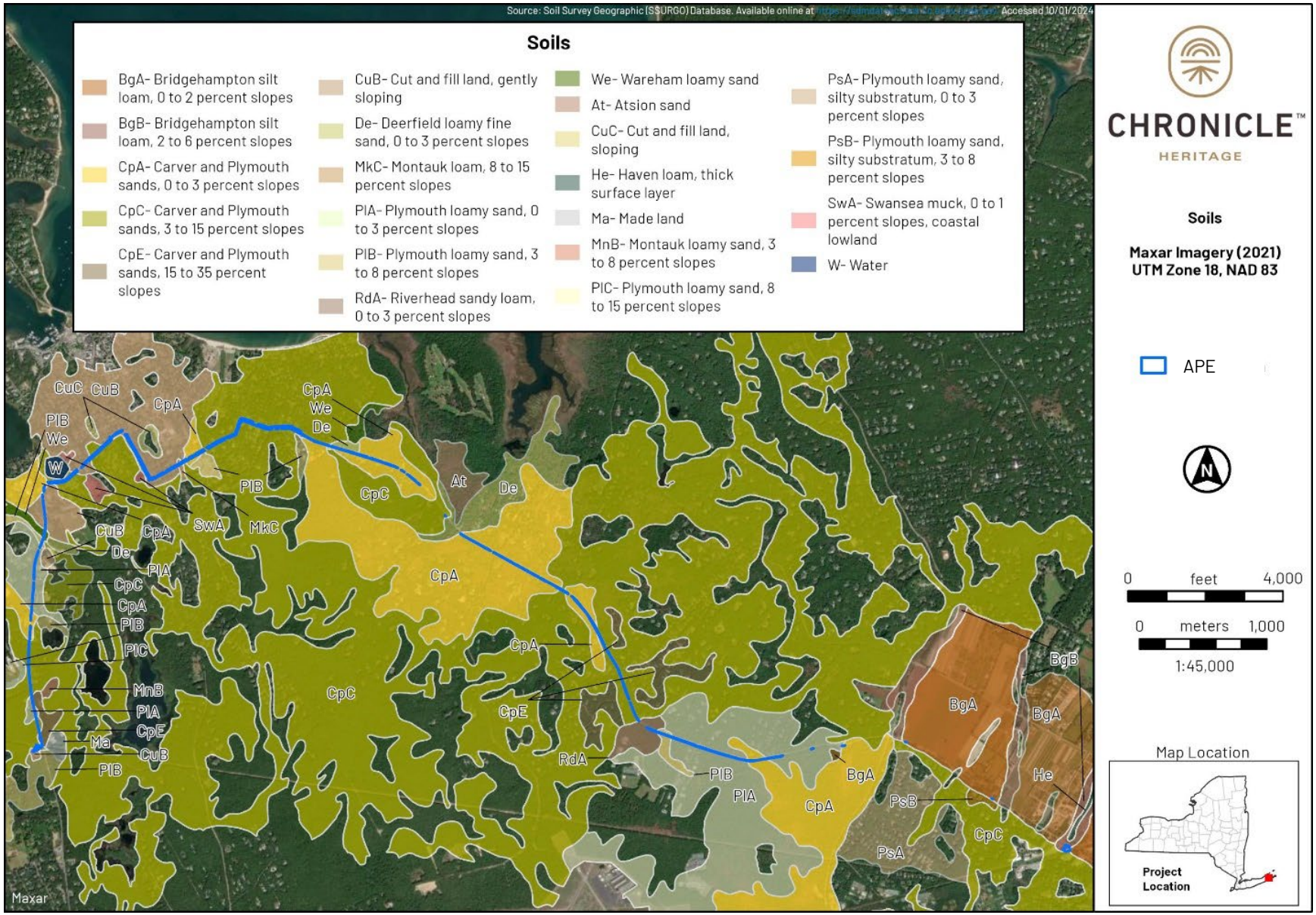

Figure 2-1. Soils within and adjacent to the APE (Soil Survey Staff 2024) (aerial source: ESRI 2024).

2.4 Drainage

The Project area drainage runs into Sag Harbor Bay in the northeast and Noyack Bay in the northwest. A series of ponds is east of Route 79 and include Crooked Pond, Long Pond, Lily Pond, Round Pond, and Little Round Pond in addition to a few smaller unnamed ponds. Long Pond is drained into the Little Narrows and Morris Cove to the northwest via Ligonnee Brook. The brook crosses under Route 79 near the intersection of Hildreth Street. Jermaine Avenue passes within 22 m (75 ft) of Otter Pond, which also drains into Morris Cove. The intersection of Harrison Street Extension and Hampton Street is 560 m (1,845 ft) south of Sag Harbor Bay. East Hampton Turnpike is 50 m (166 ft) south of Rattlesnake Creek, which also empties into Sag Harbor Bay.

2.5 Vegetation

The APE has a number of vegetation types including roadside brush, lawns, and mature trees (see Appendix A: Photographs).

2.6 Forest Zone and Vegetation

An Oak Forest Zone covers Long Island. The forest zone favors warmer regions and thinner soils including those of low altitude, low latitude, and near the Atlantic Ocean. Sheltered from Artic cold winds, these attributes combine to make this part of the state warmer than the rest (de Laubenfels 1977:93). Within the oak zone are several common secondary associations. On the sands and sterile rocky soils of Long Island and the ridges that cross the lower Hudson, scrubby oaks grow with pitch pine. Red cedar is found in pastures, abandoned fields, and on thin, rocky soils over limestone.

2.7 Existing Features and Alterations

The APE is in the ROW for multiple roads. These roads go through two types of areas: suburban level development and village or urban level development. The APE is concurrent with existing underground utility corridors with close proximity to landscape alterations such as roadside shoulder environments, sidewalks, utilities, landscaping, and drainage alterations. Examples of the existing features and alterations can be seen in Appendix A: Photographs.

3 Historical and Documentary Review

3.1 Cultural Context

Our understanding of the occupation of Long Island is greatly impacted by the effects of sustained and often intense development that occurred on the island before cultural resource management projects were conducted as part of the regulatory process (Salwen 1977). In addition, according to Wyatt (1977) "interpretation of the culture-historical events at Long Island sites is greatly complicated by shallow deposits in which a bewildering mixture of Late Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland material is often found in the upper strata." That said, the cultural subsistence patterns still follow the same general patterns that are imposed on New York State as a whole.

Archaeologists divide the cultural sequence on Long Island into six general periods (Paleoindian, Archaic, Transitional, Woodland, Contact, and Historic) though several local traditions, complexes, and other names have been used (Funk 1965; Ritchie 1997). The original peopling of Long Island remains contested (Lepper and Bonnichsen 2004), though it is certain that people have been on

Long Island for at least 12,000 years. Long Island has been a strategic place throughout the cultural sequence because of its location at the confluence of the Hudson and other rivers between New England and the Mid-Atlantic (Stone 2009).

Seasonal mobility patterns based on the availability on fixed resources (mainly shellfish, among others) undoubtedly influenced the settlement systems on Long Island. Traditional views of the Indigenous shellfish industry on Long Island contend that shellfish were largely harvested during the warm season (Gwynne 1985; Kaeser 1978; Rothschild and Lavin 1977; Werner 1982; Wyatt 1977). In fact, some researchers (Ceci 1977) postulate that shellfish harvesting was so vital to the Indigenous economy that Long Island was virtually abandoned during the winter months when shellfish gathering was presumably suboptimal. Others (Gwynne 1985; Lightfoot and Cerrato 1988) believe shellfish exploitation occurred during more than one season on Long Island.

The following is an overview of the major archaeological periods in Long Island beginning with the earliest occupation and concluding immediately before modern times (Table 3-1). Names and attributes are those of the archaeological tradition and do not necessarily reflect what the people who lived at the time would have called themselves or their things. Dates are presented in B.P.,which means Before Present. The "Present" is traditionally defined as the year A.D. 1950.

Table 3-1. Culture History of Long Island, New York

Temporal Unit	Time Span	Culture or Tradition	Diagnostic Attributes
Euro-American	300–100 B.P.	Euro-American	—
Colonial Period	400–300 B.P.	Canarsie, Matinecock, Merrick, Rockaway	Wampum, European trade goods
Late Woodland	1000–400 B.P.	Windsor/East River	Shantok, Fort Corchaug, Pantigo, Niantic, Clasons Point, Old Field, Sebonac
Middle Woodland	2000–1000 B.P.	Windsor	Windsor, North Beach, Matinecock Point
Early Woodland	2700–2000 B.P.	Adena	Middlesex, Denning Point, Adena Plain ceramics,
Transitional	3700–2700 B.P.	Orient	Baxter, Solecki, Jamesport, Orient #2, Orient #1, Stony Brook II, Sugar Loaf Hill
Late Archaic	6000–3700 B.P.	Laurentian	Sylvan Lake, Garvie Point II, Wading River hematite, steatite vessels
Middle Archaic	8000–6000 B.P.	Laurentian	Stony Brook I, Garvie Point I
Early Archaic	10,000–8000 B.P.	—	Corner and side notched projectile points, ground stone implements
Paleoindian	12,000(?)–10,000 B.P.	Clovis	Lanceolate (sometimes fluted) projectile points

Note: Based on Ritchie (1997) and Cantwell and Wall (2001).

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period coincides with the end of the Pleistocene Epoch and the end of the Wisconsinan glaciation. On Long Island, it is best known by the Clovis tradition of large, fluted lanceolate projectile (spear) points. Long Island forms the extreme southern boundary of the Wisconsinan glaciation and was marked by a rapidly changing physical environment. As temperatures rose and areas of tundra were replaced by spruce parkland and forest, a gradual shift to coniferous forest occurred. Evidence for the Paleoindian inhabitants of Long Island is

exceedingly rare (Smith 1952) consisting only of a fluted projectile point recovered from the Wickham Farm (on the North Fork) in 1923 and other scattered surface finds of unreliable provenience (Saxon 1973).

The Paleoindian diet was long considered megafauna-centered, with a subsistence strategy focused on big game hunting. Subsistence strategies were, however, diverse and included exploitation of migratory game, especially caribou (Seeman et al. 2008), and a wide variety of smaller fauna. There is evidence from adjacent regions that an assortment of floral resources was also exploited (Hill 2007; Kitchel 2008; Kuehn 1998).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period (ca. 10,000–8,000 B.P.)

Much of what we know about the Archaic period on Long Island comes from evidence from small archaeological sites on the North Fork (Wyatt 1977)(Wyatt 1977). At the beginning of this period, temperatures rose to approximately modern levels and precipitation increased dramatically. In response to these changes, forests across Long Island underwent a south-to-north transition from a coniferous forest to a parkland made up of spruce, fir, pine, and oak forests (Cantwell and Wall 2001). Seasonal mobility patterns would have changed based on the changing spatial organization of resources across the landscape (Binford 1980; Kelly 1983). According to Wyatt (1977) "there are archaeological sites on Long Island with the potential to document the seasonal round."

The Archaic Period across the greater Northeast is characterized by three major technological traditions: Laurentian, Piedmont, and Susquehanna. On Long Island, the earlier Laurentian tradition gave way to the later Susquehanna (Orient Culture) tradition at the end of the Archaic. Alternatively, the Archaic Period is divided into phases on Long Island by some researchers. These phases include Vergennes, Vosburg, Sylvan Lake, Wading River, and Snook Kill (CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants [CITY/SCAPE] 1994).

The transition from the lanceolate points of the Paleoindian toolkit to corner- and side-notched forms occurred at this time (Justice 1995). Because of the dynamism of the coastal environment, evidence of Early Archaic occupation on Long Island is scarce and mostly exists in the form of isolated occurrences recovered along drainages. Early Archaic projectile point types recovered on Long Island include Kanawha Stemmed and Lecroy Bifurcate types (Broyles 1971) and Vosburg and Brewerton types (Wyatt 1977).

3.1.3 Middle Archaic Period (ca. 8,000–6,000 B.P.)

The Middle Archaic Period on Long Island is characterized as the Laurentian Tradition. Although manifesting during the Early Archaic across much of New York State, the Laurentian appears on Long Island during the Middle Archaic Period. According to Ritchie (1997), the main diagnostic traits of the Laurentian include the "gouge; adz; plummet; ground slate points and knives, including the lunar form or ulu, which also occurs in chipped stone; a variety of chipped-stone projectile points, mainly broad-bladed and side-notched forms; and the barbed bone point (79)."

Wyatt (1977), however, contends the "elements of the Laurentian tradition are (also) poorly represented on Long Island. Characteristic Vergennes phase artifacts are rare, and the broad corner-notched point diagnostic of the Vosburg phase is at least as scarce." While little is known about this era across Long Island, it is generally agreed upon that as widespread Holocene climactic conditions stabilized, logistical mobility increased for bands in the region (Jefferies 1997). Evidence for this shift occurs in the remnants of architecture in the archaeological record. No remnants of Middle Archaic architecture have been discovered on Long Island; however,

elsewhere in the eastern United States, such as at the Koster site in Illinois (Sassaman and Ledbetter 1996), evidence points to semipermanent structures during this time.

The material culture of Middle Archaic groups appears much the same as Early Archaic assemblages but with a reduced variety of formal point types. Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period on Long Island includes Stanley Stemmed and Morrow Mountain I and II (Justice 1995).

3.1.4 Late Archaic Period (ca. 6,000–3,700 B.P.)

The beginning of the Late Archaic Period on Long Island coincided with the xerothermic interval, the driest span since postglacial times in the region (Carbone 1976; Custer 1984). The onset of the Late Archaic also corresponded with a settlement shift from a foraging mobility strategy marked by frequent residential movements across many disparate resource zones to a collecting strategy typified by fewer residential shifts oriented to riverine zones (Pagoulatos 2009). By the end of the Late Archaic Period, vegetation and climactic conditions assumed modern conditions across Long Island. Environmental stabilization was just one factor contributing to a measurable population increase.

Projectile points manufactured during the Late Archaic in the region include Brewerton Corner-notched, Brewerton Side-notched, Brewerton Ear-notched, Lamoka, Pomranky, Vosburg Corner-notched, Gennesee, Savannah River, and Snook Kill (Justice 1995). The Wading River point is the most common Late Archaic type found across Long Island (Wyatt 1977).

According to Wyatt (1977), the most complete data on the Late Archaic Period as manifested on Long Island comes from the Wading River locality on the northern shore of Suffolk County. The cultural deposits at Wading River dating to the Late Archaic Period include shellfish baking and refuse pits, hearths, fire-cracked rock concentrations, a cache of 13 ovate bifaces manufactured from quartz, and an articulated dog burial.

3.1.5 Transitional Period (ca. 3,700–2,700 B.P.)

The Transitional Period on Long Island is a significant era; however, it remains a controversial classification because, in reality, all Indigenous periods transition into each other. In general, there are no abrupt starts and stops in cultural change. As a result, some New York archaeologists forego the use of the term and instead conceptualize the Late Archaic developing into the subsequent Early Woodland. As a heuristic device, the Transitional Period is useful as it emphasizes the tremendous sociocultural change that occurred at this time.

The Transitional Period on Long Island is highly significant because of the emergence of the distinctive Orient Culture. The diagnostic traits of the Orient Culture include the fishtail projectile point, soapstone vessels quarried in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the intense exploitation of shellfish, and, most notably, the distinctive burial practices and associated mortuary behaviors (CITY/SCAPE 1994).

Pagoulatos (1986, 2009) examined the mortuary behaviors of Long Island groups during the Transitional Period (referred to therein as Terminal Archaic /Early Woodland Transition) and found a strong correlation between seasonal mobility and burial practices among these late manifestations of the Susquehanna technological tradition. Four cemeteries (Orient I, Orient II, Jamesport, and Sugar Loaf Hill) and two habitation sites (Stony Brook and Cutchogue) dating to the Transitional Period and attributed to the Orient Culture contained the rich burial goods and material culture that provided the bulk of our understanding of this ceremonial complex and

lifeway. The Stony Brook site (radiocarbon dated to 2880 B.P.) contained a rich Orient Culture occupational deposit overlaying an earlier Middle Archaic Laurentian transition occupation at the site (Salwen 1962). The Baxter Site (near Cutchogue) is another occupation site attributed to the Orient Culture. A dense midden containing nine diagnostic Orient fishtail projectile points was encountered below a Woodland Period layer (Salwen 1962). The Baxter site (alternatively named the Solecki or Rail Fence Well Site) remains listed as NRHP-undetermined on New York State Cultural Resources Information System (NYS CRIS). Because of the lack of formal excavations, the significance of the site remains unknown.

Caches of burial offerings at these eastern Long Island Indigenous cemeteries usually included four main components: a cosmetic kit, a fire-making kit, a woodworking kit, and a hunting kit (Cantwell and Wall 2001). The sudden emergence, growth, and disappearance of the Orient Culture has confounded archaeologists for decades. Wyatt (1977) cautions "whatever the nature of the Orient phase on Long Island, the relative sparsity of archaeological evidence for its presence makes it difficult to believe that an island wide displacement, or replacement of the indigenous Late Archaic population was involved." Projectile points diagnostic of the Transitional Period on Long Island includes Susquehanna Broad and Perkiomen Broad (Justice 1995).

In a 1962 passage summarizing the transition from the Archaic to Early Woodland Period on Long Island, Boyd's synthesis (1962) remains largely in accordance with our current understanding:

Long Island and the adjacent Connecticut coast, like the Pennsylvania and Hudson Valley regions, appear to be characterized by a basal Lamokan stratum, which blends gradually into a Lamokan–Laurentian, Vosburg-like complex. There follows a Transitional Period in which steatite vessels, Orient fishtail points, and other distinguishing implements are introduced, seemingly by diffusions from the Hudson Valley cultures. It was during this time that an elaborate mortuary cult was developed on the sandy knolls of the eastern tip of Long Island in the Orient I and II burial sites. Toward the end of this period, during which the first pottery was introduced and the Jamesport and Sugar Loaf Hill burial sites were constructed, foreign influences were again felt, and thus the beginning of the Early Woodland Period (Boyd 1962).

3.1.6 Early Woodland Period (ca. 2,700–2,000 B.P.)

Although the lifeways of the Early Woodland Period represent a continuation of earlier Archaic (and Transitional) patterns and behaviors in many ways, the significant changes that occurred at this time encouraged archaeologists to define the Woodland Period in the region. The most important change that occurred during the Early Woodland on Long Island was the appearance of pottery. The earliest crushed-rock-tempered pottery (Vinette I) quickly replaced the steatite vessels used by the Orient peoples (Cantwell and Wall 2001).

Wymer and Abrams (2003) argue that the formation of tribal societies during the Early Woodland Period largely was due to the intensification of local plant species gardening in proximity to increasingly sedentary communities beginning around 2450 B.P. This practice involved the gathering and tending of plants that lead to management and eventual domestication in gardens.

Projectile points manufactured during the Early Woodland Period on Long Island include the Cresap Stemmed, Adena Stemmed, and Robbins (Justice 1995).

3.1.7 Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,000–1,000 B.P.)

Ritchie (1997) identifies the North Beach Phase of the Windsor Tradition as the primary archaeological horizon on Long Island during the Middle Woodland Period. Salwen (1968) excavated

the Muskeeta Cove site in present-day Glen Cove (on the northern coast of Suffolk County) and identified two distinct lenses of Windsor deposits (Occupation A and B) separated by sterile soil. The site yielded a rich assemblage of ceramics (*n* = 1,013) including Vinette Interior Cord-Marked, Clearview Stamped, North Beach Net-Marked, Bowman's Brook Stamped, Owasco Corded Horizontal, Clasons Point Stamped, and Van Cortlandt Stamped among other undecorated sherds. According to Salwen (1968:339), "[t]hough sea level was probably slightly more than 3 ft lower than it is today, the early Windsor people at Muskeeta Cove lived in a microenvironment not very different from that of the present."

Although distinct from continental New York and New England, Middle Woodland inhabitants of Long Island likely practiced similar lifeways to their mainland neighbors. Presumably, this included increased sedentism, incipient agriculture, and native cultigen horticulture. Cantwell and Wall (2001:77) provide the following summary: "Evidence from sites in tidewater New York suggests that the Middle Woodland peoples there lived in small-scale, largely egalitarian communities, supported by a hunting, fishing, and gathering economy, with a comparatively modest funerary style and material culture."

3.1.8 Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,000–400 B.P.)

Although direct archaeological evidence for agriculture on Long Island is scant, certainly this subsistence strategy was well established by the Late Woodland Period on the island. The nearby Sebonac site provides a glimpse into the agricultural Late Woodland. The site, on the South Fork of Long Island, was originally excavated between 1899 and 1902 by Mark Harrington (Ritchie 1997). The site yielded the only direct evidence of Late Woodland farming from Long Island; 35 corn kernel fragments yielded the calibrated date range of 690–465 B.P. Of note is the date derived from thermoluminescence (680 B.P. ±136) of a Windsor Cord-Marked sherd from the same site was consistent with the carbon-14 dates (Ceci 1990). Chronometric studies of Late Woodland maize also have been carried out in nearby Fishers Island (Funk and Pfeiffer 1988), Connecticut (Lavin 1988; McBride and Dewar 1987), and Martha's Vineyard (Ritchie 1969), firmly establishing the presence of maize agriculture in the vicinity during that time.

Projectile points diagnostic of the Late Woodland Period on Long Island include Levanna, Madison, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, Jack's Reef Corner-notched, and Raccoon Side-notched (Justice 1995).

3.1.9 Colonial Period (ca. 400–300 B.P.)

Native populations on Long Island were thriving during the Colonial Period as the Canarsie, Matinecock, Merrick, and Rockaway peoples that occupied this part of the island maintained mostly amiable relations with European settlers at that time (Brasser 1978; Salwen 1978). Although skirmishes and conflicts occurred during these early years of culture contact, all sides acted with agency and believed they could control the developing relationship (Kupperman 2000). Indeed, first-hand accounts of early encounters vary dramatically in tone, disposition, and bias (Karr 1999).

3.1.10 Euro-American Period (ca. 300 B.P.–present)

Settlers, primarily from England, purchased the lands that were to become Suffolk County from the Native American inhabitants in the mid-seventeenth century. Many of these purchases were overseen by Wyandanch, a sachem, or chief, of the Montaukett Indians (Munsell 1882). The eastern end of Long Island was initially settled in 1653 as an independent colony; however, it was subsequently incorporated into the colony of Connecticut in 1662 and became part of the colony of New York in 1664 when the Dutch ceded control of their colony to the British (Munsell 1882). The

Battle of Long Island took place on August 27, 1776, and the island was occupied by the British army until their evacuation in 1783 (Munsell 1882).

The Project area is within the Towns of Southampton and East Hampton. Permanent settlement of Southampton and East Hampton by the English began in 1640, when a group of colonists from Lynn, Massachusetts, landed at North Sea (Hazelton 1925). The English colonists carried a warrant from the Earl of Sterling granting them about 64 mi^2 of land, stretching from Shinnecock to Sagaponack (Stone 1983).

Interaction between the Indigenous and Euro-American populations was marked by agreements (and later conflicts) concerning land use. In 1687 "a lease for a nominal rent" of forty shillings a year was given to the local Indigenous groups (Stone 1983). A 1698 census records an "Indian" population of 152 in the area (Keene 1983). The 1687 accord was updated in 1703 with a "thousand year lease," in which the Indigenous groups paid a rent of one ear of corn each year in place of the forty shillings. By the terms of this lease, the Indigenous groups were permitted land for cultivation and timber and access to "such grass as they usually make their mats and houses of, and to dig ground nuts" (Bayles 1874). The colonists reserved a right to "meadows, marshes, grass, herbage, feeding and pasturage, timber, stone, and convenient highways" (Bayles 1874).

Though agriculture provided the subsistence base for the colonists, coastal resources (waterfowl, fish, and shellfish) were also heavily used. Whaling played a vital role in the economy of the early Hamptons area. The value of whale oil and bone as trade goods spawned the local industry, which was active from 1640 until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Most of eastern Long Island was affected by British occupation during the American Revolution. Wharves, vessels, and naval stores were commandeered or destroyed in Suffolk County to halt American shipping, and the British fleet stationed in Gardiners Bay was provisioned with East Hampton crops, wood, and livestock, seriously depleting local resources (Luke and Venables 1976). Pre-war economic patterns gradually resumed during the early nineteenth century facilitated by waterborne trade.

Around 1870, the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) was constructed north of Montauk Highway. The coming of the railroad greatly facilitated the movement of New York City residents to country retreats and marked the start of a thriving summer tourist industry on the southern shore of Suffolk County. The railroad fostered the development of the Hamptons as a summer resort, and soon, summer cottages and hotels lined the streets and shores of the community. The establishment of golf clubs, private clubs, bathing stations, and large estates continued until World War I (Keene 1983).

Following the war, Suffolk County experienced another real estate boom especially in outlying areas. Growth slowed dramatically during the 1930s and 1940s with the Great Depression and World War II, but the second half of the twentieth century witnessed renewed economic growth (especially in the 1950s and, more recently, the 1990s). The Hamptons today host booming vacation and summer home industries.

3.2 Site Files and Record Review

A desktop review was conducted of known archaeological and historic resources and previous cultural resource investigations in and near the current Project area. This work included a geospatial query of the NYS CRIS (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation [NYS OPRHP] 2024), a literature review, and an archaeological sensitivity assessment. The NYS CRIS inquiry revealed 24 previous archaeological surveys within 1 mi (1.6 km)

of the Project area (Table 3-2). Seven cultural resources are recorded within 1-mile (1.6-km) of the project. Three sites, A. Edwards, J. Edwards, and the Store Site, date from the nineteenth century. The others- Long Pond Prehistoric, Otter Pond I –Mashashimuet Prehistoric, Otter Pond II Prehistoric, and Round Pond Prehistoric are Indigenous. See Table 3-3 for distances, temporal designations, and names. Another twelve NYS Museum sites are also within a mile of the Project area or cross the Project area itself. These are listed in Table 3-4.

3.3 Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

Twenty- four archaeological surveys have been conducted within one-mile (1.6-km) of the current Project area. The full list of report numbers and titles can be found in Table 3-2, and a select number of surveys will be discussed below. None of the surveys reported encountering any cultural resources.

The closest survey overlaps with the current APE and was conducted in 2022 by PaleoWest (22SR00471) on behalf of GEI Consultants, Inc. for the proposed Bridgehampton New Feeders and Overhead C&R Project (Kubiak, Foster, DiBiase, 2022). Chronicle Heritage surveyed similar project areas starting with the substation on Route 79, moving north to Jermain Street in the Village of Sag Harbor, turning south on Madison Street, then continuing onto Sagg Road. Forty-three STPs were preplotted in archaeologically sensitive areas, with only 9 STPs excavated because of the presence of buried utilities in the other 34 STPs. The rest of the 2022 Project area was subjected to a pedestrian survey. No cultural resources were encountered in this survey. This methodology was chosen to avoid previously disturbed areas and to target testing in areas of cultural sensitivity.

In 2021 PaleoWest conducted a similar Phase 1 survey for GEI Consultants, Inc. on behalf of PSEG Long Island to investigate the proposed route of a new 69-kV underground cable from the Bridgehampton substation to the Buell substation (Juergens and Ramirez-Cotto, 2021). The 2021 Project area is a straight line shot between the two substations, following an overhead transmission line right of way. A total of 257 STPs were dug for the 2021 survey, and no cultural materials were recovered.

Table 3-2. Previous Cultural Studies Within 1 Mile of the Project

Report No.	Title
99SR50205	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report, PIN 0008.20.101, New York State Route 114, Villages of Sag Harbor and North Haven, Towns of Southampton and East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
00SR51530	Stage 1 Archival Search and Archaeological Survey For The East Hampton Town Industrial Park, Town Of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
02SR52984	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey Report, PIN 0805.63.121, South Fork Bikeway, Town Line Road to Buckskill Road, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
01SR52017	Archaeological Site File / Literature Search Report and Report of Field Reconnaissance, DePierro Property, Village of Sag Harbor, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County
02SR53267	Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation of the Mott Minor Subdivision Parcel, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
01SR52528	Report: Limited Archaeological Survey, Stage IB and Stage II—1999: The Mulford Farm National Historic Landmark, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York

Report No.	Title
04SR54196	Stage IA Archaeological Survey for the Long Island Housing Partnership, Bridgehampton, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
03SR54942	Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Dayton Subdivision, Bridgehampton, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
05SR55577	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Talmage Property, Wainscott, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
05SR55661	Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Reid Property, Sag Harbor, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
07SR57695	Phase 1A Archaeological Survey for the Proposed LIPA Southampton to Bridgehampton Electrical Transmission Line, Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York
08SR58625	Letter Report, East End Venture Property, Ferry Road, Village of Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, New York
08SR58616	Phase I Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Vintage Vines Subdivision, Bridgehampton, Town of Southhampton, Suffolk County, New York
10SR59855	Historical Context and Archeological Research Design for Spermaceti Candle Factories in New York State
17SR00425	Phase I Archaeological Investigation tor the Magidoff property
17SR00733	Wainscott Telecommunications Project
18SR56483	Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 48 Lincoln Street Sag Harbor Village, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County
18SR56489	Phase I Archaeological Survey: South Fork Wind Farm Upland Export Cable & Onshore Substation
21SR00150	Phase IB Archaeological Survey; South Fork Export Cable: Beach Lane–Route A; Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
21SR00486	Cultural Resources Survey Project, PIN 0008.16, BIN 1-03706-0, Route 114 Bridge/Sag Harbor Cove , Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, NY
21SR00641	Phase I Investigation of Proposed Bridgehampton to Buell New 69 kV Underground Cable, Suffolk County, New York
21SR67681	Phase IB Archaeological Survey, South Fork Export Cable: LIRR off-ROW Temporary Workspaces, Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, New York
22SR00404	Phase IA Investigation of the Bridgehampton New Feeders and Overhead C&R Project, Suffolk County, New York
22SR00471	Phase IB Investigation Of Bridgehampton New Feeders And Overhead C&R Project, Suffolk County, New York

3.5 Cultural Resources Reported within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Register Listings. A review of the S/NRHP, as accessed through NYS CRIS, identified seven archaeological sites within 1 mi (1.6 km) of the Project area (Table 3-3). All have an *Undetermined* status. Four are Indigenous sites and three date from the nineteenth century and are related to non-Indigenous population settlement.

The Otter Pond I and II sites are closest to the Project area. These sites were both recorded 1996 by the Suffolk County Archaeological Association, but are record forms based on early nineteenth century sources. Otter Pond I is originally referenced in William Wallace Tooker's 1911 compendium *The Indian Place-Names on Long Island and Islands Adjacent with Their Probable Significance.* Reportedly this site was near a spring near Otter Pond, and consisted of shell heaps and a grave on the hill above the spring. According to the 1996 inventory form, this site is in a park donated to the town by Mrs. R. Sage in 1888. The Otter Pond II site was first reported in the Southampton Town records in April of 1879. This site had a burial, two pieces of pottery, "relics and arrowheads". As is common with these type of site locations derived from documentary descriptions, the location of these two sites on NYS CRIS is an approximation. The Round Pond and Long Pond site are similar in nature, with Long Pond having a little more exact location data due to a 1969 excavation by the Nassau County Museum.

Table 3-3. S/NRHP Archaeological Sites Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

USN	Additional Site Number	Name	Distance from PA	Time Period	Site Type	NRHP Eligibility
10309.000208	Nassau Co. Museum #120	Long Pond Prehistoric Site	2,000 ft (610 m)	Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Undetermined
10309.000300	NA	A. Edwards Historic Site	1,500 ft (480 m)	Mid- 19th Cent.	Home Site	Undetermined
10309.000302	NA	J. Edwards Site	4,827 ft (1,471 m)	19th – 20th Cent.	Home Site	Undetermined
10373.000012	Mashashimuet	Otter Pond I– Prehistoric Site	65 ft (20 m)	Possible Archaic	Shell Midden and Burial	Undetermined
10373.000013	White Site	Otter Pond II Prehistoric Burial	400 ft (120 m)	NA	Burial	Undetermined
10373.000014	NA	Round Pond Prehistoric Site	1,790 ft (545 m)	Possible Colonial	Home Site	Undetermined
10309.000020	NA	Store Site (Historic)	760 ft (230 m)	1830-early 20th Cent.	Retail Shop	Undetermined

Source: (NYS OPRHP 2024)

Other archaeological resources within a 1-mi radius of the Project area include 12 New York State Museum sites. Long Pond, Otter Pond I and II are represented in the above group as well.

Table 3-4. New York State Museum Sites Within 1 Mile Project Area

LP Site No.	Name	Distance from APE
4928	No Name Given	110 m (355 ft)
5531	Long Pond	420 m (1,380 ft)
5534	Round Pond	1,000 m (3,300 ft)
4910	No Name Given	Crosses Project Area
8330	Wigwagonock	210 m (685 ft)
4907	No Name Give	Crosses Project Area
5532	Otter Pond I	Crosses Project Area
5533	Otter Pond II	Crosses Project Area
4908	No Name Given	220 m (730 ft)
5528	Little Hog Neck	1,600 m (5,260 ft)
8333	Quannontowunk	1,185 m (3,885 ft)
4924	No Name Given	1,260 m (4,130 ft)
4912	Sachems Hole	Crosses Project Area

Source: (NYS OPRHP 2024)

3.6 Historical Map Analysis

Five historical maps were reviewed for the Project area including: Map of Suffolk County, L.I., N.Y. (Chase 1858) (Figure 3-1), and Atlas of Long Island New York (Beers 1873) (Figure 3-2). Two USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps—Sag Harbor (1903) and East Hampton (1904)—were combined to make Figure 3-3, as were the 1956 versions to make Figure 3-4. The 1984 USGS 30′ × 60′ quadrangle of Long Island is shown in Figure 3-5.

Figure 3-1 only depicts the Project area within the Village of Sag Harbor, but the larger document was consulted for this study. The eastern section of the village is subdivided but as of yet undeveloped. On what is now modern Route 79, there are the homesteads of A. Edwards (now USN 10309.000300), Douglass Manufacturing of Sugar and Syrup, and a toll gate to the western portion of Sag Harbor. On what is now modern Route 114, there is a corresponding eastern toll gate onto East Hampton Turnpike, which is largely undeveloped at this time until reaching East Hampton.

The referenced 1873 map (Figure 3-2) is part of the overview map from the *Atlas of Long Island, New York* (Beers 1873). The smaller town maps, based on census data, show minimal development change in the intervening two decades. The sugar and syrup manufacturers are no longer depicted; the same is true for A. Edwards' house. The western and eastern toll gates are still extant. There are still large areas of the Village of Sag Harbor that are subdivided but have no house on the lot. And the East Hampton Turnpike has no houses along the current Project area's length.

By 1903 and 1904 (Figure 3-3), more development appears on East Hampton Turnpike, and the subdivisions in the Village of Sag Harbor are filling out. By 1956 (Figure 3-4), the East Hampton Airport is built, heralding in a new tourist and summer home character to the region. The 1984 USGS map (Figure 3-5) shows no major changes in the area from the previous iteration.

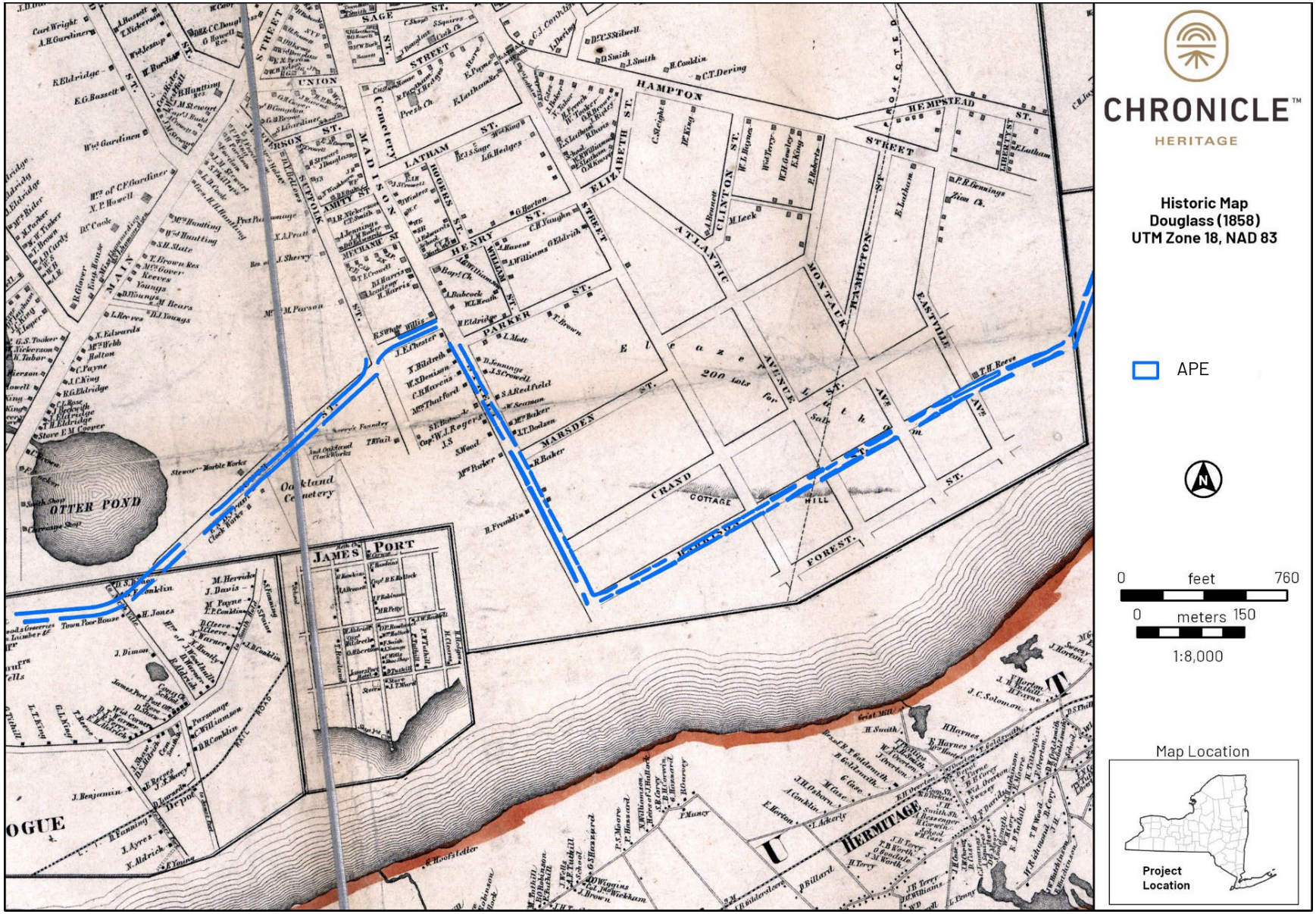

Figure 3-1. Approximate APE location in 1858 (Chase 1858).

Figure 3-2. Approximate APE location in 1873 (Beers 1873).

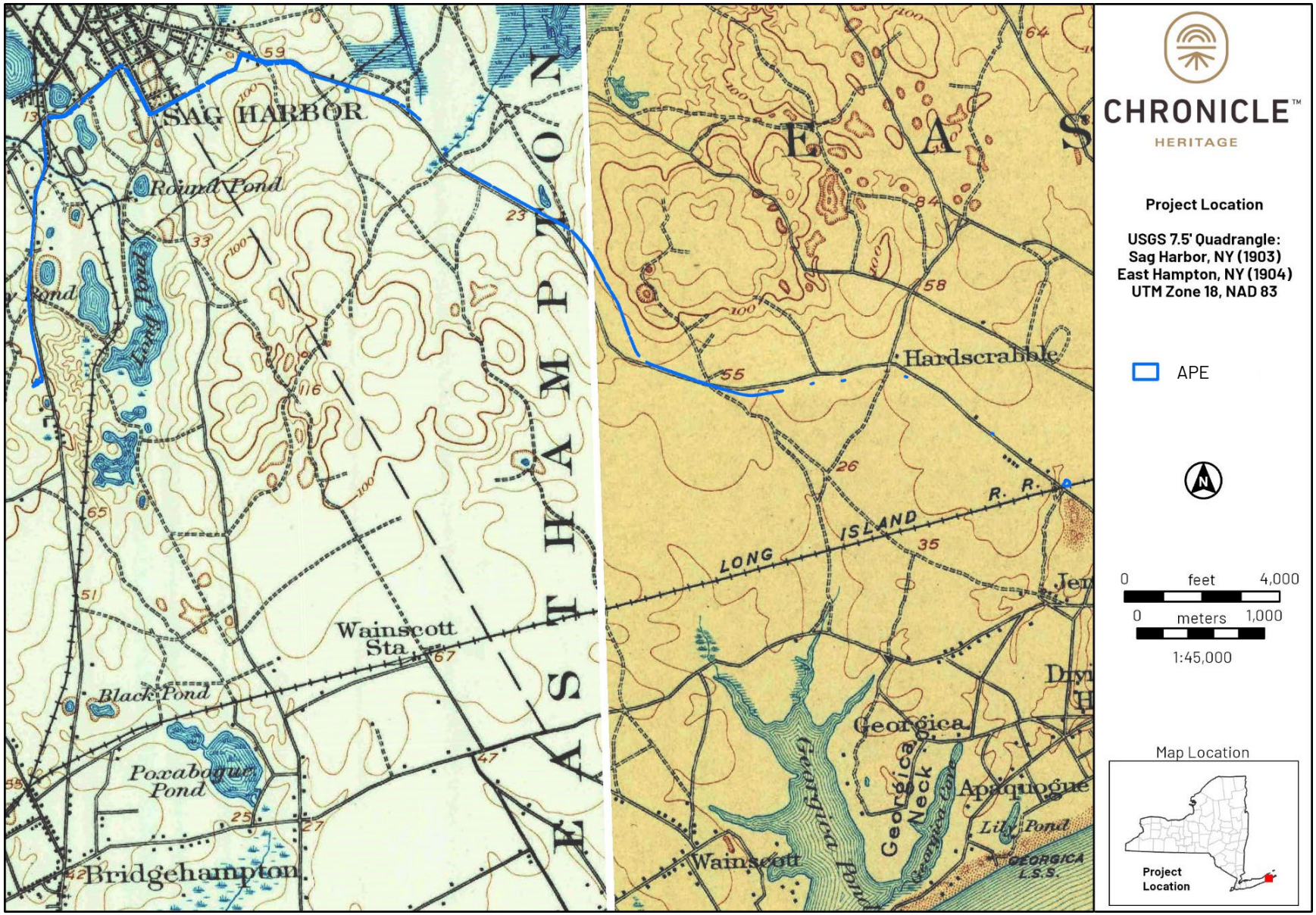

Figure 3-3. Approximate APE location in 1903 and 1904.

Figure 3-4. Approximate APE location in 1956.

Figure 3-5. Approximate APE location in 1984.

4 Phase 1 Methodology

Cultural resource investigations are designed to provide a complete examination of a project's APE to identify and assess any known or unknown cultural resources. These resources include Indigenous-period and historic archaeological sites as well as standing structures or other aboveground features. The field survey included an intensive surface and subsurface examination (e.g., shovel testing) of the APE and photographic documentation of the APE and vicinity. Pedestrian or walkover reconnaissance surveys were conducted to identify testable locations, cultural features, surface visibility, soil disturbance, and wet or poorly drained areas as well as well-drained sensitive areas that would require testing. An intensive surface inspection was used as a primary method of survey when ground surface visibility is not obscured by vegetation (e.g., plowed agricultural fields) or standing water.

Information collected during the background research is used to assess the sensitivity of the Project area for the presence of archaeological resources. Areas are considered to have low archaeological sensitivity according to the following criteria:

- Graded and cut areas through surrounding terrain (e.g., hills or gorges), such as those resulting from road construction
- Areas that appear to have large amounts of fill
- Areas previously impacted by construction of utilities, drainage ditches, streets or other obvious areas of significant earth movement
- Areas including poorly drained soils and wetlands
- Areas having slopes greater than 12 percent

Areas of archaeological potential and high sensitivity are identified based on the following criteria:

- Undisturbed areas that are environmentally sensitive with relatively level well-drained soils or in the vicinity of potable water such as springs, streams or creeks (these characteristics typify known site locations in the region)
- Known archaeological site locations within or adjacent to the Project area
- Map-documented structure locations identified within or immediately adjacent to the Project area

A testing strategy was devised in May 2024 with Chronicle Heritage, GEI, and PSEG Long Island. It was determined that a STP survey was necessary in the Project area where below ground disturbance are likely to occur and for any laydown or staging areas that are inside archaeologically sensitive areas as determined by NYS CRIS. This determination led to a discontinuous study area, especially in the eastern section of the Project area. STPs were hand dug at regular 15-m (50-ft) intervals and screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh as per New York State standards. Soils were matched to Munsell® color charts and sieved through ¼-inch hardware screens. The STPs were backfilled to natural contour upon completion.

4.1 Laboratory Analysis

Recovered cultural materials are stored at Chronicle Heritage Buffalo Office for processing and analysis. Processing of recovered artifacts follows guidelines elaborated in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections)

and in the NYAC (1994) *Standards and Curation of Archaeological Collections* document. Standard archaeological procedures of cleaning and storage were also followed, with provenience information kept with artifacts at all times.

Nonmetal and nonorganic items were washed in tap water, allowed to air dry, and separated by major material class (e.g., ceramics, glass, tools). Soil or other debris was removed from metal objects with brushes and picks. No particular issues of conservation were observed among the collected items. After the artifacts were categorized by form and type, they were placed in clean plastic bags with identification and provenience information recorded in waterproof ink. For identification of historical materials, reference guides, including Noël Hume (1969), South (1977), and Miller (2000), and excavation reports such as Grimm's (1970) Fort Ligonier Monograph were consulted. The artifacts were subdivided into categories such as a blue transfer-printed pearlware body fragment, a molded aqua bottle glass fragment, or a wire nail.

5 Field Reconnaissance and Sensitivity Assessment

The field survey of the APE was conducted in August 2024 by Chronicle Heritage archaeologists. A total of 272 STPs were dug. The location of STPs is presented in Figure 5-1 through Figure 5-10 and the shovel test log is in Appendix B. Photographs taken of the APE are presented in Appendix A, with photograph angles indicated on Figure 5-11. Field crews encountered a variety of typical roadside vegetation types and conditions including lawns, berms, sidewalks, brush and hedges, and mature trees with heavy root systems (See Appendix B, Photograph A-1 through Photograph A-5). Some areas were excluded from testing because of the existing underground utilities (Appendix B, Photograph A-6 through Photograph A-8). These areas were avoided for both safety considerations and as part of a testing strategy to avoid previously disturbed areas and concentrate testing on undisturbed soils. Fifteen STPs were positive for historic artifacts. Most artifacts date from the nineteenth century (Table 5-1). No significant deposits were encountered to indicate subsurface features or archaeological sites within the APE.

Artifacts collected in this survey were diffuse across the APE. Most date to the nineteenth century. Some of the older pieces, such as the one piece of pearlware found in STP120, were also found with more modern items like clear bottle glass. Items like clear and amber bottle glass, asphalt, and plastic were noted in the field but were not collected and not reported as positive STPs in the results table (Appendix B).

Overall, this assemblage is typical of a roadside project, with highly fragmented items of a range of temporal production periods found together in one stratum. There were no STPs that had a significant concentration of artifacts suggesting feature like a midden or an infilled subsurface structure like an outhouse or basement. No artifacts of Indigenous origins were found.

Table 5-1. Summary of Artifacts Collected During the Phase 1B Survey

STP	Level	Artifact Type	Date range
74	1	1 square nail, machine cut	Nineteenth century
89	1	Whiteware??	1820–present
91	1	3 square nails, machine cut	Nineteenth century
91	1	1 ferrous metal object, probable triangular file blade	–
91	1	1 red clay pipe stem	–

STP	Level	Artifact Type	Date range
91	1	3 refined earthenware, one blue transfer print, two whiteware	1820–present
97	1	1 bolt, ferrous metal	–
97	1	1 decorative metal hook, zinc alloy	–
102	1	2 square nails, machine cut	Nineteenth century
102	1	2 ferrous metal objects, unidentified	–
105	1	1 nail	Nineteenth century
		1 screw	Twentieth century
106	1	Lens of slag and coal ash, brick (uncollected), unidentified metal impasse at the base	–
107	1	1 nonvitreous porcelain; screw, glass, brick (not retained)	Nineteenth century
110	1	8 light aqua glass bottle, blown into mold	Late nineteenth century
111	1	1 undecorated whiteware fragment	1820–present
120	1	2 clear curved glass	–
120	1	1 refined white earthenware, pearlware, undecorated	1775–1840
120	2	1 semivitreous china	Mid-to-late nineteenth century
125	1	3 clear bottle glass, two necks, one body sherd. One neck has depressed dot pattern, one decorative flange lip	
125	1	1 light olive bottle glass, body sherd	
127	1	1 shard of clear glass bottle with "John Lellmann & Co Greenport Sag Harbor LI" embossed	
127	1	1 square nail	Nineteenth century
143	2	1 semi-vitreous china fragment, undecorated	Early twentieth century
207	1	1 undecorated pearlware	1775–1840

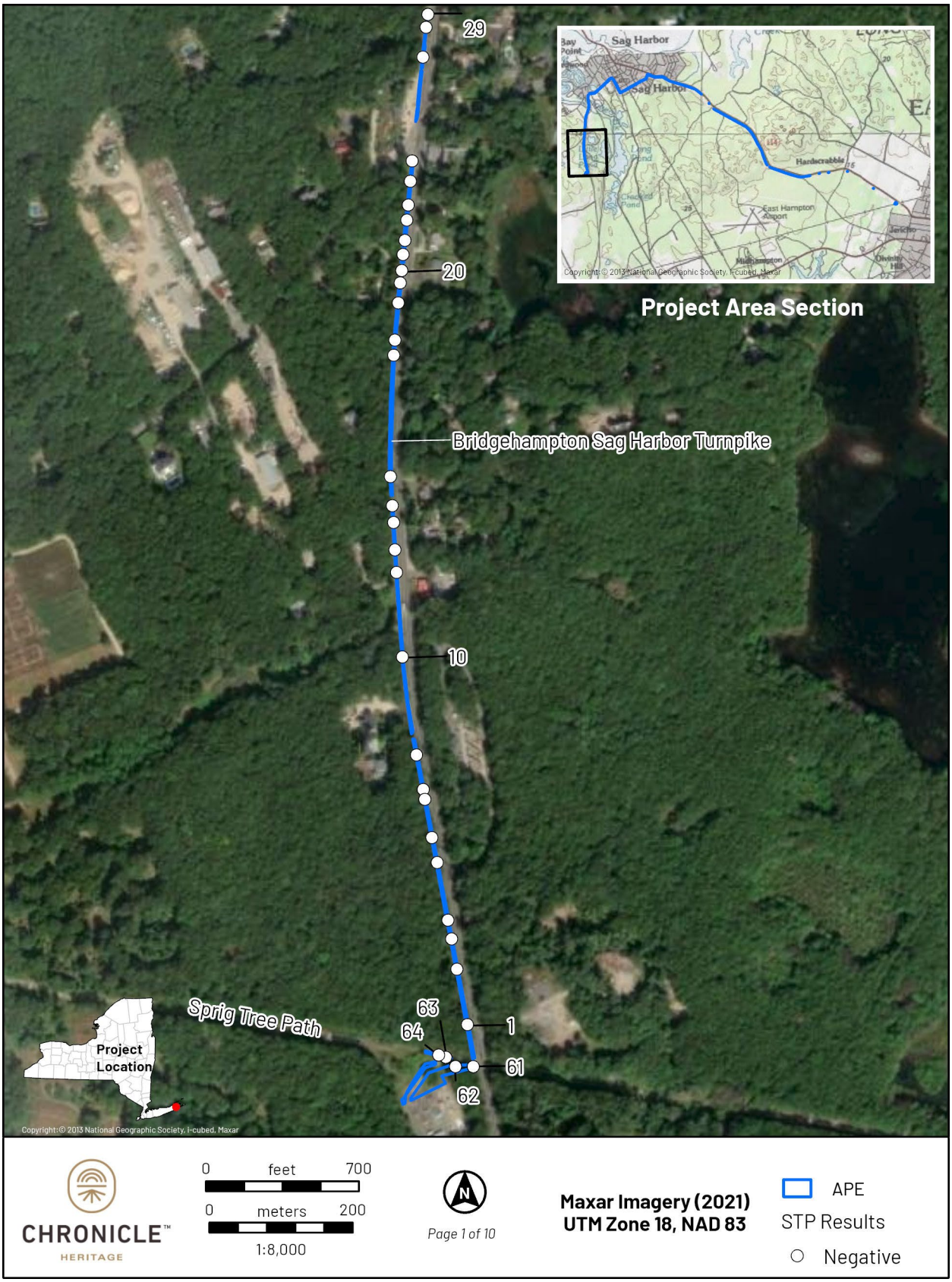

Figure 5-1. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (1 of 10).

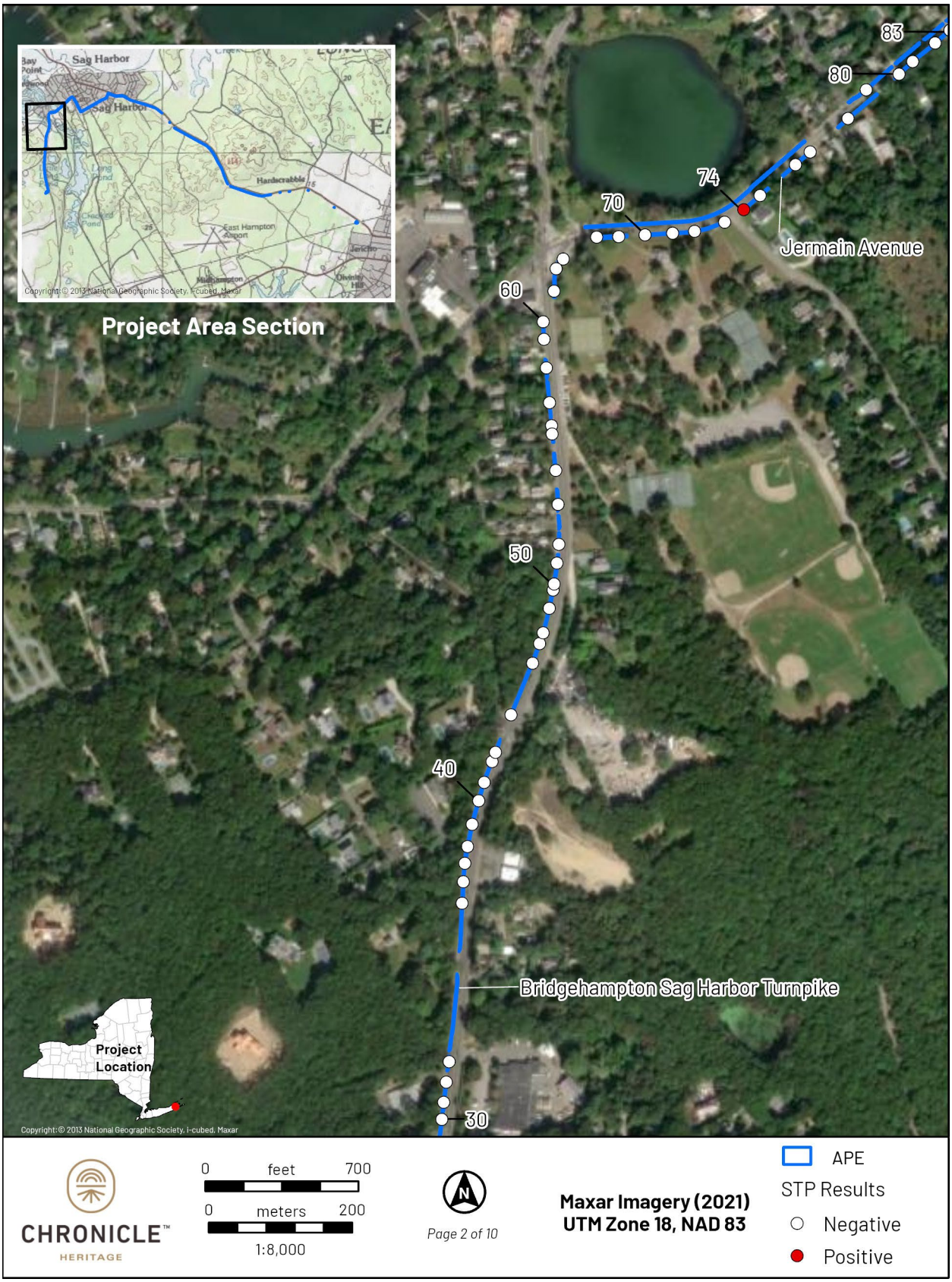

Figure 5-2. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (2 of 10).

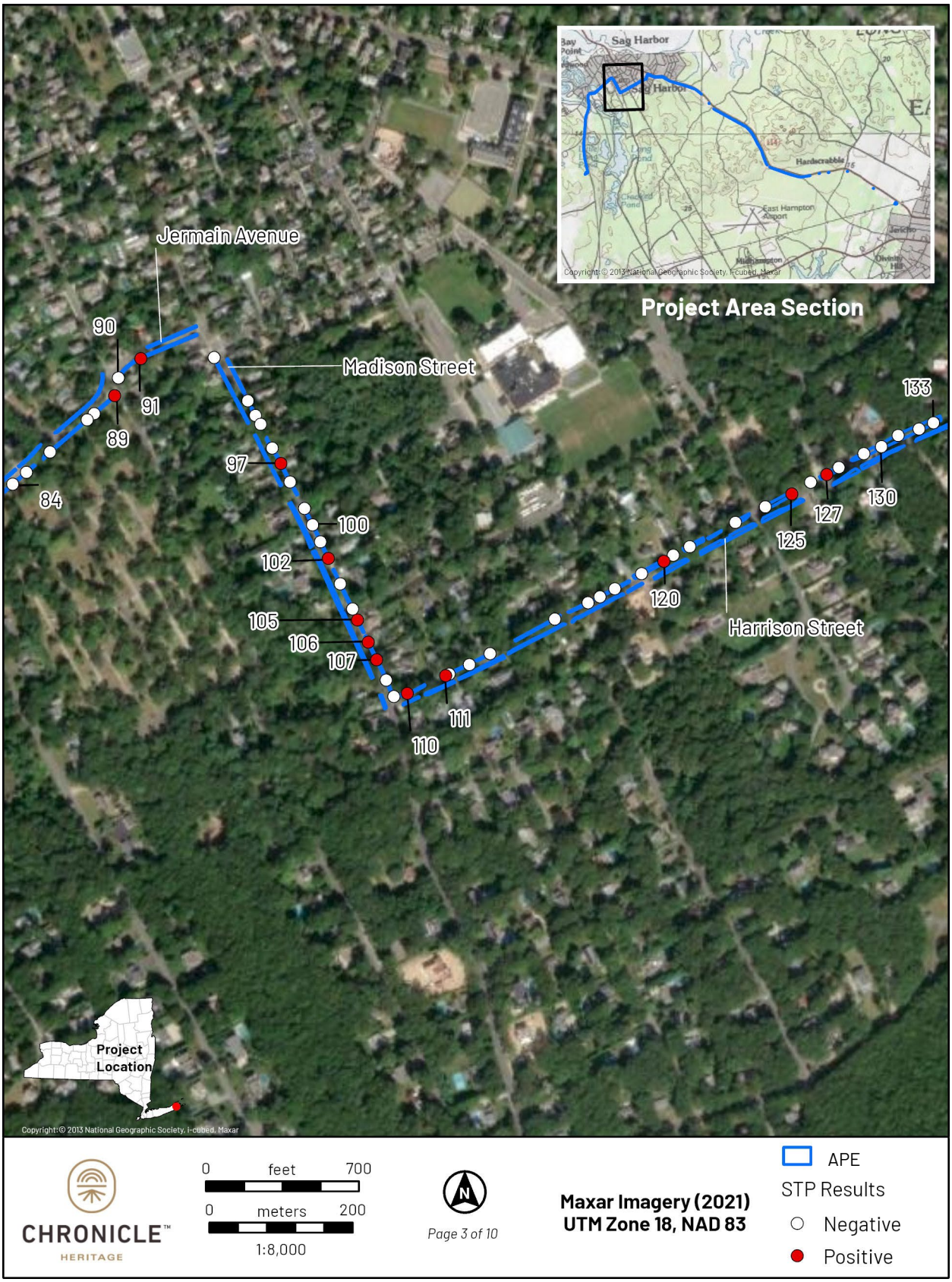

Figure 5-3. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (3 of 10).

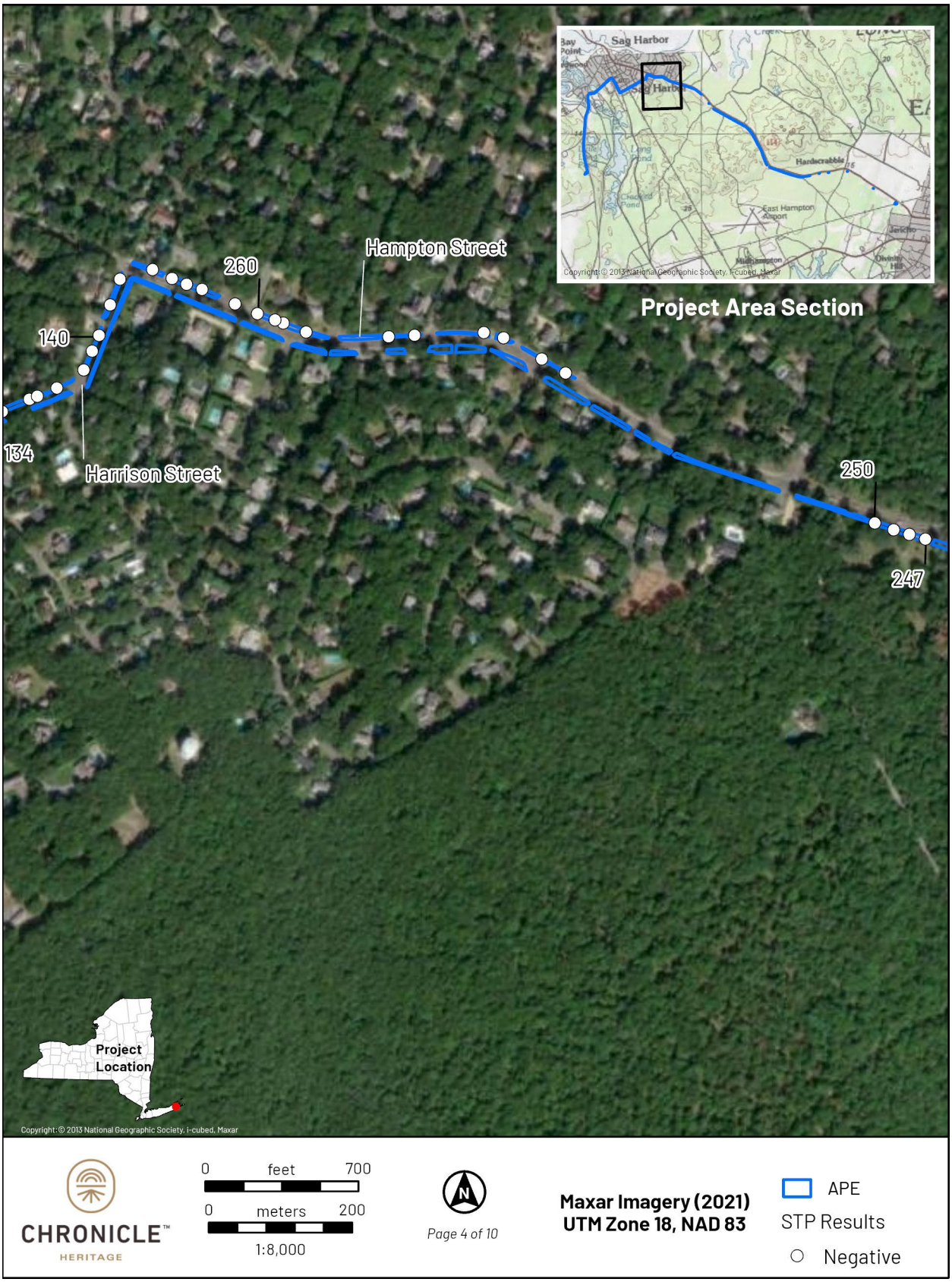

Figure 5-4. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (4 of 10).

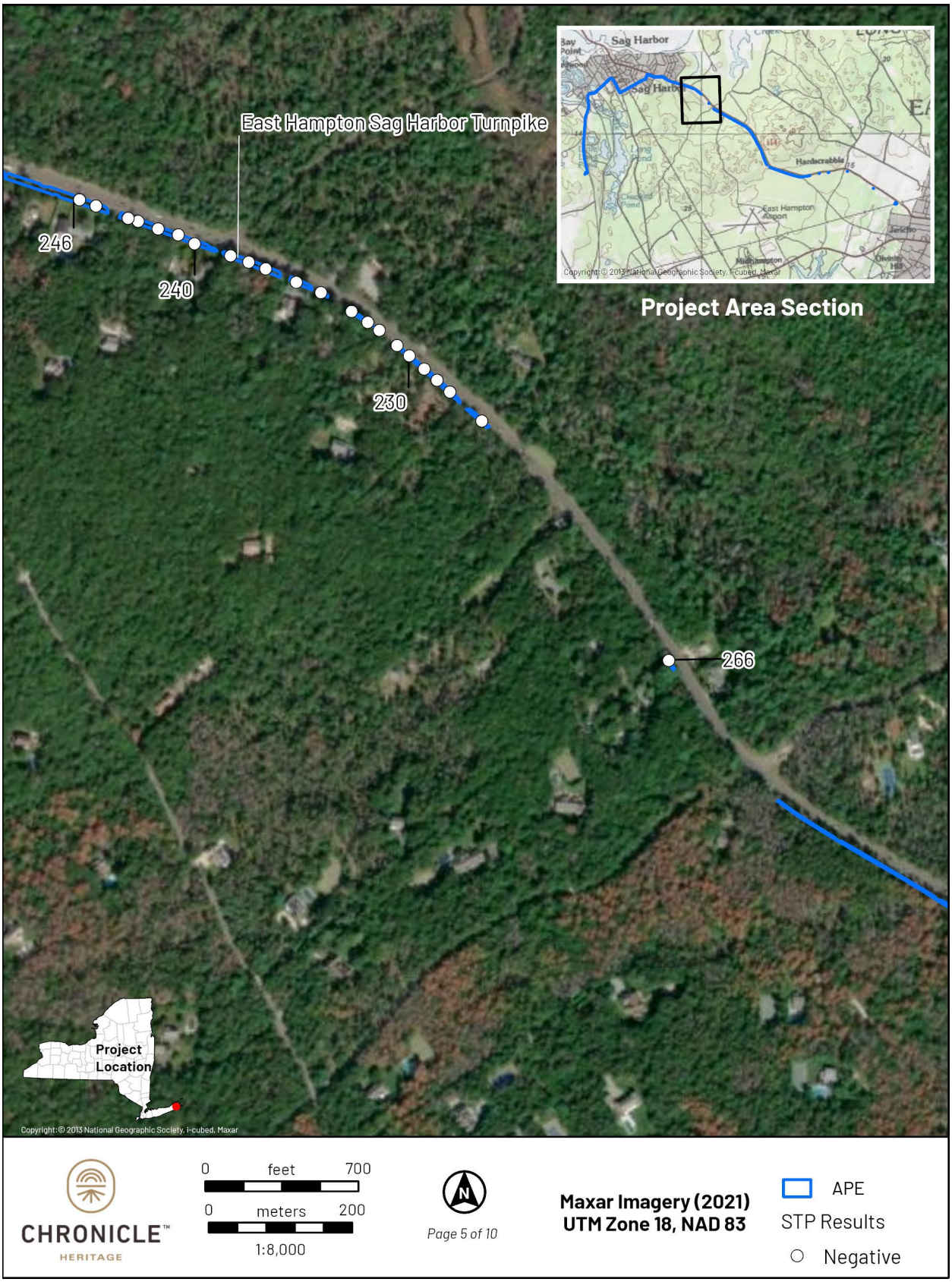

Figure 5-5. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (5 of 10).

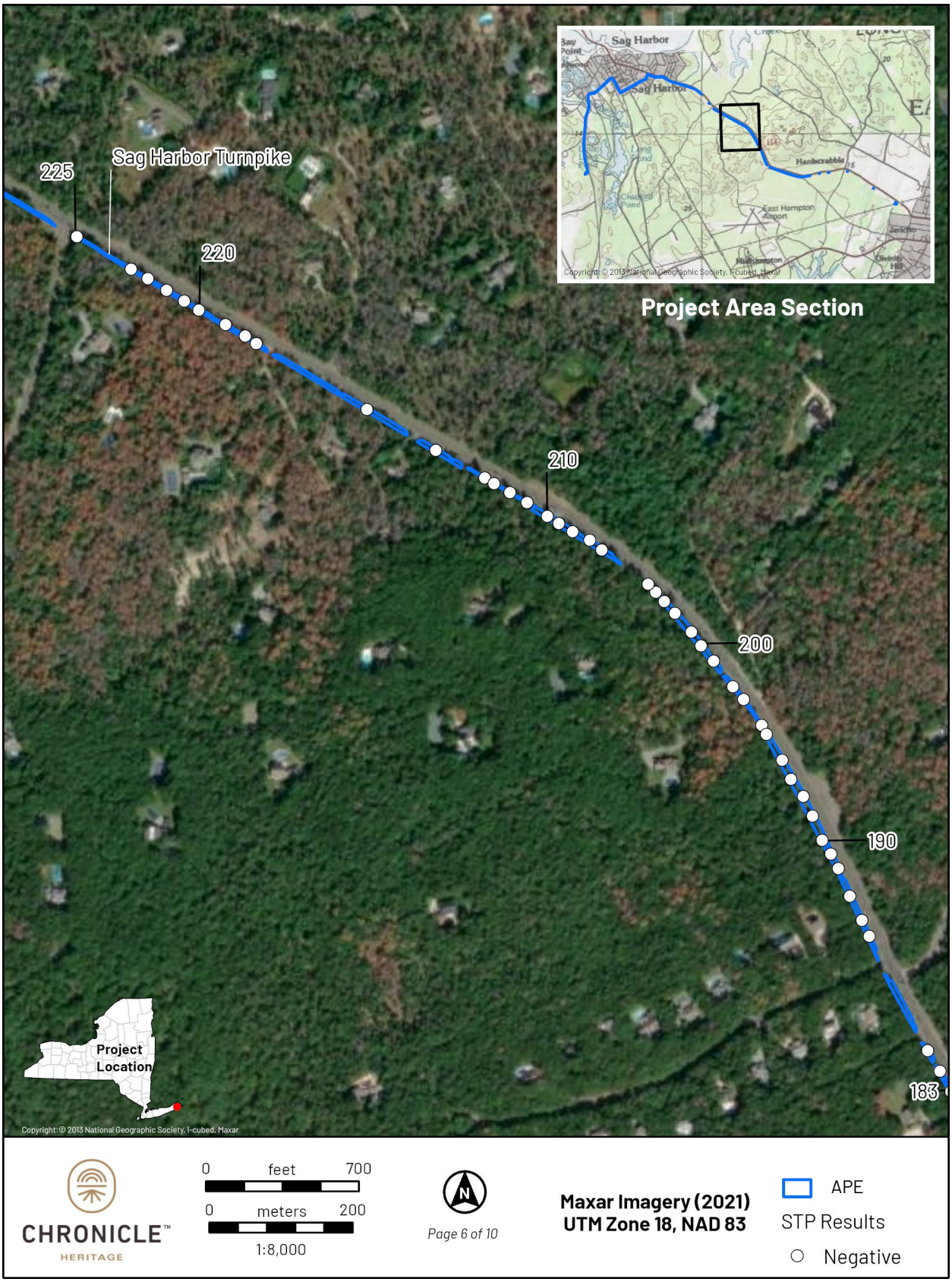

Figure 5-6. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (6 of 10).

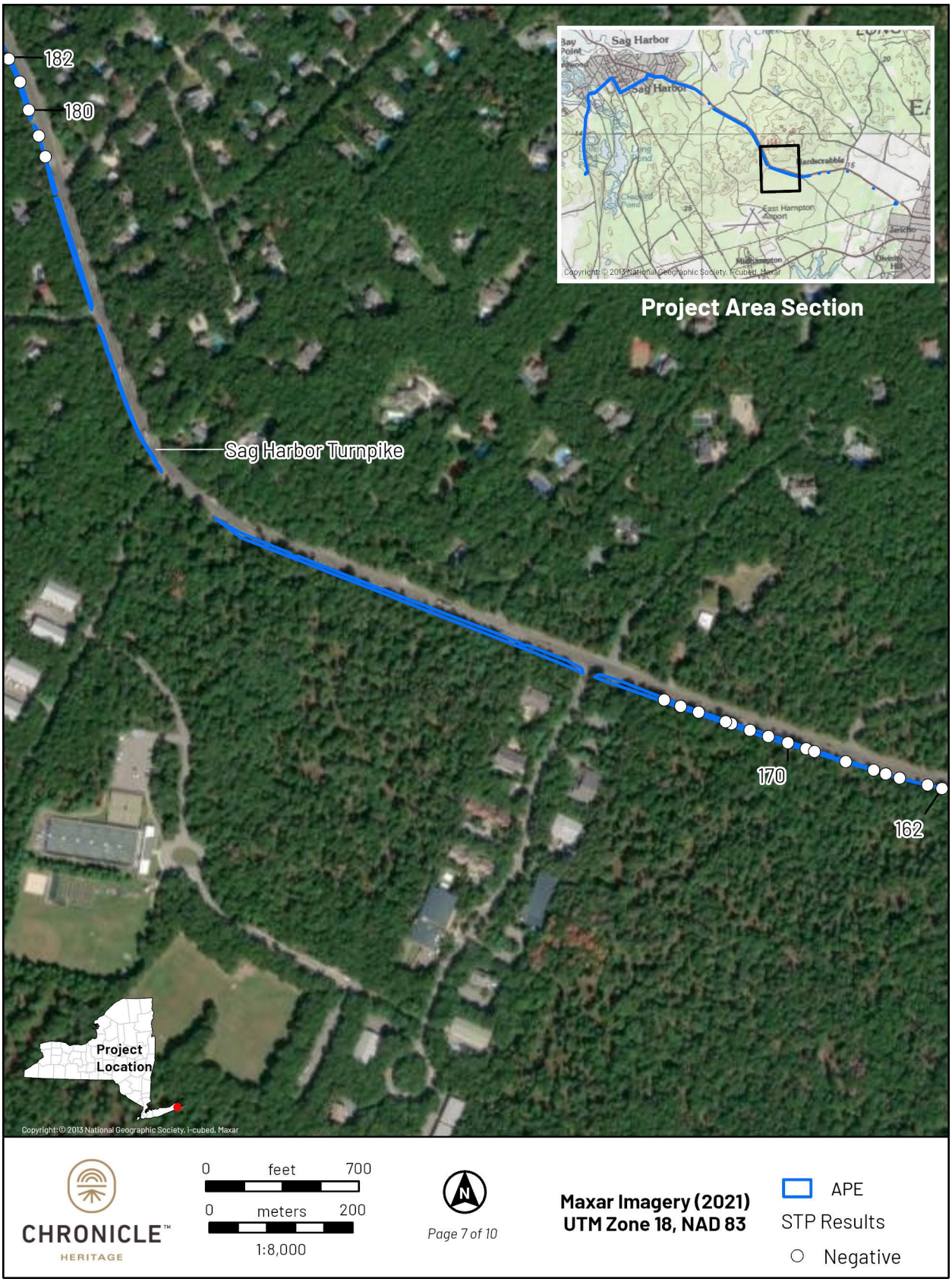

Figure 5-7. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (7 of 10).

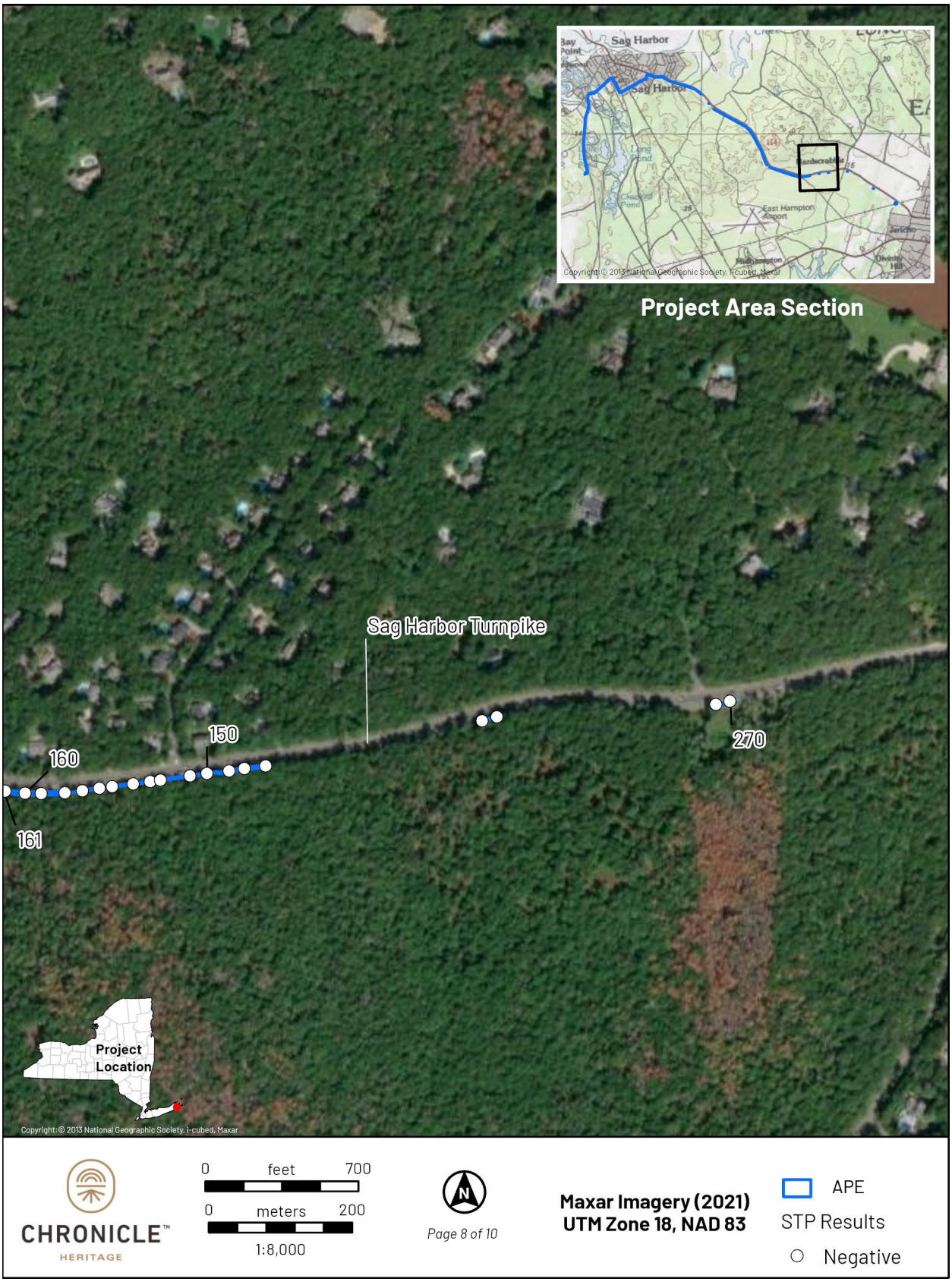

Figure 5-8. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (8 of 10).

Figure 5-9. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (9 of 10).

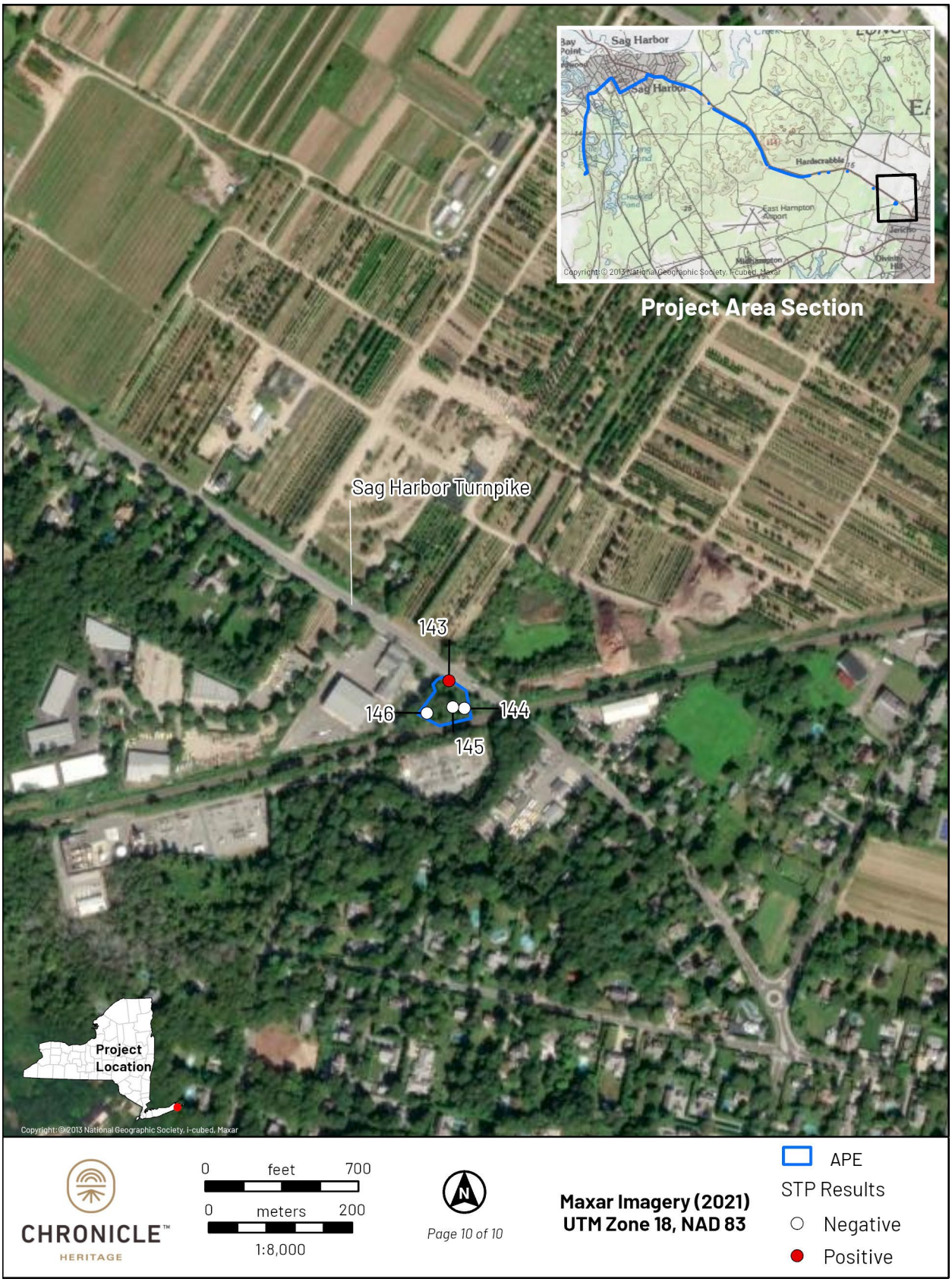

Figure 5-10. Results of Phase 1B survey on a satellite image (10 of 10).

Figure 5-11. Aerial photograph (2024) with Photo angles for Appendix A (aerial source: ESRI 2024).

6 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Phase 1 survey conducted for this investigation indicated the proposed buried transmission line Project will not impact any Indigenous and Euro-American archaeological sites. The proposed transmission line corridor follows previously installed utilities and is within developed areas of the Town of Southampton, Village of Sag Harbor, Town of East Hampton, and surrounding areas. This has led to previous disturbances within the APE and has negatively impacted the preservation of archaeological sites in the area. Because of this, no further archaeological work is recommended.

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Appendix A. Photographs

Photograph A-1. Sample view of the ground conditions along Route 79, facing south. Note the locations of STPs (pink flags) in foreground and crew in background (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-2. View of typical conditions along Main Street in the Village of Sag Harbor. Image shows the type of landscaping in this part of the APE (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-3. APE along Route 114 adjacent to parklands (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-4. View of the APE along Hampton Street (Route 114) in the Village of Sag Harbor. Note the anthropogenic landscape features including retaining wall, utility tie-ins, and poles (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-5. Western side of Route 79, taken from the southwestern terminus of the APE, facing north. Area not tested because of the number of underground utilities (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-6. Utilities and sidewalk along Jermain Avenue in the Village of Sag Harbor precluded the area from testing in this survey (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-7. Southern side of Harrison Street with utility mark-outs showing buried gas line (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-8. Gas main cap in gravel (left foreground) indicates buried utilities on Hampton Street (Route 114). Opposite side of the street tested in this survey (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-9. Location of STP 74 and STP 75 on lawn of historic property at 34 Jermain Ave (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-10. Location of STP 110 through STP 113 on Harrison Street (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-11. View of utilities, developments and limited space of the ROW on southeastern side of Jermain Avenue (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-12. Example of cable utility exposed in STP 103 (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-13. View of gas and telephone utilities on southern side of Route 114, west of Goodfriend Drive (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-14. Small testable area on southern side of guardrail, southern side of Route 114. Utility pole and sloping ground surface in middle ground (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-15. View of telephone utility, manhole cover, and water drain on southern side of Route 114, write-off area (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-16. Gas main mark-out (yellow flags) on southern side of Harrison Street. Reflector poles mark the edge of the ROW and narrowness in some areas (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-17. View showing gas main on eastern side of Harrison Street Extension showing narrowness of ROW (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-18. View of manhole cover and electrical boxes (and meter) on southern side of Route 114; write-off area (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-19. View of telephone line under grass on southern side of Route 114; write-off area (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-20. STP 271 in progress; note graded landscape and farm on other side of road (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

Photograph A-21. View of substation access road (left) and cleared ROW (right); note difference in elevation and presence of poles and regrowth between (Chronicle Heritage, August 2024).

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Appendix B.
STP Log

Table B-1. STP Log

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
1	1	0–11	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
1	2	11–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
1	3	40–45	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
2	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
2	2	15–29	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
2	3	29–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	30% rounded cobbles 1–4 inch
3	1	0–20	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
3	2	20–21	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
3	3	21–35	10YR 5/3	BR	SA CL	NCM
4	1	0–8	10YR 2/1	BLK	SA LO	Bottle glass, other recent modern garbage
4	2	8–50	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	Mottled/mixed with lighter and darker pockets, amber bottle glass, tin foil; disturbed/impasse
5	1	0–7	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
5	2	7–23	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
5	3	23–36	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	mottled with 10YR 5/4 (YL BR), 10% cobbles
6	1	0–9	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	amber bottle glass
6	2	9–20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
6	3	20–40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
7	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	amber bottle glass
7	2	10–20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7	3	20–38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
8	1	0–14	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
8	2	14–34	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
9	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
9	2	10–23	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	mottled with 10YR 5/2 (GR BR)

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
9	3	23–28	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR); highly compacted 10% gravel; disturbed/impasse
10	1	0–7	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
10	2	7–20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
10	3	20–34	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
11	1	0–25	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
11	2	25–35	10YR 3/6	DK YL BR	DK YL BR	NCM
12	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
12	2	15–33	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
12	3	33–41	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	compact with 15% cobbles
13	1	0–5	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	LO	disturbed/impasse
14	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	clear bottle glass
14	2	10–24	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15	1	0–9	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
15	2	9–25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15	3	25–35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
16	1	0–6	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
16	2	6–14	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
16	3	14–35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
17	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
17	2	18–41	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	15% cobbles
18	1	0–15	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SI CL LO	NCM
18	2	15–35	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	brick fragment among small gravel
19	1	0–21	10YR 6/3	PALE BR	SA	NCM
19	2	21–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
20	1	0–21	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
20	2	21–31	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
21	1	0–30	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	30% small pebbles; disturbed impasse
22	1	0–20	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
22	2	20–50	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SI CL LO	NCM
23	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
23	2	15–32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
24	1	0–18	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
24	2	18–30	10YR 6/2	LT BR GR	SA	NCM
25	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
25	2	30–43	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	cobbles and pebbles in matrix (10%)
26	1	0–9	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
26	2	9–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	5% gravel
27	1	0–19	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
27	2	19–32	10YR 6/2	LT BR GR	SA	gravel; pebbles
28	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
28	2	15–25	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
29	1	0–36	10YR 6/2	LT GR BR	SA LO	bottle glass; plastic
29	2	36–46	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
30	1	0–7	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SI CL LO	NCM
30	2	7–35	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	20% gravel; cobbles
31	1	0–12	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
31	2	12–30	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	30% pebbles/cobbles
32	1	0–16	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
32	2	16–30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
33	1	0–22	10YR 6/2	LT BR GR	SA	gravel; old copper pipes (?) at ~18cm
33	2	22–34	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
34	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	some inclusion of 10YR 5/6 (YL BR); previously disturbed

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
34	2	20–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	10% cobbles
35	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
35	2	15–34	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
36	1	0–15	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
36	2	15–35	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
37	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	plastic; bottle glass
37	2	10–24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
37	3	24–47	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
39	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
39	2	15–38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	15% pebbles/cobbles
40	1	0–20	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
40	2	20–45	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	20% gravel
41	1	0–21	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	asphalt
41	2	21–44	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
42	1	0–14	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
42	2	14–30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
43	1	0–22	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed with 10YR 6/1(GR) sand
43	2	22–38	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	sterile, no pebbles, brought in as fill
44	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
44	2	15–30	10YR 6/8	BR YL	SA LO	20% gravel; cobbles
45	1	0–17	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	bottle glass; clear plastic
45	2	17–30	10YR 4/2	DL GR BR	SA LO	NCM
45	3	30–41	10YR 4/6	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
46	1	0–19	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	LO	NCM
46	2	19–30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
47	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	10% pebbles/rounded gravel

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
47	2	30–48	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	sterile looking; possibly brought in during work on drainage nearby
48	1	0–9	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	clear bottle glass
48	2	9–20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
49	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
49	2	10–25	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
49	3	25–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	LO	NCM
50	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
50	2	15–30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
51	1	0–30	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
51	2	30–40	10YR 6/8	BR YL	SA LO	5% gravel
52	1	0–13	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	tempered glass fragment
52	2	13–38	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
52	3	38–49	10YR 4/6	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
53	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
53	2	30–48	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	sterile looking; potentially fill brought in?
54	1	0–56	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed/disturbed; also some 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR) and 10YR 2/1 (BLK); asphalt
55	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
55	2	10–30	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
56	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	NCM
56	2	20–30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
57	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	25% pebbles
57	2	18–32	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	striped fills/compacted (bands of 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR) and 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) - disturbed
58	1	0–36	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	disturbed/fill; also 10YR 2/1 (BLK); 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR)
58	2	36–46	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
59	1	0–10	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
59	2	10–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI CL LO	amber bottle glass shard
59	3	30–40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
60	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
60	2	28–48	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	no inclusions (could be fill brought in for utility or road/sidewalk prep)
61	1	0–24	10YR 6/3	PALE BR	SA LO	NCM
61	2	24–40	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	NCM
62		0–27	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
63	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	plastic
63	2	23–36	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	sterile construction fill; disturbed/impasse
64	1	0–44	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
64	2	44–59	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	disturbed/impasse
65	1	0–16	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	LO	NCM
65	2	16–39	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	NCM
66	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
66	2	15–28	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	NCM
66	3	28–43	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	20% cobbles/pebbles
67	1	0–41	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed/disturbed, lens of 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR), pockets of light brown/ gray, amber bottle glass and plastic
67	2	41–51	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
68	1	0–17	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	LO	NCM
68	2	17–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
69	1	0–17	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	LO	NCM
69	2	17–23	5YR 5/3	RD BR	CL LO	NCM
69	3	23–32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
69	4	32–39	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	NCM
70	1	0–21	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	black plastic

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
70	2	21–37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
71	1	0–23	10YR 6/2	LT BR GR	SA LO	NCM
71	2	23–43	10YR 8/4	V PALE BR	SA	3% pebbles
72	1	0–28	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	slants down toward road, 38cm
72	2	28–48	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
73	1	0–34	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
73	2	34–49	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
74	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
74	2	23–40	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	5% pebbles (IS THIS POSITIVE PER ORIGINAL FORMAT?)
75	1	0–41	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
75	2	41–46	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	root impasse
76	1	0–18	10YR 4/3	BR	LO	NCM
76	2	18–24	10YR 2/1	BLK	OTHER	slag
76	3	24–39	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
77	1	0–16	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	LO	NCM
77	2	16–18				old asphalt
77	3	18–46	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
78	1	0–23	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
78	2	23–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
79	1	0–24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	blue plastic; brick fragment (~3cm long)
79	2	24–36	10YR 6/2	LT BR GR	SA LO	NCM
79	3	36–46	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
80	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mottled with 10YR 6/2 (LT BR GR) and 10YR 5/6 (YL BR)
80	2	28–46	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	5% pebbles
81	1	0–24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	LO	asphalt chunks
81	2	24–51	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
82	1	0–21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
82	2	21–37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
83	1	0–27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	LO	NCM
83	2	27–43	10YR 6/8	BR YL	SA LO	NCM
84	1	0–19	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
84	2	19–23	10YR 2/1	BLK	SA LO	gravel; coal (?); amber and clear bottle glass
84	3	23–38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
85	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
85	2	23–37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
86	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
86	2	18–40	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles/cobbles
87	1	0–17	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	CL LO	NCM
87	2	17–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	CL LO	NCM
88	1	0–27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
88	2	27–42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
89	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
89	2	20–34	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
90	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
90	2	28–46	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles
91	1	0–23	10YR 7/1	LT GR	SA LO	1 file; 3 nails; pipe stem; 2 ceramics; clam shell (not collected)
91	2	23–52	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
91	3	52–67	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
92	1	0–27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	CL LO	NCM
92	2	27–41	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
93	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	15% pebbles
93	2	33–50	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	5% pebbles

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
94	1	0–20	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
94	2	20–32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
95	1	0–14	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
95	2	14–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
96	1	0–16	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
96	2	16–33	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	1 very rusty cut nail
97	1	0–22	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	metal decorative object; metal fastener
97	2	22–32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
98	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	15% pebbles
98	2	30–46	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	NCM
99	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
99	2	20–45	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	oxidized metal
100	1	0–22	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
100	2	22–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
101	1	0–22	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
101	2	22–35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
102	1	0–45	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	bricks; 2 cut nails; 2 metal objects; slate roof tiles
102	2	45–55	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
103	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA	disturbed/impasse
103	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
103	2	15–32	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	lens of slag and coal ash
103	3	32–48	10YR 5/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
103	4	48–59	10YR 6/3	PALE BR	SA LO	disturbed/impasse
104	1	0–28	10YR 3/3	DK BR	LO	NCM
104	2	28–50	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
105	1	0–32	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
105	2	32–50	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
107	1	0–20	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	CL LO	NCM
107	2	20–55	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	bricks; a shaped stone
107	3	55–70	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SI CL LO	pipe in situ ~1-inch diameter, oriented E-W
108	1	0–51	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
108	2	51–61	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
109	1	0–26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	disturbed/impasse
110	1	0–21	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	bottle finish and pieces
110	2	21–34	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
111	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	1 Undecorated Whiteware Fragment
111	2	13–28	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	NCM
111	3	28–38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	5% pebbles
112	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
112	2	20–35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
113	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
113	2	15–32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel; abandoned metal pipe running vertically along edge of hole; 1 shard broken clear glass
114	1	0–38	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	10YR 5/6 (YL BR), 10YR 6/2 (LT BR GR), 10YR 5/4 (YL BR) striped/layered fills; disturbed impasse
115	1	0–27	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
115	2	27–39	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
116	1	0–25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
116	2	25–41	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
117	1	0–9	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
117	2	9–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	10% gravel; a few pebbles
118	1	0–25	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
118	2	25–35	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
119	1	0–40	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
119	1	0–25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	whiteware; hurricane glass
119	2	40–50	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	shards of broken glass; rusted nail
119	2	25–49	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
121	1	0–38	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	asphalt; mixed sediment colors, near gas tie-in
121	2	38–50	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
122	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
122	2	10–36	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	3% pebbles
123	1	0–16	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
123	2	16–21				asphalt impasse
123	3	21–37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	5% gravel
124	1	0–43	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	10YR 6/2 (LT BR GR), 10YR 7/2 (LT GR), 10YR 4/4 (DK BR YL) striped/pocketed fills
124	2	43–58	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	not confident if subsoil; no pebbles in matrix; next to push pile
125	1	0–55	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	bottle finish (artistic?); disturbed; mixed soils; brick
126	1	0–10	10YR 7/3	V PALE BR	SA	fill
126	2	10–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	buried A
126	3	20–37	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	rusted nail; thin glass
127	1	0–25	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
127	2	25–41	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
128	1	0–63	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed with 10YR 6/2 (LT BR GR) and 10YR 5/4 (YL BR)
128	2	63–72	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	sterile construction fill
129	1	0–33	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	bottle glass; clear plastic; black plastic utility line in wall of test at 20cm
129	2	33–47	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
130	1	0–26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
130	2	26–38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
131	1	0–10	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	NCM
131	2	10–18	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
131	3	18–35	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
132	1	0–16	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
132	2	16–35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
132	3	35–42	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
133	1	0–20	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
133	2	20–36	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	small pebbles and shell inclusions. On hilltop. Could be fill from when cement curb was installed, but appears natural.
134	1	0–35	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	mixed/disturbed; mottled with grayish brown, clear bottle glass; asphalt
134	2	35–45	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
135	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
135	2	15–40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
136	1	0–20	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	NCM
136	2	20–36	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	small shell fragments, pebbles
137	1	0–23	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	concrete block; large rounded cobble; 3 wire nails
137	2	23–34	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
138	1	0–17	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
138	2	17–41	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
139	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
139	2	23–41	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
141	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	styrofoam
141	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
141	2	15–35	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
141	2	15–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
142	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 5/8 (YL BR) and 10YR 6/4 (LT YL BR); asphalt imclusions; disturbed/impasse

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
143	1	0–21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	CL	NCM
143	2	21–37	7.5YR 6/3	LT BR	CL LO	white porcelain fragment
144	1	0–13	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	bolt, nut (not collected)
144	2	13–30	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
145	1	0–8	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
145	2	8–17	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	pebbles; cobbles
146	1	0–10	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
146	2	10–17	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	cobbles; solid subsoil
147	1	0–28	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	NCM
147	2	27–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
148	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	5% cobbles/pebbles
148	2	23–33	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	15% cobbles/pebbles
149	1	0–25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	5% pebbles
149	2	25–33	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	10% cobbles/pebbles
150	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
150	2	10–30	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	15% pebbles/cobbles
151	1	0–8	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
151	2	8–18	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
152	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	CL	NCM
152	2	13–33	7.5YR 6/3	LT BR	SA LO	broken glass shards
153	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK BR BR	SA LO	mixed fills with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/4 (YL BR)
153	2	28–38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	15% pebbles/cobbles
154	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	layed fills with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/2 (GR BR)
154	2	28–36	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	10% cobbles/pebbles
155	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
155	2	20–23	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
155	3	23–35	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	NCM
156	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
156	2	13–30	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	10% cobbles
157	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
157	2	13–23	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
158	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	highly disturbed; with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/4 (YL BR)
159	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
159	2	10–23	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	15% pebbles/cobbles
160	1	0–25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	highly disturbed; with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/4 (YL BR)
161	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
161	2	23–30	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	15% pebbles/cobbles
162	1	0–16	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	CL LO	NCM
162	2	16–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	broken glass shards
163	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
163	2	20–36	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	NCM
163	3	36–44	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles/cobbles
164	1	0–26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
164	2	26–37	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
165	1	0–25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
165	2	25–31	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	NCM; root impasse
166	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
166	2	18–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles/cobbles
167	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
167	2	18–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	NCM
168	1	0–7	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	CL LO	NCM
168	2	7–29	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	broken glass shards

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
169	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
169	2	10–28	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	15% pebbles/cobbles
170	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
170	2	10–30	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles/cobbles
171	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
171	2	10–23	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
172	1	0–14	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
172	2	14–27	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	NCM
172	3	27–40	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% pebbles/cobbles
173	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	striped fills with10YR 5/4 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/6 (YL BR); disturbed/impasse
174	1	0–12	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
174	2	12–37	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
175	1	0–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed fills, mainly 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR); nervous about utilities; disturbed impasse
176	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
176	2	33–45	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
177	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
177	2	15–23	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
177	3	23–38	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
178	1	0–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 5/4 (YL BR); filling activity for roadway; disturbed/impasse
179	1	0–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 5/2 (GR BR); this fill is associated with the construction of the roadway; disturbed/impasse
180	1	0–36	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
180	2	36–46	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	shards of broken glass; brick fragment
181	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	40% pebbles/cobbles
181	2	33–40	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	50% pebbles/cobbles; disturbed/impasse

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
182	1	0–24	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
182	2	24–40	10YR 5/8	Y; BR	SA	NCM
183	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
183	2	33–45	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	15% pebbles/cobbles
184	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
184	2	33–45	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	5% pebbles/cobbles
185	1	0–24	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
185	2	24–43	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	1 shard clear glass; 5% gravel
186	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
186	2	20–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
187	1	0–34	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed with 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR) and grayish brown; clear plastic; disturbed
187	1	0–26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	glass
187	2	26–33	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
188	1	0–23	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
188	2	23–44	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	shards of clear, amber and green glass
189	1	0–15	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
189	2	15–18	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	60% cobbles/pebbles; disturbed/impasse
190	1	0–21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	asphalt
190	2	21–32	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
191	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
191	2	18–28	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
192	1	0–23	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
192	2	23–36	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	20% gravel and pebbles
193	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
193	2	28–35	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
194	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	plastic, styrofoam

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
194	2	18–30	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
195	1	0–21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
195	2	21–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
196	1	0–21	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
196	2	21–36	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
197	1	0–22	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	3 clear bottle glass; 1 clear flat glass; plastic
197	2	22–32	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
198	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 7/2 (LT GR) sand in matrix; 10% cobbles; disturbed/impasse
199	1	0–7	10YR 2/1	BLK	SA LO	lens of asphalt/slag and garbage on surface
199	2	7–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	2 pieces green bottle glass; 2 pieces clear bottle glass; 80's pulltab; plastic
199	3	23–33	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
200	1	0–21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	20% cobbles
200	2	21–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	60% cobbles/pebbles
201	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
201	2	15–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	20% gravel/pebbles
202	1	0–20	10YR 6/3	PALE BR	SA LO	disturbed/impasse
203	1	0–33	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR); 40% cobbles/pebbles; disturbed/impasse
204	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	asphalt; 3 pieces of clear bottle glass
204	2	30–42	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
205	1	0–13	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
205	2	13–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	20% gravel/pebbles
206	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
206	2	23–42	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
207	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	crushed Budweiser can
207	2	18–31	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
208	1	0–15	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
208	2	15–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	10% gravel
209	1	0–27	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
209	2	27–36	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
210	1	0–10	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
210	2	10–29	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
211	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	3 pieces clear flat glass
211	2	18–32	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
212	1	0–45	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed with 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR); some gravelly pockets, plastic; disturbed/impasse
213	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
213	2	28–35	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
214	1	0–21	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
214	2	21–35	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
215	1	0–19	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
215	2	19–33	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	small spot of pale gray soil
216	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed deposit; piece of tire rubber
216	2	28–42	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
217	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	with 10YR 7/2 (LT GR) sand in matrix; 10% cobbles;
217	2	28–35	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
218	1	0–18	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
218	2	18–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
219	1	0–27	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	7 small pieces green bottle glass; 1 amber glass; plastic
219	2	27–43	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
220	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
220	2	18–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
221	1	0–18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	abrupt interface; area has been disturbed

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
221	2	18–30	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
222	1	0–27	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
222	2	27–38	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
223	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
223	2	29–33	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
224	1	0–24	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	plastic bottle cap
224	2	24–38	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
225	1	0–36	10YR 5//4	YL BR	SI CL LO	compacted; asphalt down to base; stopped due to utilities nearby; impasse
226	1	0–20	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
226	2	20–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel
227	1	0–28	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL LO	with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR); mechanically compacted fill; disturbed/impasse
228	1	0–10	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	disturbed/impasse
229	1	0–44	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed with some 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR) and 10YR 2/1 (BLK); white plastic pieces
230	1	0–33	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL LO	with 10YR 5/6 (YL BR) and 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR); mechanically compacted fill; disturbed/impasse
231	1	0–13	10YR 2/1	BLK	SA LO	pea gravel just under sod; drainage channel?
231	2	13–17	10YR 3/1	V DK GR	SA LO	clear plastic; disturbed/impasse
232	1	0–22	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
232	2	22–32	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
233	1	0–18	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
233	2	18–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	20% gravel; asphalt chunks
234	1	0–20	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
234	2	20–36	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	with 10YR 7/1 (LT GR); fill
235	1	0–31	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	soda bottle cap, clear plastic fragment
235	2	31–44	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
236	1	0–46	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed/disturbed; 2 pieces amber glass; 1 clear bottle glass; 2 pieces clear hard plastic; disturbed/impasse
237	1	0–33	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	striped/layered fills with 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR), 10YR 7/2 (LT GR); disturbed/impasse
238	1	0–30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
238	2	30–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
239	1	0–29	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
239	2	29–40	10YR 5/8	BR YL	SA LO	5% gravel
240	1	0–16	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	pea gravel; asphalt impasse at 16cm
241	1	0–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	striped/layered fills with 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR), 10YR 7/2 (LT GR); disturbed/impasse
242	1	0–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	striped/layered fills with 10YR 3/2 (V DK GR BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR), 10YR 7/2 (LT GR); disturbed/impasse
243	1	0–8	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	immediate asphalt impasse
244	1	0–25	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
244	2	25–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	2 shards of clear glass; asphalt chunks
245	1	0–18	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	1 clear flat glass; 1 piece hard white plastic
245	2	18–36	10YR 3/2	V DKGR BR	SA LO	NCM
245	3	36–48	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
246	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
246	2	28–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
247	1	0–40	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	striped/layered fills with 10YR 5/4 (YL BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR), 10YR 7/2 (LT GR); disturbed/impasse
248	1	0–22	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
248	2	22–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	shards of clear glass; asphalt chunks
249	1	0–13	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	1 clear bottle glass; asphalt
249	2	13–35	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
250	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	stripes of 10YR 2/1 (BLK) and 10YR 5/6 (YL BR)
250	2	28–38	10YR 6/6	BR YL	SA	fill ?; disturbed impasse
251	1	0–17	10YR 3/3	BR YL	CL LO	NCM
251	2	17–42	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	10% gravel; shards of broken glass; asphalt chunks
252	1	0–43	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	fills with 10YR 5/4 (YL BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR). 10YR 7/2 (LT GR), disturbed/impasse
253	1	0–23	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	1 piece clear bottle glass
253	2	23–33	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
254	1	0–27	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
254	2	27–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
255	1	0–28	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
255	2	28–38	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	5% gravel; shards of broken glass; asphalt chunks
256	1	0–29	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	5 pieces tempered glass, white plastic
256	2	29–42	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
257	1	0–43	10YR 4/3	BR	SA LO	fills with 10YR 5/4 (YL BR), 10YR 5/6 (YL BR). 10YR 7/2 (LT GR), disturbed/impasse
258	1	0–24	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	1 clear flat glass
258	2	24–42	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
259	1	0–19	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
259	2	19–34	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM
260	1	0–20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
260	2	20–38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	NCM
261	1	0–26	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	1 clear flat glass; pavement impasse at 26cm
262	1	0–16	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
262	2	16–40	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	10% gravel/pebbles
263	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
263	2	13–34	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA	NCM

STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color[1]	Soil Description[1]	Comments[1]
264	1	0–28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
264	2	28–33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA	10% cobbles/pebbles
265	1	0–25	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
265	2	25–39	10YR 5/8	YL BR	SA LO	10% gravel
266	1	0–29	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed deposit with 10YR 4/4 (DK YL BR) 1 clear flat glass; disturbed/impasse
267	1	0–31	10YR 2/2	V DK BR	SA LO	mixed deposit/disturbed; asphalt chunks
268	1	0–33	10YR 3/3	DK BR	CL LO	NCM
268	2	33–51	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
269	1	0–24	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	mixed deposit
269	2	24–36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA	NCM
270	1	0–13	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	NCM
270	2	13–28	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
271	1	0–13	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	piece of soda can
271	2	13–25	10YR 4/4	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
272	1	0–29	10YR 3/3	DK BR	SA LO	mixed deposit/disturbed; clear plastic

[1] Shade: LT, light; DK, dark; V, very. Color: BR, brown; BLK, black; GR, gray, YL, yellow. Soil: CL, clay; LO, loam; SI, silt; SA, sand.

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For General Inquiries:
T: (886) 563-2536
T: (602) 254-6280
info@ChronicleHeritage.com

New York State
Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMENTS

Phase IA Archaeological Survey Recommendation for Buried Utilities
Project: Bridgehampton to Buell New 69kV Underground Transmission Cable
PR#: 23PR10559
Date: 12/21/2023

The project is in an archaeologically sensitive area, with portions of the route located in areas known to contain Native American burial sites. Therefore, the State Historic Preservation Office/Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO/OPRHP) recommends that a Phase IA Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment survey is warranted. A Phase IA archaeological survey is designed to identify previously recorded archaeological sites and other cultural resources within or near the project area, to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area, to document previous ground disturbance, and to make recommendations regarding the potential need for Phase IB subsurface archaeological testing.

SHPO/OPRHP offers the following recommendations regarding the assessment of the potential need for Phase IB archaeological field testing. Phase IB archaeological survey is not recommended for those portions of the project route that are located between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an existing excavated ditch or existing utility lines, with the exceptions of alluvial settings and portions of the project route that are within the bounds of known archaeological sites. In the latter settings, Phase IB testing may be recommended for those portions of the route that fall under pavement or between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an excavated ditch.

Phase IB archaeological survey is recommended for all portions of the project route that do not fall between the edge of pavement and the far edge of an existing excavated ditch or existing utility lines and are in areas of high sensitivity. The SHPO/OPRHP defines areas of high sensitivity, where archaeological sites are most likely to be identified, as those: (1) within 100-meters (328 feet) of permanent water (rivers, streams, wetlands, ponds and lakes and hydric soils) and on slopes equal to or less than 12%; (2) within or near to known archaeological sites; and (3) locations of standing or demolished historic structures. Hydric soils are included to account for areas that may not be currently near water but were in the past. The 100-meter cut off from water is based on data presented by Robert E. Funk in his 1993 *Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, New York State.* Testing should conform to the 1994 New York Archaeological Council Standards.

SHPO/OPRHP considers all other portions of the project area to have low sensitivity for the presence of archaeological sites. We have no archaeological concerns with low sensitivity areas, and we do not recommend Phase IB testing in these locations.

Our office does not conduct archaeological surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase IA archaeological survey.

If you have any questions concerning archaeology, please contact Tim Lloyd at timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov