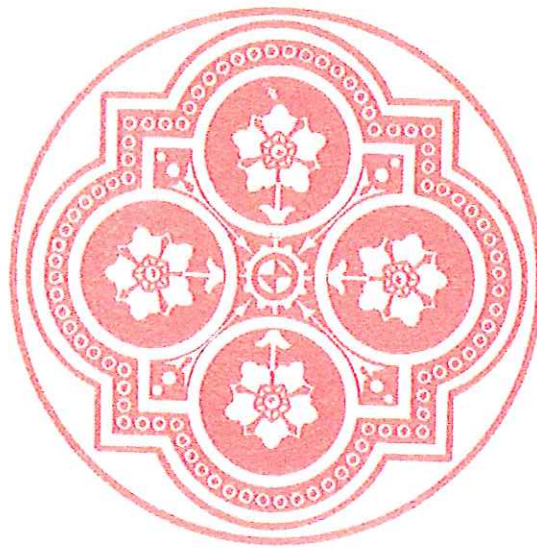


APPENDIX G
PHASE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW &
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS & PHASE 1B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision

Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis &
Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey



1000 Taylor's Lane
Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County New York

Prepared for:

Evans Associates
205 Amity Road
Bethany CT 06524

By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle
White Plains NY 10605

August 2011

1000 TAYLOR’S LANE SUBDIVISION

1000 Taylor’s Lane
Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): NYS DEC,

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis & Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **1000 Taylor's Lane**

Minor Civil Division: **Mamaroneck**

County: **Westchester**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length:

Width: '

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed:

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

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

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Mamaroneck**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **0**

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

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

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

Results of Archaeological Survey

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

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

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

Results of Architectural Survey

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

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: **0**

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

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **N/A**

Report Author (s): **Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. Gail T. Guillet and Beth Selig**

Date of Report: **August 2011**

MAP & FIGURE LIST

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- Fig. 1: 2009 Aerial Photograph of Project Area. (Source: *Google Earth*) Scale: 1"=350 feet.
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- Fig. 3: Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissnace Survey Map. Scale: 1"=125'.

1000 TAYLOR'S LANE SUBDIVISION

1000 Taylor's Lane

Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York.

(OPRHP 10PR05604)

Introduction

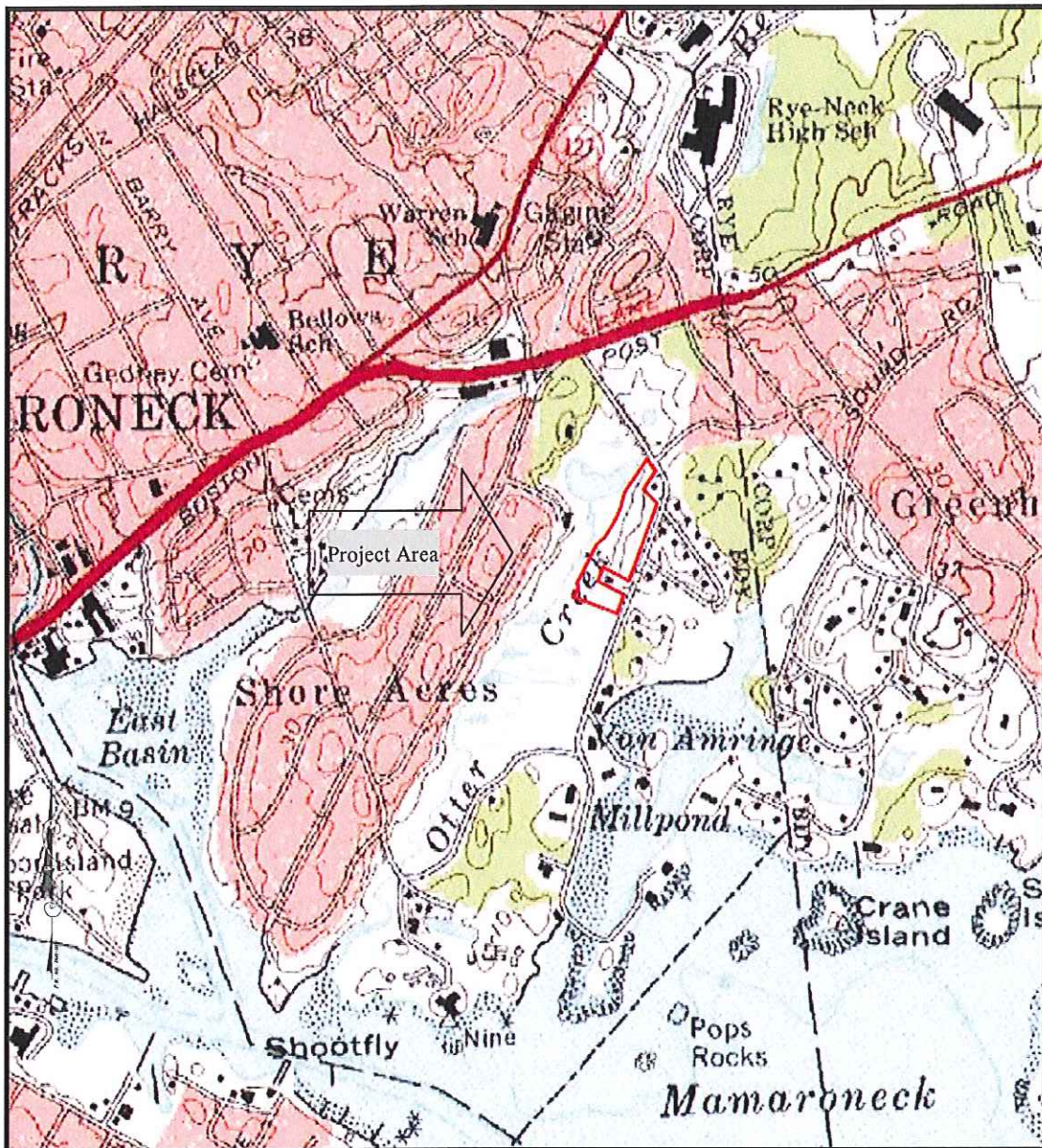
In July 2011, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of a residential property located at 1000 Taylor's Lane, Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. (Maps 1-2 and Fig. 1) The archaeological field survey was supervised by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., R. P. A., with the assistance of Beth Selig. The property is located in a residential neighborhood surrounded on three sides by water. The landowner proposes to subdivide the property to create two additional building lots. The property is located on the east bank of Otter Creek and a tidal wetland associated with Mamaroneck Harbor. The proposed plan requires permits from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Army Corp. of Engineers (ACOE).

The Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was performed in accordance with the guidelines established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections* published by the New York Archeological Council (2005 & 1994). The field investigation and technical report meet the specifications of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (*Federal Register* 48:190:44716-44742) (United States Department of the Interior 1983). All work performed meets the requirements of the relevant federal standards (36 CFR 61) and of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) 6NYCRR, part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law. In addition, the qualifications of the Principal Investigator, who supervised the project, meets or exceeds the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (*Federal Register* 48:190:44738-44739) (United States Department of the Interior 1983).

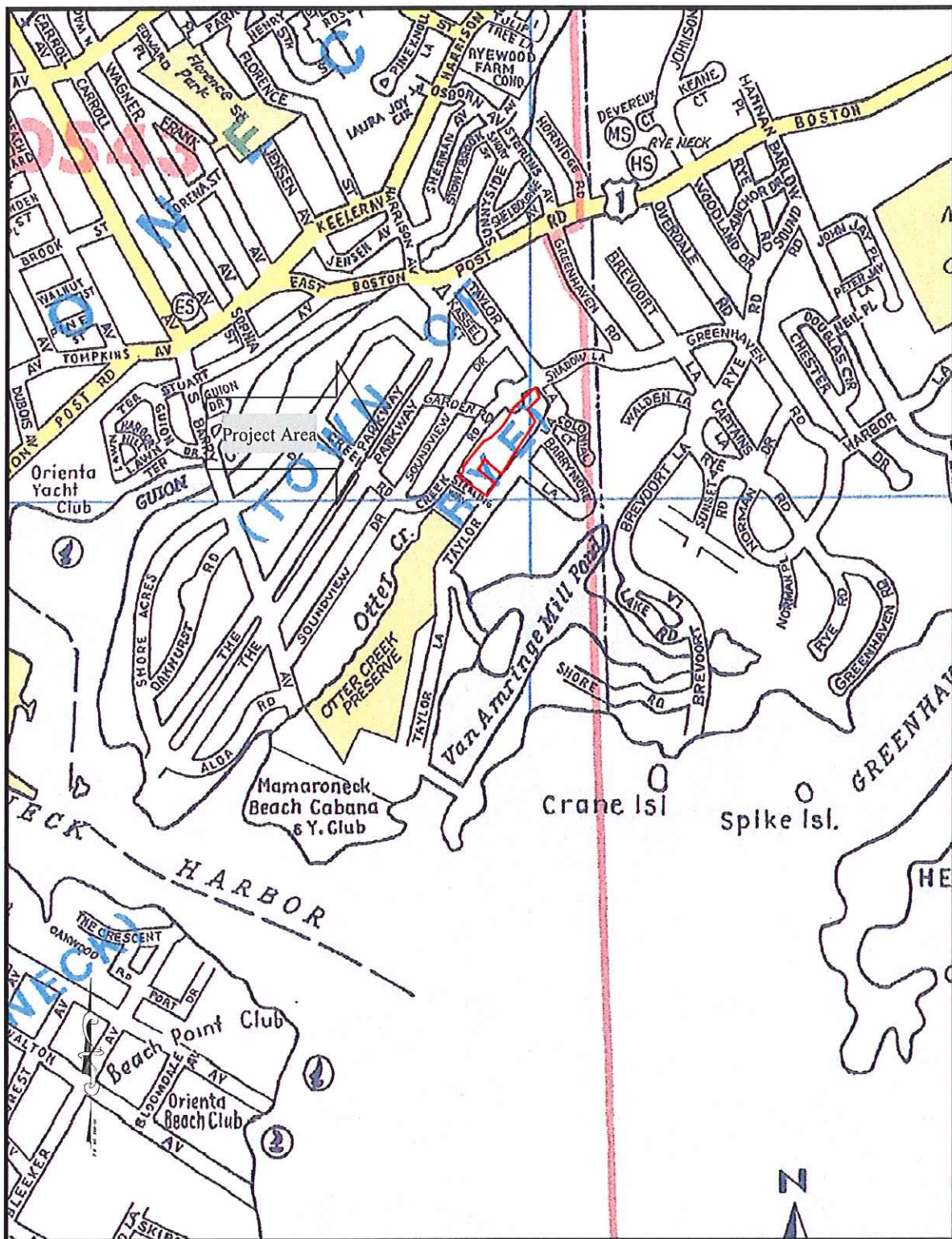
Project Area

The proposed project plan is to subdivide ±5.169 acres (2.09 hectare) to create three residential lots. Lot 1, which will contain 2.456 acres (0.99 hectares), is located at the southern end of the property. Lot 2, location of the owner's residence, is located north of Lot 1 in the center of the property. It contains 1.195 acres (0.4 hectares). Lot 3 is located at the northern end of the property, and will contain 1.518 acres (0.6 hectares). For the purposes of the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis, the entirety of the property was examined. The Area of Potential Effect (APE), however, consists of Lots 1 and 3; and Phase 1B testing focused exclusively on Lot 1 and Lot 3.

The project area, on the south side of the Village of Mamaroneck, is located on a peninsula that has been developed as a residential neighborhood. The property is located to the north of Mamaroneck Harbor in the eastern portion of an area historically identified as Rye Neck Harbor. Historically, the area was known as Oakhurst, but it is presently identified as Shore Acres or Shore Acres Point. The peninsula on which the project area is located is bordered by Otter Creek to the west, Mamaroneck Harbor to the south, and the Van Amringe Mill Pond to the east. As noted above, there is a single residential structure located on Lot 2 of the 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision (also "Project Area"). This dwelling dates to the early 21st century. During the site visit, completed on July 9, 2011, stone retaining walls and infrastructure, including underground eclectic lines and pipes, were observed on Lot 2. (Photos 6-7 & 11)



Map 1: 1988 USGS Topographical Map. Mamaroneck Quadrangle. 7.5 Minutes Series. Scale: 1"=1215'



Map 2: Locator Map of Project Area. (Source: Hagstrom's Westchester County, Street Atlas Plate 28). Scale: $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1060'$

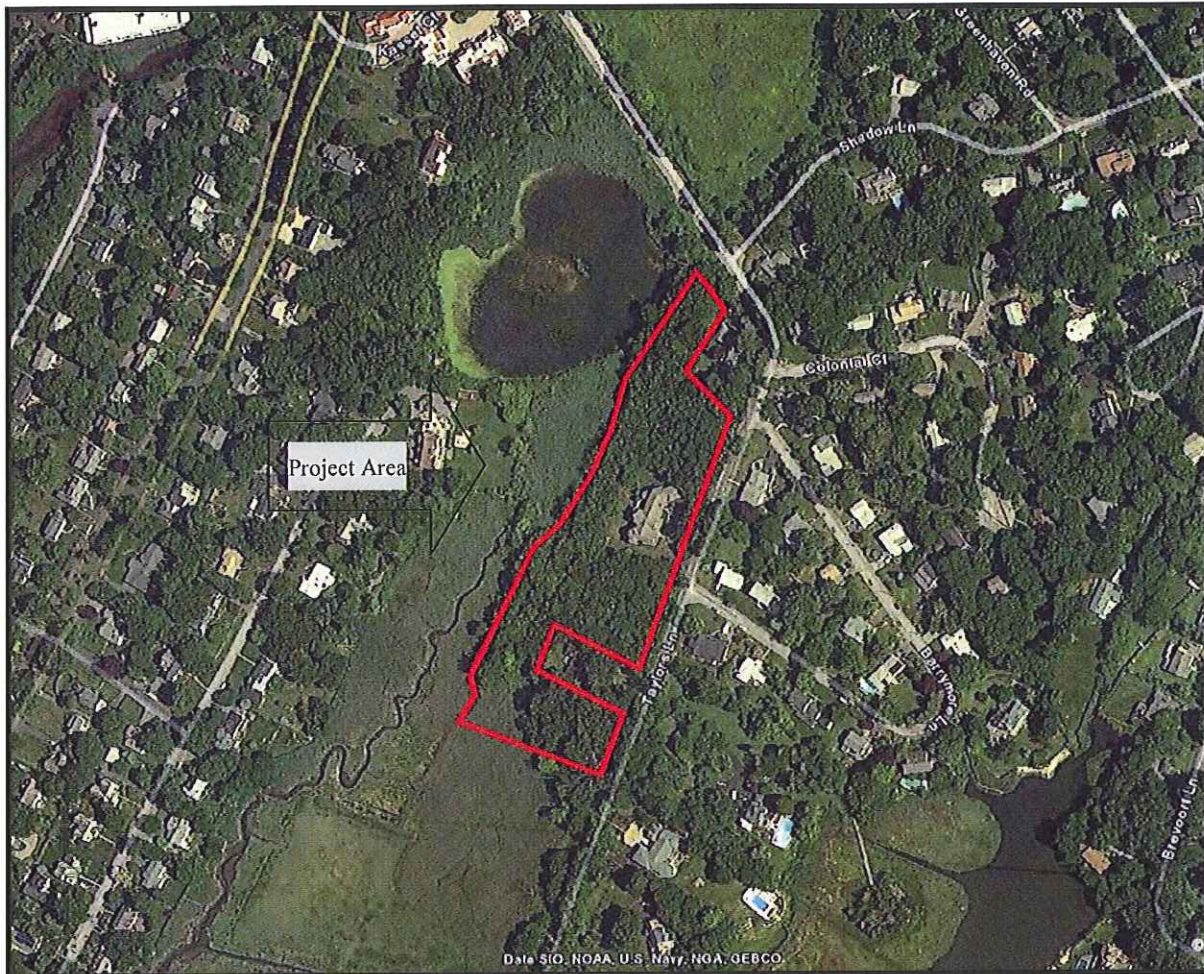


Fig. 1: 2009 Aerial Photograph of Project Area. (Source: *Google Earth*) Scale: 1"=350 feet.

Environmental Conditions

The project area is located adjacent to tidal wetlands that border the east and west sides of Otter Creek, which flows to the west of 1000 Taylor's Lane. The peninsula of land on which the project area is located is between two bodies of water that provide access to Mamaroneck Harbor. To the southeast of the project area is a body of water called the Van Amringe Mill Pond. This 25 acre (10 hectare) body of water has been identified by the NYS DEC as a Critical Environmental Area (CEA). Sometime prior to 1868, the pond was created by damming Guoin Creek to power a mill located near the west end of the dam. The project area is situated in the Rye Neck section of the Village of Mamaroneck, and is bordered by two salt marshes known as the Guion and Otter Creeks. These wetlands have been identified as a haven for birds, waterfowl, migratory and wintering birds, small animals, fish and shellfish. Both the Guion and Otter Creeks are protected by the New York State Salt Water Wetlands Act of 1973.

The project area is a steeply sloping ± 5 . 169 acre parcel located on the west side of Taylor's Lane. Elevations along Taylor's Lane, which forms the eastern boundary of the property, range between 26 and 28 feet (7.9 to 8.5 m) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). The land surface falls steeply to the west, terminating in the

wetland. The slopes within the project area, which in some areas exceeds a grade of 17%, is characterized by a ridge of schist bedrock that is exposed in many areas. (Photos 16-19)

The wetland that borders the project area is fed by the tide water from Mamaroneck Harbor and by fresh water from Otter Creek, which drains the central portion of the Village of Rye. To the west, the Mamaroneck and Sheldrake Rivers flow through the Village of Mamaroneck, while to the east Mill Creek drains the Villages of Harrison and Rye Neck. The peninsula on which the project area is located is on the northwest side of Mamaroneck Harbor, which opens into Long Island Sound.

The project area falls within the Northern Hardwoods Forest zone, where sugar maple, hemlock, beech, white pine, basswood, and yellow birch are the predominant trees. The site, which has only recently been reforested, contains a mix of red maple, beech and cottonwood trees. (Photo 2) Historically, the area would have contained a preponderance of hickory and oak, but many of these trees would have been cut for cordwood when the land was initially cleared.

The soils on the site are an important indicator of prehistoric potential. The soils within the project area consist primarily of Charlton Chatfield complex (CrC). The Chatfield-Charlton soil complex is described as very deep and moderately deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained. It is located on hilltops and hillside that are underlain by highly folded bedrock, with slopes ranging from 2 to 15 percent (USDA 1994:29). Ipswich mucky peat (Ip) is located in the southern and western portions of the site. This soil, which is very poorly drained, is found in tidal marshes. The remaining soils on the project area are Udorthents, wet substratum (Uc) and Urban Land Charlton Chatfield Complex (UIC). Udorthents are made lands, comprised of natural fill materials. The land in the project area exhibits slopes of greater than 15% grade, with large areas of exposed bedrock. The bedrock in the project area is the Hartland formation comprised primarily of Ordovician Amphibolite and Pelitic Schist (usgs.gov/geology/newyork).

Potential for the Site to Contain Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resources

The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) had indicated, in a letter dated September 8, 2010, that there was an archaeological site in or adjacent to the project area, and recommended that a Phase 1 survey of the site be completed. As part of the initial research, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants examined the archaeological site maps housed at OPRHP to determine the nature of the archaeological resources reported on or in the vicinity of the project area. The OPRHP and New York State Museum archaeological site files list five archaeological sites in the Village of Mamaroneck. These sites include prehistoric camp sites, (A11946.00003 & A11946.000004), the Delancey site on Orienta Point (A11946.000002), a village site on Heathcote Hill, (A11946.000006), a site identified only as 619-621 (A11946.000128), and the Sellon Site in Rye (A119.49.0064). None of these sites are located on or adjacent to the project area, and none will be impacted by the proposed subdivision.

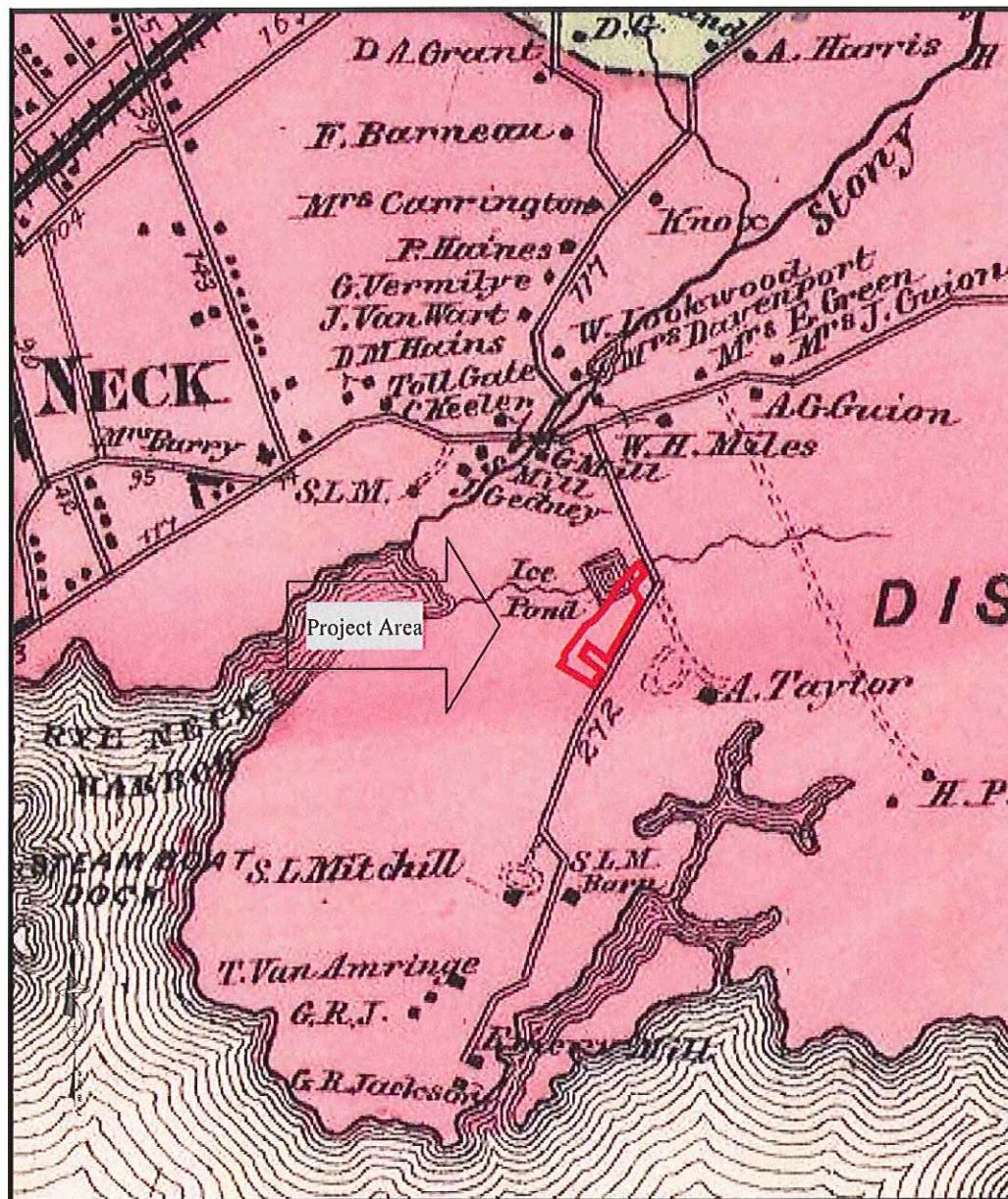
No buildings listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are located in the vicinity of the project area.

History of the Site

The material presented below is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the history of the site, but is intended as an exercise to locate and identify structures either on or adjacent to the project area that may be of historic significance. For this purpose, a group of historic maps available at the New York State Public Library Digital Gallery and David Rumsey Cartographic Associates have been included in this report.

Rye is located east of Mamaroneck on Long Island Sound, approximately 31 miles (49.9 km) north of New York City. In 1660, John Coe, Thomas Studwell and Peter Disbrow traveled from Greenwich to settle Rye; a year later, John Budd, a Long Islander, came to join them. The four men purchased all the land between the Byram and Mamaroneck Rivers, as well as lands inland from Long Island Sound. Rye developed an agricultural community that during the Revolutionary War was part of the "Neutral Ground," an area that was used for forage by both the British and the Americans. In 1904, Rye was set off from the Village of Port Chester and the unincorporated Town of Rye, and in 1942 it became Westchester County's smallest city. On the peninsula where the project area is located, the Dutchman Theodore Van Amringe built the first grist mill to grind corn for the local community, and later, pumice for paints. The Van Amringe Mill Pond is named for the early miller.

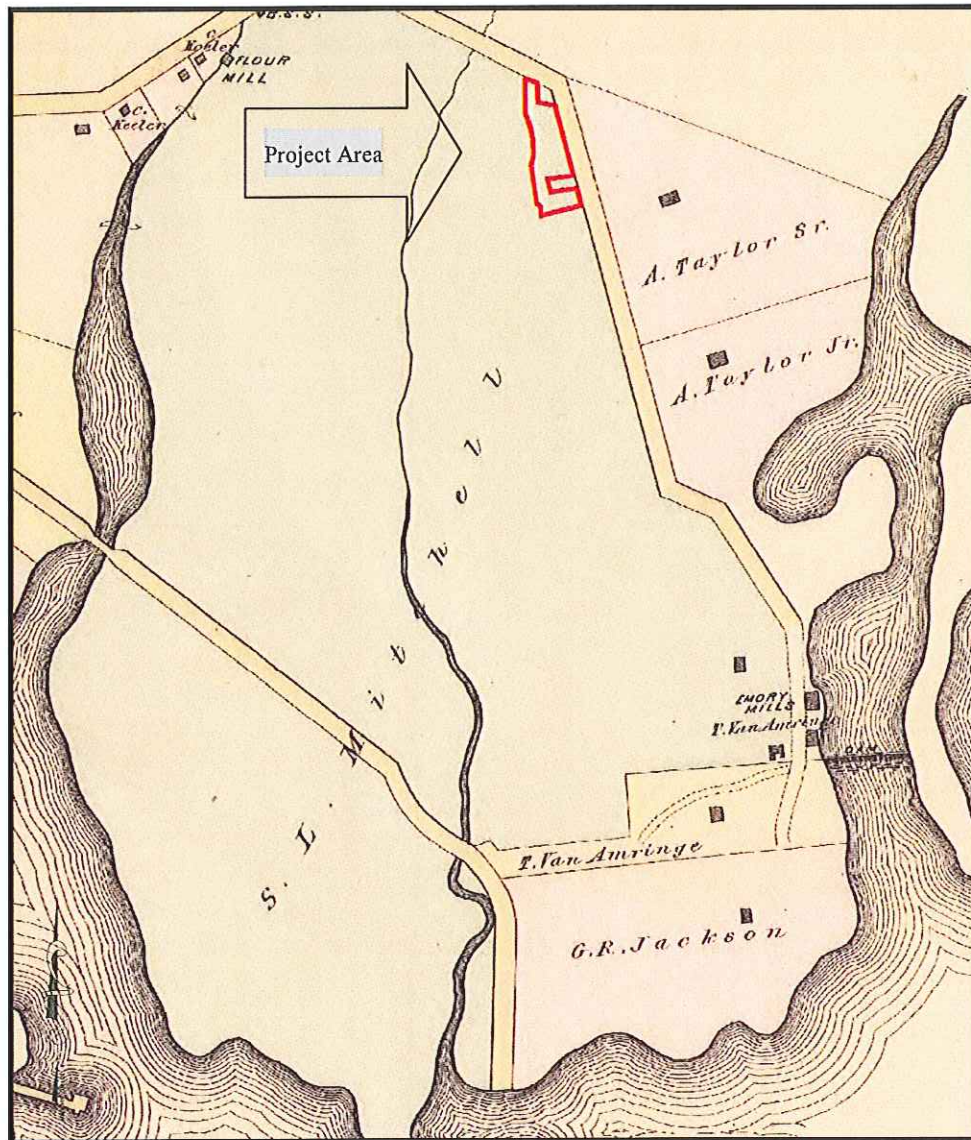
The first map examined was F. W. Beers' 1867 *Atlas of the County of Westchester, Village of Mamaroneck*. (Map 3) On the map Taylor's Lane is the only road providing access to the peninsula. Taylor's Lane extends southeast from the Boston Post Road, and at the "Ice Pond" makes a sharp turn to the southwest, before jogging east and then west to the "Emery Mill" owned by T. Van Amringe. The land on the peninsula was mostly vacant, but at the point where the road turned sharply southwest was the entrance to the house of A. Taylor, which was set well back from the road. To the south, on the west side of the road, was a house owned by S. L. Mitchell, whose barn was located on the east side of the road. The home of T. Van Amringe was located on the west side of the road, and to the north of the "Emery Mill" that was owned by the family. At the southern end of the peninsula was the home of G. R. Jackson. He also owned a second house to the northwest, near the boundary of the Van Amringe property. The project area is located at the point where Taylor's Lane turns sharply southwest, and it appears from this map that a portion of the "Ice Pond" may fall within the northwestern portion of the project area. To the north of the project area and ice pond was a saw mill and grist mill located on a stream identified as Stoney Creek. On the northwest side of the peninsula was a steam boat dock. By this date the New York and New Haven Railroad had been built through Mamaroneck. The Boston Post Road, an historic highway from New York to Boston, had at least one toll gate within the village.



Map 3: F.W. Beers 1868 *Atlas of the County of Westchester*, Village of Mamaroneck. Scale: 1"= 1415.

In 1881, G.W. Bromley published an *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. (Map 4) The map indicates that the majority of the peninsula on which the project area is located was owned by S. L. Mitchell. On the west side of Taylor's Lane, within the land owned by S. L. Mitchell, was a house. Although no owner's name is associated with the house, it is assumed that it was owned by Mitchell. Several members of the Taylor family, including A. Taylor, Sr. and A. Taylor, Jr., owned the land on the east side of Taylor's Lane. On the north side of the Van Amringe dam and mill pond was a structure identified as the "Emory Mills". Both the mill and the land on the west side of Taylor's Lane were owned by T. Van Amringe. The southern tip of the peninsula was owned by G. R. Jackson. Otter Creek is shown flowing through the center of the peninsula. On the south end of the peninsula was

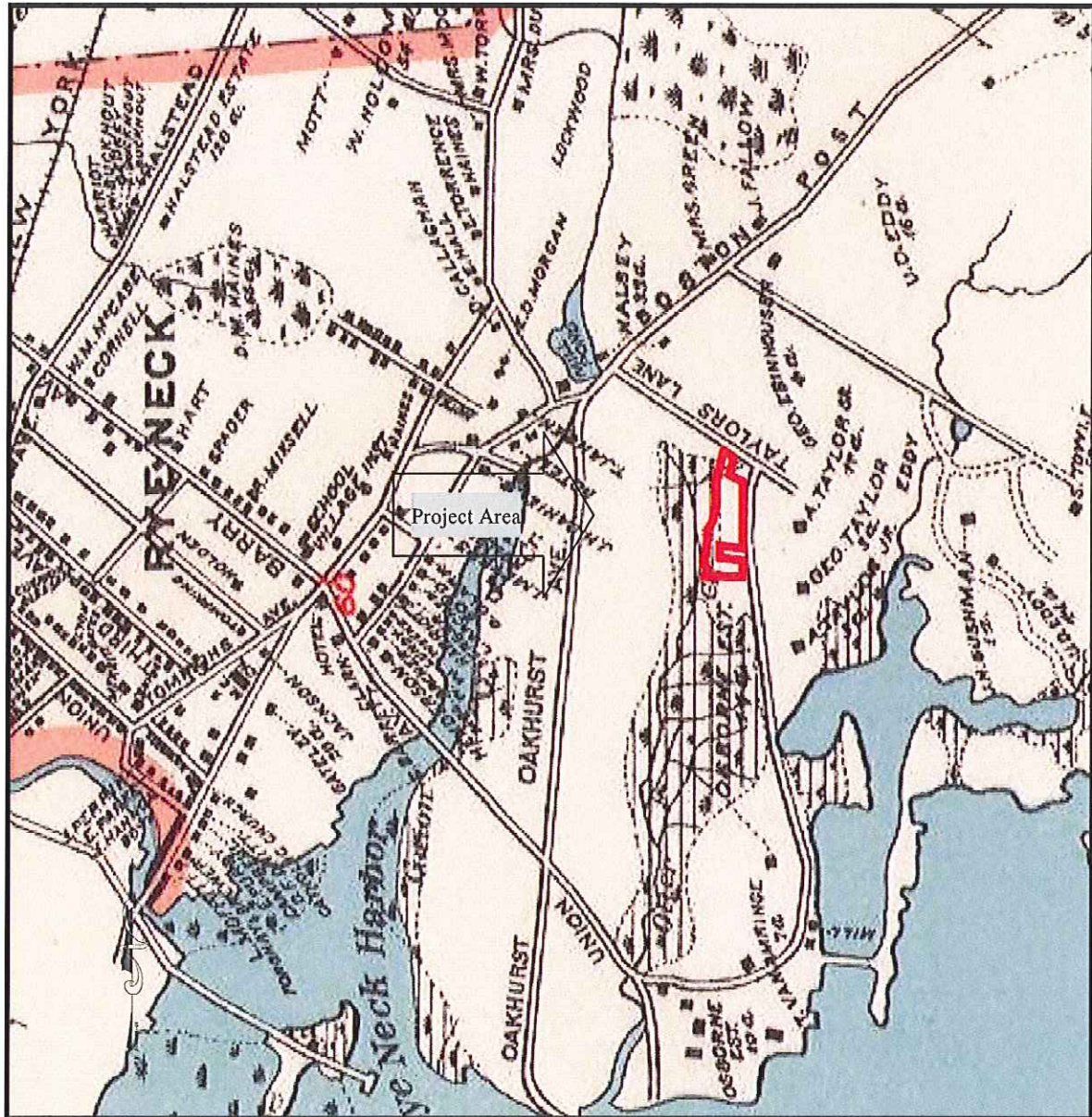
South Barry Avenue, which ran southeast from the Boston Post Road to the southern tip of the peninsula. At that time, it did not, however, connect with Taylor's Lane.



Map 4: G. W. Bromley's. 1881 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. Scale: 1"=1415'.

In 1893, Julius Bien published the *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. (Map 5) This map indicates wetlands, including those located along Otter Creek. Oakhurst Avenue had been opened on the west side of the peninsula, and South Berry Street, shown connecting into the southern end of Taylor's Lane, was now identified as Union Avenue. In the late 19th century, the project area was located in the northeastern portion of the Osborne Estate. The Osborne Estate encompassed 44 acres (17 hectares), located between Oakhurst Avenue and Taylor's Lane, including land at the southern tip of the peninsula, where the dwelling and outbuildings were located. Otter Creek is bordered by a large wetland that is similar to its present-day boundaries. T. Van Amringe still owned the land on the eastern tip of the peninsula, with a mill on the west side of the mill pond dam. The Taylor family, A. Taylor, Sr., A. Taylor, Jr. and George Taylor owned the property east of Taylor's Lane and north of the Van

Amringe Mill Pond. No structures are shown within the boundaries of the project area. Further to the north, the hamlet of Rye Neck had increased significantly in size, with numerous streets and dwellings located north of the harbor. The intersection of Oakhurst Avenue, Boston Post Road and Taylor's Lane featured a hotel and several structures located along the mill pond. As late as 1893, the project area was within the boundaries (sometimes called town) of the Village of Rye. The Mamaroneck River, located southwest of the project area, was then northern boundary of the Town and Village of Mamaroneck. In 1895, the United States Appellate Court settled the ongoing disputes over boundaries, and the boundary of Mamaroneck and Rye shifted north to cross Shore Acres to the north of the Van Amringe Mill Pond.



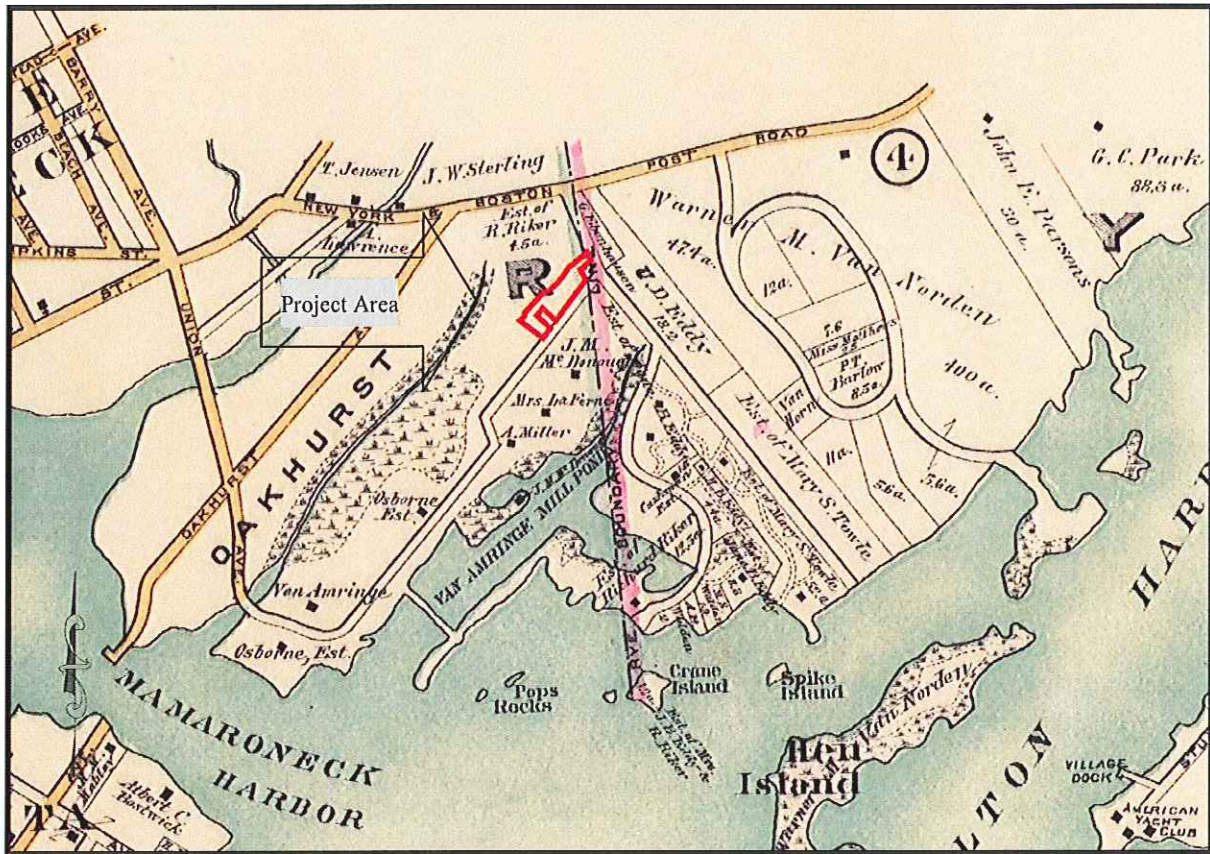
Map 5: Julius Bien's 1893 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York. Towns of White Plains, Harrison and Rye*. Scale: 1"=1415'.

Historic topographical maps for the area were examined as part of the map research. The only one available that included the project area dates to 1900, when the project area and most the area known as Shore Acres was vacant. This map was reprinted in 1935, but, although by this date there must have been many houses located in Shores Acres, no change was shown. In 1900, it appears that Taylor's Lane ended a short distance south of the Osborne house seen on the 1881 to 1910 maps. The houses located at the southern tip of the peninsula were now accessed by South Berry (alternatively called Union) Avenue.



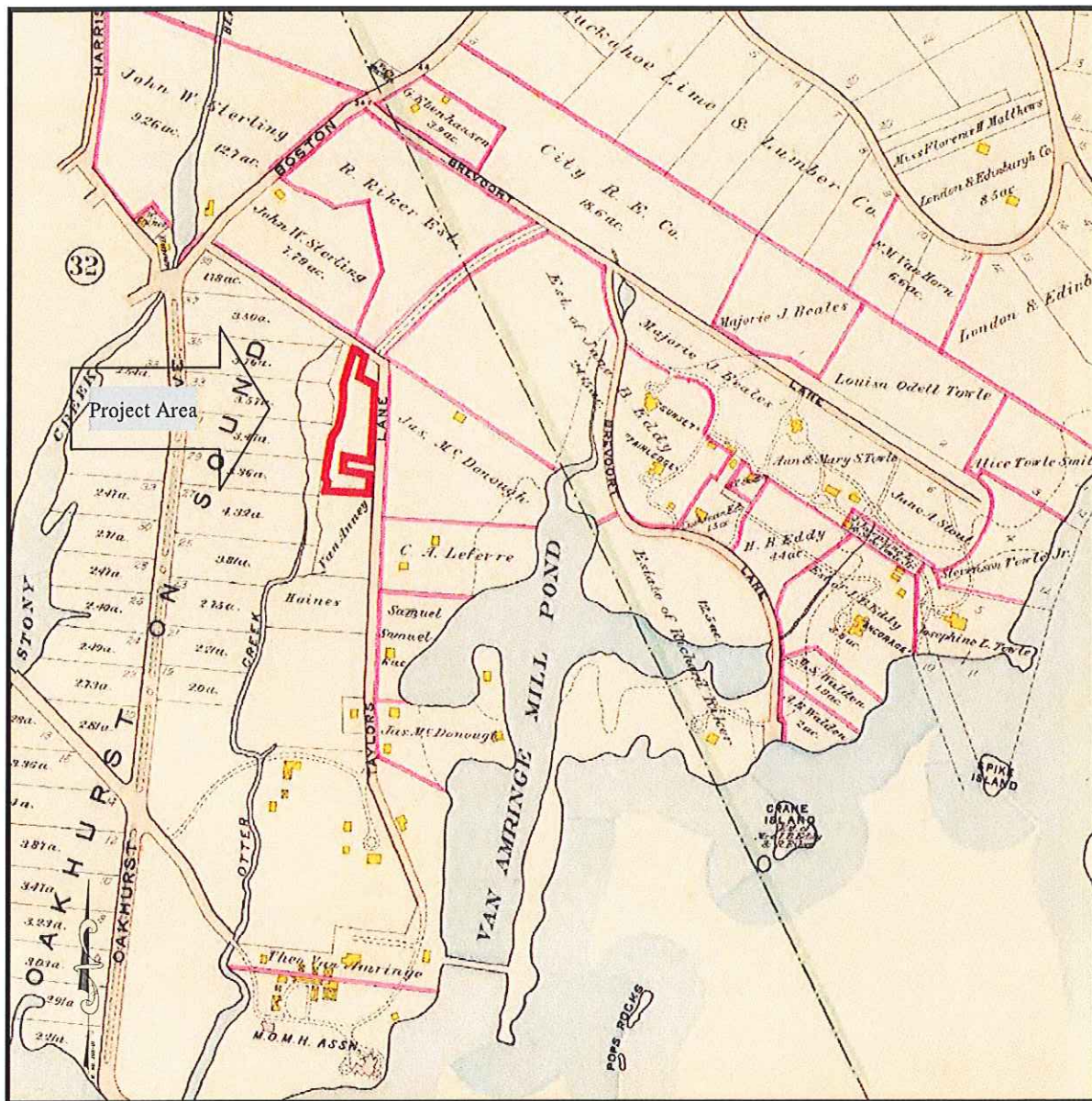
Map 6: 1900 USGS topographical Quad. Re-Printed 1935. Oyster Bay Quadrangle. 15 Minute Series . Scale: 1"=1600'

In 1908, E Belcher Hyde & Company published an *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. (Map 7) As on earlier maps, the land along Otter Creek was shown as wetland. On the west side of Taylor's Lane was the Osborne Estate, which extended south to the tip of the peninsula. There were two dwellings on the property, one on the west side of Taylor Avenue and the other to the south of Union Avenue. The Van Amringe family's dwelling was still located on the west side of Taylor's Lane. The Van Amringe Mill Pond was shown. But, according to this map, the mill was no longer standing. The land on the east side of Taylor's Lane had changed hands: J. D. Mc Donough owned the A. Taylor Sr. house, the George Taylor house was now owned by Mrs. La Fervre, and the house formerly owned by A. Taylor, Jr. was owned by A. Miller. As in earlier years, the project area is vacant.



Map 7: E Belcher Hyde's 1908 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. Scale: 1"= 2120'.

In 1910, G. W. Bromley published an *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* that included a map entitled *Map of White Plains, Harrison and Rye*, which shows that the land along Oakhurst Avenue was being subdivided into small lots. (Map 8) The land to the south of the project area, which had been part of the Osborne Estate, was now owned by Van Anney and Haines. To the east, the land on the bank of the mill pond was owned by McDonough, Lefevre, and, improbably, Samuel Samuel. The Van Amringe family still occupied the land that had been in their family for generations. On this map the house, several outbuildings and the mill are shown, as is the Van Amringe Mill Pond. At this time, the southern end of Taylor's Lane had been converted into a private road or lane (dashed lines). At the southern tip of the peninsula, the land that had been part of the Osborne Estate was now owned by was is today called the Mamaroneck Beach Cabana and Yacht Club.



Map 8: G. W. Bromley's 1910 *Atlas of Westchester County, New York*. Scale: 1"=1200'

The map research indicates that until the owner's house was constructed in the early 21st century, the project area had been vacant land.

Additional Research Undertaken

As part of the research, archaeological surveys completed in the general area were consulted. In 2009, Historical Perspectives completed a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey for proposed renovations at the Mamaroneck Beach and Yacht Club, formerly part of the Osborne Estate. The survey examined the existing buildings on the Mamaroneck Beach Club, but did not identify any archaeological resources that required further investigation (HPI 2009).

Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction

One professional survey completed a short distance to the southeast of the 1000 Taylor's Lane site identified historic homesteads on the point as early as the 1860s. There are no historic buildings identified either within or adjacent to the project area. Despite the lack of professionally excavated surveys or identified site in the vicinity, the project area, which is located on a well drained ridge overlooking a tidal wetland, lies within an environmental setting frequently occupied by prehistoric peoples. The project area has bedrock located at the surface, which would reduce the potential for prehistoric sites to be present, but it does not entirely rule them out. The potential for the project area to contain prehistoric sites is considered to be moderate.

With respect to the potential for historic cultural resources, map research identified no structures within the project area. Map research indicates that the project area was vacant until the current house was constructed in 2005. Although the historic maps indicate that there were dwellings in the vicinity of the project area as early as 1868, none of these buildings are located in close proximity to the project area. No historic structures will be impacted by the proposed project.

Summary and Conclusions

In July of 2011, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis of the 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision, located on Taylor's Lane in the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. Based on our site visit and Phase 1A research, it is concluded that the project area has a moderate potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. Due to the potential for prehistoric cultural material to be located on the site, it is recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken to rule out or rule in the presence of prehistoric sites.

With respect to the potential for historic resources, it appears that there is none.

Phase 1B Introduction

On July 9, 2011, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the proposed 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision, a 5.169 acre (2.09 hectares) parcel located in the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. (Maps 1 & 2) Archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator. Beth Selig acted as crew chief. She was assisted by Samantha Browne. Writing of the final report was completed by Beth Selig, under the supervision of Stephanie Roberg-Lopez. The preparation of the field reconnaissance map, the shovel test records, site photography and production of the final report were completed by Beth Selig.

Phase 1A Information

The proposed project description, environmental information, and archaeological sensitivity assessment are included in the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis included with this document (pp. 1-10)

Methodology

The 5.169 acre (2.09 hectares) parcel includes an existing house and yard area that will not be impacted by the proposed plan to establish a three lot subdivision on the 1000 Taylor's Lane site. For this reason, the Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was limited to Lot 1 and Lot 3, which is the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Lot 1 and Lot 3, the focus of the proposed action, are located north and south of the existing structure. The 1000 Taylor's Lane APE is 3.974 acres (1.68 hectares). The environmental setting of the APE is characterized by steep slopes (>17% grade) and large areas of exposed bedrock.

The Phase 1A research indicated that the project area was part of the Osborne Estate. The historic research also indicates that project area was vacant land until the existing structure was built in 2005. Considering that the potential for the project area to contain historic archaeological resources was low, the Phase 1B field survey focused on the prehistoric potential of the site.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property. This walkover served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope, designated wetlands and wet areas, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage. For the purposes of the Phase 1B survey, all of the area within the APE was tested.

The 1000 Taylor's Lane site was tested at a 50' (15 m) interval, with transects conforming to the land surface. Due to the amount of steep slope and exposed bedrock, subsurface testing within the APE was limited.

Field Methodology

Field methodology employed within 1000 Taylor's Lane site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the site to assess areas of potential sensitivity for prehistoric cultural remains.
2. The excavation of a stratigraphic control test to establish the stratigraphy of the site and to identify the depth and composition of the sterile glacially deposited subsoil.
3. Systematic visual inspection of the land surface to rule out the presence of rock faces and overhangs.
4. Shovel testing in the areas identified as having a potential sensitivity for prehistoric and/or historic cultural material, and
5. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

The methodology for shovel testing in the sensitive areas involved excavating 40 cm (16") diameter shovel tests at 50' (15.24 m) intervals. Soils were passed through a ¼ inch (6 mm) steel mesh screen, and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic and prehistoric artifacts. If cultural material had been recovered from the screens, it would have been assigned to the stratum from which it was recovered. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer. (Appendix C: Shovel Test Record)

Field Results

Once the testing strategy had been established, and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically tested at a 50' (15.24 m) interval. A total of 12 shovel tests on four transects tested the level areas within the 1000 Taylor's Lane APE. Testing began in the southern corner of the APE within the boundaries of Lot 1. Three transects (TR 1-3), which were aligned northeast, tested a flat knoll overlooking a steep descent into a wetland. The soils encountered consisted of a dark brown silt loam overlying a dark yellowish brown silt loamy clay underlain by bedrock. Two shovel tests encountered a substratum consisting of a brownish yellow silty clay. No cultural material was recovered from the nine shovel tests excavated in Lot 1.

The next area to be tested was Lot 3, located in the northern portion of the APE. Lot 3 is steeply sloped with grades ranging between 16 to 17%. Unlike Lot 1, there is only a minimal amount of bedrock visible on the surface. On Lot 3, shovel tests were excavated at the base of the slope and outside the 100' wetland buffer. The soils identified on Lot 3 consisted of a light brown silt loam overlying a yellowish brown silty clay. No cultural material of any kind was recovered from Lot 3.

Rock Shelters and Mines

During the Phase 1B survey, a walkover of the entire property was undertaken and photographs taken. Although there are large exposures of bedrock, consisting primarily of Ordovician schist, none had sufficient height to be identified as a rockshelter. The bedrock was surficial, creating a ridge aligned northeast to southwest through the project area.

Summary and Conclusions

In July 2011, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance inspection of the 1000 Taylor's Lane site, located on the west side of Taylor's Lane in the Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York. Based on a review of the existing body of archaeological data relevant to the project area, conclusions were drawn concerning the probability of encountering prehistoric and historic cultural remains within the 1000 Taylors Lane APE. Areas of exposed bedrock and steep slopes within the project area were carefully documented and photographed.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated along four transects within the APE. As a result of the testing, it was determined that no prehistoric sites exist within the proposed APE. As reported above, no historic sites were expected, and none were encountered. No cultural resources of any kind were recovered in the Phase 1B survey, and it is concluded that no cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed project.

Based on the results of the Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the 1000 Taylor's Lane site, it is the recommendation of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that no further archaeological testing be required within the 1000 Taylor's Lane site, and that the proposed subdivision be allowed without further concern for archaeological resources.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Photographs

Appendix B: Soil Description & Map.

Appendix C: Shovel Test Records

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS

Appendix A: Photographs

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision. 1000 Taylor's Lane. Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York



Photo 1: 1000 Taylor's Lane. Modern house in late 19th and early 20th century Shingle style was built in 2005. View to northwest.



Photo 2: Rear of 1000 Taylor's Lane. View to northeast.



Photo 3: Looking north into woodland at edge of lawn area on 1000 Taylor's Lane. Land is generally flat with little in way of underbrush. Area is within wetland buffer area.



Photo 4: Edge of lawn area to west of house is supported by retaining wall. Beyond tree line is Otter Creek and marshland that drains into Mamaroneck Harbor. View to west.

Appendix A: Photographs

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision, 1000 Taylor's Lane, Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York



Photo 5: Land to north of house on 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision slopes down to Otter Creek and marshland that borders it. View to north.



Photo 6: Stone retaining wall extends along edge of lawn area to west and north of house on 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision site. View to northwest.

Appendix A: Photographs

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision. 1000 Taylor's Lane. Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York

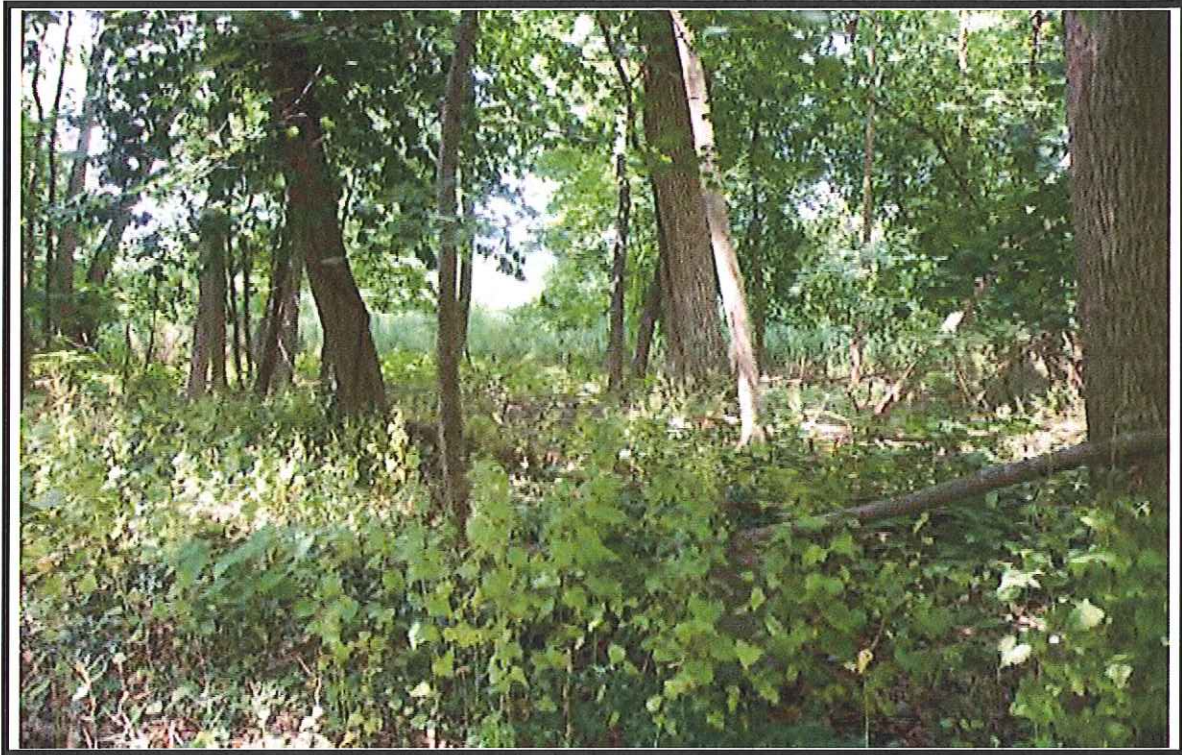


Photo 7: Area to south of house on 1000 Taylor's Lane is proposed location of second house. View to northwest..



Photo 8: 1041 Taylor's Lane is located opposite proposed subdivision. Majority of houses on Taylor's Lane date to mid to late 20th century. View to southeast.



Photo 9: House located at intersection of Taylor's Lane and Barrymore Lane dates to late 20th - early 21st century. In terms of age and design, house is typical of houses located on Barrymore Lane. View to north.



Photo 10: House located at intersection of Taylor's Lane and Colonial Court. Houses on Colonial Court are also modern, and date to late 20th or early 21st century. View to east.

Appendix A: Photographs

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision. 1000 Taylor's Lane. Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York



Photo 11: 942 Taylor's Lane. House is an outparcel surrounded by trees. It appears to have been converted from some other use, perhaps a garage. View to west.



Photo 12: View of 942 Taylor's Lane looking to southwest. Cobble stone building has wood addition on north side.

Appendix A: Photographs

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision. 1000 Taylor's Lane. Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York



Photo 13: House on east side of Taylor's Lane to northeast of 942 Taylor's Lane. House dates to 20th century. View to northeast.



Photo 14: 941 Taylor's Lane is directly located opposite 942 Taylor's Lane. House may date to early 20th century. It is set well back from road, and protected by distance and plantings from visual impacts of proposed project. View to east.



Photo 15: 917 Taylor's Lane is a Mediterranean style house dating to early 20th century. House is south of Barrymore Lane and will not be visually impacted by proposed project. View to northeast.



Photo 16: Ground surface in southern portion of APE (Lot 1) exhibits surface bedrock. View south.



Photo 17: Exposed bedrock ridges located at top of slope that exceed 17% grade. View to east.



Photo 18: Eastern boundary of APE along Taylor's Lane, which is located beyond brush in photo. Rubble and debris is piled within boundaries of APE. View east.



Photo 19: Bedrock ridge extends into southern portion of site, south of APE and outparcel. View to north.



Photo 20: Field technician excavating first shovel tests on TR 3. View south.

APPENDIX B

SOIL DESCRIPTION & MAP

Appendix B: Soil Description

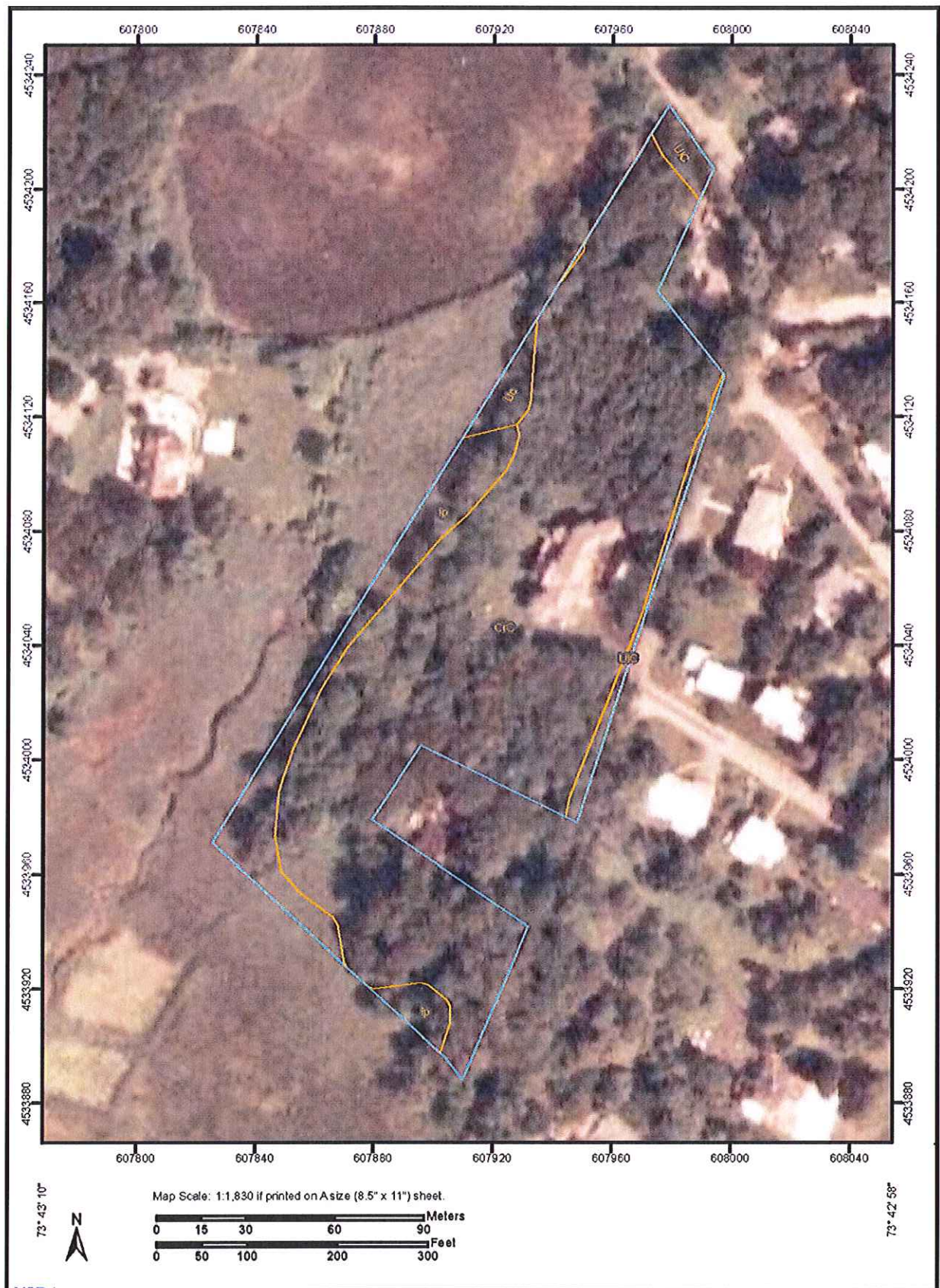
1000 Taylor Lane Subdivision. Taylor's Lane. Village of Mamaroneck. Westchester County, New York

| Name | Soil Horizon Depth | Texture / Inclusions | Slope (Percent) | Drainage | Landform |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Charlton – Chatfield Complex, rolling, very rocky (CRC) | Surface: 0-8" (0-20 cm) | Loam | 2 to 15% | Well drained | Hills, Ridges, Till plains |
| | Subsoil: 8-24" (20-60 cm) | Loam | | | |
| | Substratum: 24-60" (60-165 cm) | Sandy Loam | | | |
| Ipswich mucky peat (Ip) | Surface: 0-7" (0-18 cm) | Loam | 0 to 1% | Very Poorly Drained | Hills, Ridges |
| | Subsoil: 7-24" (18-60 cm) | Flaggy Silt Loam | | | |
| | Substratum: 24-28" (60-70 cm) | Un-weathered Bedrock | | | |
| Udorthents, wet substratum (Ub) | Surface: 0- 8" (0-20 cm) | Mucky Peat | 0 to 5% | Somewhat Poorly Drained | Tidal Marshes |
| | Subsoil: 8-20"(20-50 cm) | Muck | | | |
| | Substratum: 20-60" (50-153 cm) | Mucky Peat | | | |
| Urban land - Charlton-Chatfield Complex rolling very rocky (UIC) | Surface: 0- 4" (0-10 cm) | Gravelly Loam | Varies | Varies | Urban and made lands |
| | Substratum: 4-72" (10-180 cm) | Very Gravelly Loam | | | |
| | Varies | Varies | | | |
| Urban Land Charlton | Surface: 0-8" (0-20 cm) | Loam | 2 to 15% | Well Drained | Made land |
| | Subsoil: 8-24" (20-60 cm) | Sandy Loam | | | |
| | Substratum: 24-60" (60-175 cm) | Sandy Loam | | | |
| Chatfield | Surface: 0-7" (0-20 cm) | Loam | 3 to 15% | Poorly Drained | Hill, Ridges & Till Plains |
| | Subsoil: 7-24" (20-50 cm) | Flaggy Silt Loam | | | |
| | Subsoil: 24-28"(50-77 cm) | Unweathered Bedrock | | | |
| Rock Outcrop | Surface: 0-60"(0-175cm) | Unweathered Bedrock | | | |

Appendix B: Soil Descriptions & Map

1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision, Taylor's Lane, Village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York

Figure 3 : Soil Map for the 1000 Taylor's Lane Subdivision (Natural Resources Conservation Service).



APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

| Transect | STP | Level | Depth (in) | Depth (cm) | Munsell | Soil Description | Cultural Material |
|----------|-----|-------|------------|------------|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| TR 1 | 1 | 1 | 0- | 0- | - | Not Excavated: Surface Bedrock | |
| | 2 | 1 | 0-4 | 0-10 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| | 3 | 1 | 0-1 | 0-2.5 | 10YR3/1 | V Dk Gry Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 1-3 | 2.5-8 | 10YR6/8 | Bm Y Si Lo | NCM |
| TR 2 | 4 | 1 | 0-4 | 0-10 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| | 5 | 1 | 0-12 | 0-30 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Y Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 12-16 | 30-40 | 10YR5/4 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| | 6 | 1 | 0-12 | 0-30 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Y Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 12-16 | 30-40 | 10YR5/4 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| | 7 | 1 | 0-12 | 0-30 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Y Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| | 8 | 1 | 0-12 | 0-30 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Y Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 12-16 | 30-40 | 10YR5/4 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| TR 3 | 9 | 1 | 0-4 | 0-10 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| | 10 | 1 | 0- | 0- | 0- | Not Excavated: Surface Bedrock | NCM |
| | 11 | 1 | 0-3 | 0-8 | 10YR4/3 | Dk Y BRn Si Lo | NCM |
| | | | 3-5 | 8-13 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| TR 4 | 12 | 1 | 0-4 | 0-10 | 10YR4/4 | Dk Bm Si Lo, terminated at bedrock | NCM |
| | 13 | 1 | 0-5 | 0-13 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 5-10 | 13-25 | 10YR5/8 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| | 14 | 1 | 0-5 | 0-13 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 5-8 | 13-20 | 10YR5/8 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| | 15 | 1 | 0-3 | 0-8 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 3-9 | 8-23 | 10YR5/8 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |
| | 16 | 1 | 0-12 | 0-30 | 10YR4/6 | Dk Y Bm Si Lo | NCM |
| | | 2 | 12-16 | 30-40 | 10YR5/4 | Y Bm Si Cl | NCM |