APPENDIX 12

PHASE 1A AND PHASE 1B ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Hudson Mohawk Archaeological Consultants, LLC

PHASE IA
LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT
&
PHASE IB
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY AND RECONNAISSANCE

THE WINDHAM MOUNTAIN SPORTING CLUB PROJECT
TOWN OF WINDHAM, GREENE COUNTY, NY

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY 12866

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Management Summary

The Windham Mountain Sporting Club Project

Phase IA Literature Review and Sensitivity Assessment
&
Phase IB Archaeological Reconnaissance

SHPO Review Number:

State/Federal Agencies: SEQRA, NYSDEC and NYSDEP

LOCATION
Municipalities: Town of Windham
County: Greene County
MCDs: Town of Windham

SURVEY AREA:
Length: 6,600 ft (21,780 m) maximum
Width: 4,400 ft (14,520 m) maximum
Depth:
Number of Acres Surveyed: 92 acres of testable or marginally testable terrain within a total 464.6 acre APE
Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated: NA
Percentage of the Site Excavated: NA

USGS 7.5 Minute Quad Map: 1945 Hensonville, photorevised 1980

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW AND RESULTS
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 633 STPs at 15 meter (50 foot) interval
Number and name of prehistoric sites identified: 0
Number and name of historic sites identified: 0
Number and name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 0

RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 3 modern and temporary structures related to current ski operations
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: approximately 50 modern and historic buildings and structures
Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible builds/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0
Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0

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Date of Report: January 14, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Phase IA Literature Review and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment

Phase IB Field Survey and Reconnaissance

List of Tables

List of Maps

List of Photos

Phase IA Literature Review and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment, The Windham Mountain Sporting Club Project, Town of Windham, Greene County, New York

INTRODUCTION

A Phase IA Archaeological Literature Review and Sensitivity Assessment was conducted by Hudson Mohawk Archaeological Consultants, LLC (HMAC) for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project (SHPO#), located in the Town of Windham, Greene County, New York, for Tuck Eastside Partners, L.P. HMAC, LLC was retained as archaeological consultants by the LA Group for Tuck Eastside Partners, L.P. The purpose of this study is to identify potential cultural resources which may be impacted within the project area in compliance of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requirements for NYSDEC and NYSDEP. Permitting for Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) compliance will be conducted at a later date. All archaeological research and investigation is conducted under the standards of the New York Archaeological Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (NYAC 1994).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project is located in the Town of Windham. The project area is located across the northeastern flank of Cave Mountain near the northern border of Catskill Park (Map 1). The project area and area of potential effect (APE) is a 464.6 acre residential and sporting club development located along the summit and northeastern slope of Cave Mountain (Map 6). The proposed areas of impact had not been finalized at the time of the archaeological research and so the entire approximately 464.6 acre project area was considered the APE. In 2010, the proposed project plans were finalized with no changes made to the project area. Based on a slope analysis map (Map 7), 19.78% of the terrain (92 acres) consists of low to moderate slope less than fifteen percent (15%). Within the 92 acres, the slope analysis shows that 60.3 acres (13.0% of the project area terrain) listed are between 0 to 12% slope and 31.6 acres (6.8% of the project area terrain) are listed on slopes between 12 and 15%. The total testable or marginally testable area is approximately 92 acres or 19.78% of the approximately 465 acre project area.

The proposed development is located within the north, north central and eastern sections of the project area (Map 6). The project plans show the proposed development of 321 multi type residential lot/units, two lodges and a wellness center. The residential lots are comprised of 142 single family residential lots, 8 townhouse lots (TH1-8) containing a total of 74 units, 81 condos and 24 duplex units. The majority of the residential structures are located north and west of the existing Wanderer Ski Trail, however four lots (#166-169) are located south of the existing ski trail in the west central section of the project area. These units will be access by a proposed shared driveway. Included in the project plans is a proposed Members Lodge and Clubhouse facilities (C1) located north of the existing Wanderer Ski Trail in the west central section of the project area. A proposed Wellness Center facility (C2) will also be located in the central section of the project area. The proposed East Village/Lodge facility (C3) will be located in the far eastern section of the project area.

Access to the multiple type residential units, lodges and wellness center will be provided by the construction of several new public and private roadways, which will extend throughout the northern, north central and western section of the project area. Also included in the development plans are a proposed water connection and a water supply connection to be located in the northern boundary of the project area, and a water storage location in the central section of the project area. Other impacts include construction of proposed stormwater retention ponds, underground utilities, infilling or removal activities of the soil and bedrock and landscaping. The project plans also include utilities easements, 50 foot wide access easements, a turnaround easement, ski boundary easement and two service lifts (A and B).

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Glacial History

There are two physiographic provinces in Greene County consisting of the Hudson Valley section of the Ridge and Valley which is subdivided into three subdivisions and the Catskill section of the Appalachian Plateau which is located in the southwestern section of the county including Windham. The Catskill section extends northeast to the base of the Catskill Mural Front which is the easternmost edge of the erosionally-truncated Catskill

Delta (Van Diver 1985: 26). The Catskill Delta was created by the amalgamation of several alluvial fan and delta deposits from sediments laid down during the erosion of the Acadian Mountains. As the Acadian Mountain rose up to the east thick sediment deposits filled in a shallow sea basin, displacing the shoreline to the west. In time these sediments formed nearly flat sedimentary rock deposits up to 7,500 feet thick which later underwent differential stream erosion creating the Catskill Mountains (Van Diver 1985: 118; USDA 1993: 2). Within the Township of Windham, the underlying bedrock formations consists of red shale and sandstone attributed to the Oneonta Formation (Dgk) and Stony Clove Formation (Dss) sandstones with lesser amounts of conglomerates and shale (USDA 1993: 4).

The Catskill Mountain range continued to undergo slow but steady erosion into the Pleistocene epoch. During the subsequent ice ages, several continental ice sheets advanced over the mountains grinding down exposed bedrock and formed glacial valleys and hills. In the higher elevations, continental glaciers merged with mountain glaciers and leaving behind a complex glacial history comprised of erosion and deposition. As the ice sheets retreated, deposits of unconsolidated till formed moraines, kames, outwashes and kame deltas overlying consolidated bedrock. Kames, kame terraces and deltas were also deposited in the Schoharie Creek and Batavia Kill valleys (Isachsen, et al. 2000: 191-192).

Modern Topography and Drainage

The general topography within the project area is steep and mountainous with a series of narrow terraces extending across the northern and eastern slope of the mountain. Elevation ranges from approximately 3,080 feet amsl (average mean sea level) from the summit of Cave Mountain in the south central section of the project area and extends downward to 1,640 feet amsl at the northern boundary of the project area located near the Batavia Kill valley. The western boundary of the project area includes the westernmost ski trails of the Windham Mountain Ski area while the eastern boundary extends down slope to an elevation of approximately 1,940 feet amsl less than a mile west of Hensonville and the Batavia Kill.

Greene County contains four major drainages consisting of the Hudson River, which forms the eastern boundary of the county, the Kaaterskill, Schoharie and Catskill Creeks. The northwestern region of the county is primarily drained by the Schoharie, East and West Creeks and Batavia Kill. These waters first drain into the Gilboa Reservoir before emptying into the Mohawk River. The Catskill flows southeast entering the county near Franklinton, Albany County and emptying into the Hudson at Catskill. Tributary drainages include the Basic and Potic Creeks, as well as the Bakkers, Vosen and Kaaterskill. Other major streams include the Vly, Elkard and Brownell Creeks. These streams are feed by numerous small streams and creeks throughout the county (USDA 1993: 1-2). The Batavia Kill is located less than half a mile to less than a mile to the north and east of the project area. The East Kill and Schoharie Creek are located approximately a mile and a half and three and a quarter miles south of the project area.

Soil Descriptions

There were six soil types identified within the project area (Map 2). The majority of soil types consist of Vly-Halcott complex soils ranging from rolling, very rocky (VhC), hilly very rocky (VhD) and very steep, very rocky (VhF). Vly series soils are moderately deep, well drained to excessively well drained soils found on thinly mantled upland areas of the Catskill Mountains. These soils formed from red glacial till deposits of sandstone, siltstone and shale and are found throughout the central and southern sections of the project area. Slopes range from 3 to 55 percent. Vly soils are associated with Halcott soils and near Lewbeach and Willowemoc soils where till deposits are deeper. Halcott soils are shallow somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in channery, acid glacial tills on plateaus, benches and steep valley sides in mountain upland regions. Other soils identified within the northernmost section of the project area include Lewbeach and Willowemoc channery silt loams, moderately steep, very bouldery (LmD) and Willowemoc channery silt loams (WmB and WmC). Lewbeach soils are very deep, well drained soils that formed from glacial till deposits on glaciated upland regions in the Catskill Mountains. Other soils that may be associated with Lewbeach soils include moderately well drained Willowemoc, somewhat poorly drained Onteora, and very poorly to poorly drained Suny soils. Slopes range from 15 to 35 percent. Willowemoc channery silt loams are very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed from deep glacial tills on glacial till plains in the Catskills uplands region. These soils may be associated with Lewbeach and somewhat poorly drained Onteora soils

and may be near shallow Halcott and moderately deep Vly soils where the mantle till in thin. Slopes range from 3 to 15 percent (USDA 1993: 175, 178, 193, 195).

Table 1: Soils identified located within the project area.

Soil Series	Soil Horizon cm (in)	Soil Description	Slope %	Drainage	Landforms
Lewbeach and Willowemoc channery silt loams (LmD)	A) 0-15 (0-6) B) 15-125 (6-50) C) 125-150 (50-60)	Dark reddish brown channery silt loam, rock Yellowish red channery loam rock, to reddish brown channery loam, rock Dark reddish brown channery loam, rock	15 to 35	Well drained	Glaciated Catskill Mountains uplands
Vly-Halcott complex, rolling very rocky (VhC)	A) 0-5 (0 -2) B) 5-70 (2-28) R) 70 (-28)	Dusky red channery silt loam Reddish brown very channery loam, rock Dark reddish brown thinly bedded sandstone	3 to 15	Somewhat excessively drained to well drained	Thinly mantled Catskill Mountains uplands
Vly-Halcott complex hilly very rocky (VhD)	A) 0-5 (0 -2) B) 5-70 (2-28) R) 70 (-28)	Dusky red channery silt loam Reddish brown very channery loam, rock Dark reddish brown thinly bedded sandstone	15 to 35	Somewhat excessively drained to well drained	Thinly mantled Catskill Mountains uplands
Vly- Halcott complex, very steep, very rocky (VhF)	A) 0-5 (0 -2) B) 5-70 (2-28) R) 70 (-28)	Dusky red channery silt loam Reddish brown very channery loam, rock Dark reddish brown thinly bedded sandstone	35 to 55	Somewhat excessively drained to well drained	Thinly mantled Catskill Mountains uplands
Willowemoc channery silt loam (WmB)	A) 0-15 (0-6) B) 15-150 (6-60) C) or bedrock >150 (60)	Dark reddish brown channery silt loam, rock, leaf litter on surface Reddish brown channery loam, to mottled, to no mottling, rock Reddish brown channery loam	3 to 8	Moderately well drained	Glacial till plains in Catskill Mountains uplands
Willowemoc channery silt loam (WmC)	A) 0-15 (0-6) B) 15-150 (6-60) C) or bedrock >150 (60)	Dark reddish brown channery silt loam, rock, leaf litter on surface Reddish brown channery loam, to mottled, to no mottling, rock Reddish brown channery loam	8 to 15	Moderately well drained	Glacial till plains in Catskill Mountains uplands

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Site Files Research

A site files research for documented prehistoric and historic archaeological sites was conducted at NYSOPRHP offices in Waterford, NY. Three prehistoric and twelve historic archaeological sites were identified within a one mile (1.6 k) radius of the project area. One additional historic archaeological site located about one and a quarter miles from the project area was also included. There was also one National Register Listed property located within a one mile radius of the project area. There were no prehistoric or historic sites identified within the project area.

Documented Prehistoric Sites

Three prehistoric sites were documented within a mile or just over mile to the north of the project area. Two of the sites listed (NYSM 3403/A03914.000037) pertain to a rock shelter site first documented by A.C. Parker. The site is located north of the Batavia Kill in the Township of Windham on the property of H. Branaugh. The Windham Site (A03914.000255) consisted of a single tertiary flake that was recovered on the eastern floodplain of the Batavia Kill to the east of the project area north of Hensonville.

Table 2: Documented Prehistoric Sites located within a mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area.

Site Number	Location & Distance from APE m (ft)	Description	Cultural Affiliation
NYSM 3403/ 03914.000037	1718 m (5669 ft) N	Rockshelter Site	prehistoric
03914.000255	842 m (2780 ft) NE	Windham Site, NW of Hensonville, single flake	prehistoric

Documented Historic Sites and Structures

Twelve historic archaeological sites were documented within a mile radius of the project area. The sites consisted of several historic saw and grist mills, tanneries, shaving box factories, a cooper shop and woolen mill, all of which were predominantly located near the Batavia Kill to the north and east of the project area. Many of the sites contained remains of associated water power constructions including tail races, power canals and water impoundments indicating the importance of water power to the development of mid to late 19th century industries to Windham. Several sites were concentrated to the north of the project area. The first site is the Levi Matthews Shavings Box Factory site (A03914.000033). The factory was founded by Jared Matthews in circa 1850 whose initial capital investment was five hundred dollars. By 1870 the factory was operated by Levi Matthews who invested eighteen hundred dollars in the venture which remained in operation for only four months. Several saw mill sites were reported on the Batavia Kill. One sawmill site (A03914.000032) was listed on the 1867 Beers map. The site also contained a dam and mill race all of which were destroyed during the construction of road improvements. A second saw mill site (A03914.000031) located a little further to the east on the Batavia Kill was also documented on the 1867 Beers map. The P.W. Hart Woolen Factory site (A03914.000030), located in Mitchell Hollow was also listed on the Beers map. The Newberry & Morss Foundry and Machine shop site (A03914.000029) was founded by Alonzo Newberry in 1855. The shop manufactured a wide range of machines and also began production of printing presses in 1860. In circa 1875 the site was purchase by Osborn and Raymond who converted the structure to a grist mill. The site continued in operation as a custom mill until circa 1915. The mill was water powered and remains of a tail race are still visible above the bank of the Batavia Kill. A.J. Bloodgood operated a cooper shop at a site (A03914.000028) in Mitchell Hollow. The site, documented on the 1867 Beers map, manufactured firkins, tubs, churns, barrels, etc. The site may have been water powered. It was located on the edge of a power canal which obtained its water from the Schoharie Creek. The site contained ruins of a mill race. Another saw mill site (A03914.000022) on the Batavia Kill was also documented on the 1867 Beers map. John Soper operated a shavings box factory on the Batavia Kill (A03914.000023). This business began operations in circa 1865 with an initial capital investment of fifteen hundred dollars. By circa 1850, George Robertson and G.A. McKee operated a tannery on the Batavia Kill (A03914.000024). The site contained an open cut power canal approximately 750 feet long that extended from the Batavia Kill near the Pine Inn to the river flat. An impoundment basin may have been located at the edge of a golf course which may have destroyed the site during the construction activities of the golf course. Another site is a historic mill race reported by Charles Fischer (NYSM 10251). These sites were all located northwest or north of the project area.

Two other historic sites were also documented on the Batavia Kill east of the project area in Hensonville. The first site is a grist mill site (A03914.000016) which began operation in circa 1870. The site was operated by G. Sargeant and J.P. Gardiner who produced flour, meal and feed. The mill remained in operation for only eleven months. The second site (A03914.000017) was another saw mill documented on the 1867 Beers map. A large race channel survives. The mill race is an open cut approximately 500 feet long which was used as a power canal and impoundment. The canal was constructed from rip-rap overlying sealed masonry walls which were sealed sometime from 1900 to 1920. The site was converted to a swimming pool around the 1940s or 1950s. Nearly all of these industrial sites were reported by the Historic Industrial Resources Survey (1989).

One additional historic industrial site was located a little over a mile northwest of the project area. The R. Sheffield Tannery site (A03914.000034) was a small tannery located on the Batavia Kill which began operation circa 1850. The site originally operated by a hand and horse power rather than water power. Later improvements were added around 1860 making the site just horse powered.

Table 3: Documented Historic Sites located within a mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area.

Site Number	Location & Distance from APE m (ft)	Description	Cultural Affiliation
NYSM 10251	685 m (2262 ft) N	Mill Race (MDS 35 PIN 1120.44.101)	Historic
03914.000016	1284 m (4237 ft) E	Sargeant & Gardiner Gristmill	1870 ca.
03914.000017	1129 m (3727 ft) E	Sawmill, Hensonville – SC055	Mid to late 19th century
03914.000022	972 m (3207 ft) N	Sawmill – SC062	Mid to late 19th century
03914.000023	1004 m (3313 ft) N	Soper Shaving Box Factory	1865 ca.
03914.000024	692 m (2283 ft) N	Robertson & McKee Tannery	1850 ca.
03914.000028	745 m (2460 ft) N	Bloodgood Copper Shop – Mitchell Hollow	Mid to late 19th century
03914.000029	690 m (2277 ft) NW	Newberry and Morss Foundry – SC071	1855 ca – 1915 ca...
03914.000030	736 m (2430 ft) NW	Hart Woolen Factory - SC073	Mid to late 19th century
03914.000031	331 m (1091 ft) NW	Sawmill – SC074	Mid to late 19th century
03914.000032	1258 m (4151 ft) NW	Sawmill – SC075	Mid to late 19th century – 1923 ca.
03914.000033	1307 m (4313 ft) NW	Levi Matthews Shaving Box Factory	1850 ca.
03914.000034	1887 m (6227 ft) NW	Sheffield Tannery - SC077	1850 ca.

One National Register Listed property was identified within a mile radius north of the project area. The property consists of the Centre Presbyterian Church first erected in 1835. The church was constructed in the "New England" architectural style for its congressional membership comprised of Massachusetts and Connecticut Yankee farmers who migrated into the Catskill region at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries.

Table 4: National Register Eligible and Listed Properties within a mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area.

Site Number/Site Name	Location & Distance from APE m (ft)	Description	Status
90NR0547 Centre Presbyterian Church	1162 m (3834 feet) N	Church structure constructed in 1835 in the "New England" style which blends Greek Revival and Federal elements by farmers and families who migrated to the region from Massachusetts and Connecticut after the Revolution. Considered a rural interpretation of Classical architectural forms.	Listed

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity

Several prehistoric sites have been documented within Greene County including two important and extensive quarry sites, West Athens Hill and Flint Mine Hill. However the majority of the documented prehistoric sites are concentrated within the eastern border of the county within the Hudson River, Catskill Creek, Coxsackie Creek and Murder's Creek drainage systems (Funk 1976: 197). The prehistoric occupation of Greene County extended from the Paleo Indian period to the Late Woodland period. Two notable archaeological sites containing Paleo Indian components are the King's Road site, located between West Coxsackie and West Athens and the West Athens Hill quarry site. This large quarry site also contained a habitation component. The majority of prehistoric sites including the Young, Himmer Rockshelter, Zimmerman Rockshelter, Bronck House Rockshelter, Dead Sheep, Hound Dog Rockshelter, Moonshine Rockshelter, Tufano, Petalas, Railroad, Vedder, Rip Van Winkle, Black Rock, Lotus Point and Van Orden sites contain prehistoric components ranging from the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods. The sites range from rather large camp/workshop sites such as the Petalas site and Tufano site to small camps occupied by single families or sites utilized for specialized resource exploitation (Funk 1976). The majority of sites were located within the Hudson River floodplain or on the high bluff areas bounding the Hudson River

Valley extending between the towns of Coxsackie and Athens or were located within the secondary drainages east of the Catskill Mountains. There is little documented evidence of prehistoric activity identified within the central and western sections of Greene County.

Documented prehistoric activity within the Township of Windham is very limited. Parker first identified a rock shelter site (Parker site 24) on the property of H. Branaugh located north of the Batavia Kill in Windham (Parker 1920: 568). As noted in the site files section above this site was also identified as NYSM 3403 and SHPO site A03914.000037. One other prehistoric artifact consisting of a single tertiary flake was also recovered during an archaeological investigation. This find was located on the eastern floodplain of the Batavia Kill north of Hensonville. Several recent archaeological investigations pertaining to settlement patterns within the Susquehanna River valley (Funk 1993, Mirroff 2002, Reith 2002) and a study of the Catskill I and II sites in Greene County (Reith 2007) have included a focus pertaining to small upland sites. These studies indicate that additional small prehistoric sites consisting of limited archaeological resources may be discovered in other upland areas associated with secondary drainages or near small streams and creeks.

Historic Archaeological Sensitivity

The Town of Windham, originally a part of Woodstock, Ulster County until 1798, was first settled by George Stimson and Stephan Simmons who settled on patented lands belonging to Chancellor Livingston. The Hardenburgh (also spelled Hardenbergh) Patent encompassed a vast amount of lands including sections of southern and western Greene County including parts of Windham. The northern boundary of the Hardenburgh Patent extended in a southeasterly/northwesterly running line that intersected the Windham turnpike at Russell Sheffield's tannery. Stimson arrived in Windham around 1783 or 1784 where he built a crude log cabin against a rock overhang in what is now Windham Village. A large number of "Indian relics" were found at this site (Vedder 1927: 120; Beers 1884: 394). Stimson was employed by Livingston to oversee his cattle herds; Simmons was Livingston's agent (Vedder 1927: 120; Beers 1884: 394). Other early settlers to the region were Ebenezer Baldwin who settled along the western border in 1798. In 1800, Solomon Munson settled in Windham with his son, Jarius. He was killed a couple of years later at a house-raising. Eleazer Miller settled in the area sometime before 1805, and was soon followed by William Clark and Elias Fancher in 1811. Daniel Lamoreaux, another early newcomer, settled in Windham Village in 1817 on a 100 acre farm he purchased from William Stimson. By 1800, Tertius Graham and his father Samuel, who had first settled in Ashland (Scienceville), operated an early tannery in the area. The tannery boasted an "iron bark mill and rolling stone falling mill" which remained in operation until 1832 (Vedder 1927: 121; Beers 1884: 395, 402). Silas Lewis, a surveyor, and his brother were also early settlers. Silas owned a grist mill built by his brother which was driven by an overshot wheel. The mill was located near the first saw mill built in Windham. In 1817, Jared Clark built the first dam on the Batavia Kill. A short time later he also built a saw mill which utilized a simple flutter wheel and sash saw operation. By 1884, the site was occupied by a turning mill and planing mill (Beers 1884: 395, 397).

During the 1780s a trickle of settlers began to settle in the Catskills which by the following decade turned into a steady torrent of Yankee farmers from Massachusetts and Connecticut some of whom were fleeing from the aftermath of Shay's Rebellion. Others came seeking available lands. A smaller number of settlers came from the Schoharie Valley area drawn to the Catskills which offered a number of important resources including land, furs, vast hemlock forests, abundant water power, agricultural opportunities and relatively cheap rents charged to settlers on the Hardenbergh Patent lands (Vedder 1927: 120; Horne 1994: 44;). During the late 18th to early 19th century, the economy of Greene County remained centered around agriculture which fueled the development of a number of small industries including grist and saw mills, turnpikes and sloops. The small mountain valleys and streams were settled first but farmers soon began to turn to the mountain sides for productive hay and pasturelands for dairying or various other agricultural produce (Ross and Kovacek 1976: 120). By the first quarter of the 19th century, dairy produce, primarily butter and cheese, were some of the top cash crops exported to city markets. The 1820 census recorded 21,590 cattle and 4,909 horses and an 1824 New York State gazetteer listed Windham and Lexington as prime locations for boasting available grazing and dairying lands (Ross and Kovacek 1976: 121). The production of grain was also of economical importance to the county. Corn, oats, buckwheat and rye were the main grain crops produced in the county which were shipped to Catskill for sale and shipment to eastern city markets. Prior to the "advent of the Erie Canal and the railroads, Catskill had the most extensive flour mills in the state. By 1860 the county annually produced 480,795 bushels of grain and 116,871 bushes of potatoes while dairying contributed 1,191,930 pounds of butter and productive orchards yielded 192,814 bushes of apples" (Ross and Kovacek 1976:

121, 124). A sideline industry that developed from the abundant grain production was the establishment of distilleries throughout the region notably in Windham, Prattsville and Greenville (Ross and Kovacek 1976: 121). In 1824, Abijah Stone and Bennett Osborn built the Osborn distillery which remained in operation for eight years producing some spirits but were mostly noted for their production of high wines. About the same time William Tuttle and Hiram Clearwater also built a small distillery which only remained in operation about four years. Tuttle had earlier been involved in the production of potash and operated a store in 1822. He went into the distillery business partnering with Hiram Clearwater, a professional distiller. In 1830, the partners disbanded their ashery, distillery and store and relocated in the Old Fiddle settlement in Brooke Lynne, about a mile east of Windham village, where they constructed a tannery. The site was located near the Jackson Tannery (also known as the Windham Tannery) on or near the site of the later Soper's Shaving Box Factory. This mill was water powered utilizing an overshot water wheel and contained a modern bark grinding mill with thirty five vats. Soper's Shaving Box Factory was located in an early factory built by Reynolds and Smith. In 1825, John Soper began the manufactory of shaving boxes. His son Charles Soper assumed control over the business in 1875 making improvements to the factory where he also included the manufacture of fancy wooden products (Beers 1884: 402).

Though agriculture was generally a fairly prosperous endeavor in Greene County, tenant farmers including those settled on the Hardenbergh Patented lands were burdened by rents paid to large landowning families, the most prominent of which were the Van Rensselaer and Livingston families who held perpetual leases on the patented farmlands. During the 19th century, an increasing number of landowners did sell land to the small independent farmers, but for the tenant farmers, there was no relief from the perpetual rents and these farmers became embroiled in the Anti-Rent wars which erupted in Rensselaerwyck in 1839 and spread into Greene and Ulster Counties. At first the tenant farmers tried by legal means to end the rent burden through legal reforms but their interests were thwarted by the vested interests of wealthy landowners who wealth and political influence ensured governmental support against the Anti-Renters. The results eventually forced the angry tenant farmers to either refuse to pay the rents or to seek a more vigilante approach with the organization of a secret society known as 'Calico Indians." Within the anti-rent movement, organizational membership for those associated with the Hardenburgh Patent lands also included women. While men tended to the farm land and dairy herds, it was the farm wives who produced the cheese and butter. "Through their butter making, women had achieved a form of economic independence that enabled them to participate more fully in the rent struggle that otherwise would have been possible" (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 126). As the Anti-Rent war crisis faded with the start of the Mexican War the plight of the tenant farmer slowly began to improve and many wealthy landowners became more willing to sell though a few tenant leases continued to the beginning of the 20th century (Ross and Kovacek 1976: 130).

Agriculture was not only economical endeavor that fueled Greene County's prosperity and growth. During the first half of the 19th century, the development of the tanning industry brought rapid population and economic growth along with ecological devastation to Greene County. The 1810 census for Greene County recorded a population of 19,536 placing the county twenty-second out of forty-five for overall population in New York. Steady growth continued into the following decade with the 1820 census recording a population of 22, 996 (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 121). By 1815, the tanning industry experienced rapid expansion (Horne 1994:56). The demand for leather was high in the early 1800s and all that was needed to make a profitable trade was to locate in an area with an abundant source of water and hemlock. In Greene County, the early tanneries were concentrated along the mountain and valley streams that dissected the dense hemlock forests in the rugged Catskill Mountains. Many of the tanneries were concentrated on the Schoharie Creek, Batavia Kill and Catskill Creek or their tributaries (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 115). Wherever the tanneries set up operation, villages soon sprang up to house the hundreds of transient workers who descended on the Catskill region during the spring season to work as bark peelers or drove teams of oxen or horses to convey the bark to the tanneries. Work in the hemlock forests was seasonal. The bark peeling season typically began in May or June and ended by July but it wasn't until the winter months that the bark would be hauled to the tanneries (Horne 1994: 57). Throughout this period, scores of transient workers lived in crude slab wood huts near the edge of the rapidly disappearing forests. A few local residents began to take on a few boarders during the spring season beginning the boarding house industry in the region. Many stayed on in the mountains finding other seasonal work as lumbermen, cutting and trimming the massive hemlocks. Others found employment driving teams of horses laden with wagons loaded with skins to the tanneries and returning to the ports with finished leather (Vedder 1927: 121; Showers Wiltse 1999: 29-30). Work in the tanneries was a dirty, foul smelling and sometimes very dangerous occupation which was often objectionable. Often these jobs were filled by recently arriving Catholic Irish and German immigrants (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 118; Horne 1994: 60).

The early tanneries were generally small affairs. By 1810, Greene County contained twenty-five tanneries which produced 12,949 hides for that year. By 1835, the number of tanneries increased to thirty-two which now produced more leather than all of the other New York counties combined (Horne 1994: 58). During the peak of the tanning industry, Greene County "was one of the leading tanning centers of the nation, at one time producing more leather than the rest of New York State (Ross and Kozacek 1976:118). The largest tanneries were operated by William Edwards in Hunter and Zadock Pratt in Prattsville. Edwards established an early tannery on the Schoharie Creek in 1817. Previously, he had revolutionized the tanning process with a new method of soaking the hides in a solution of tanning liquor which cut down on the old European-style processing time (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 115; Horne 1994: 58). He also utilized water power in place of manual labor. Zadock Pratt became even more prominently associated with the promotion and improvement of the tanning industry. Pratt's father, Zadock Pratt Sr. established one of the earliest tanneries around 1802 at Jewett Heights. In 1824, Pratt Jr. established his first tannery in Prattsville. He later enlarged the tannery making it the largest tannery in Greene County producing thousands of tanned hides annually which were shipped to east coast markets while raw hides were imported with some coming from as far away as South America to meet the growing demand for hides. As the hemlocks grew scarce in Prattsville, Pratt opened new tanneries within the Catskills and other counties in New York before expanding down into Pennsylvania (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 118-119).

During the hey-day of the tanning industry, numerous secondary and small tanneries were also in operation throughout the Catskills. Rather substantial tanneries were in operation in Red Falls, Palenville and Bushnellville. Small tanneries were also clustered in Big Hollow and Kaaterskill Clove (Horne 1994: 60). In Windham, Joseph Edsall built the second tannery which began operating in 1815. In 1823, Bennett Osborn and Abijah Stone built a tannery near the lower end of the glen. They also operated a grist mill which they built in 1810. This mill was later sold to Daniel Hunt in 1826 who maintained grist mill operations at the site until about 1850. At this time Hunt formed a partnership with McComber and Olney and converted the mill to a paper mill. This same building also housed a furnace and machine shop operated by A. Newbury and B. G. Morss where they also produced the Newbury Printing Press. Newberry and Morss sold out to Osborn and Raymond who converted the mill back to a grist mill in 1867. By 1884, the mill, now operated by H.C. Osborn, was still maintaining a thriving business. Another early tannery was built by Samuel Reynolds and Clark Twiss in 1823. This tannery was later sold to Bennet Osborn in 1828 and again to Zadock Pratt and George Robertson in 1844 and by 1850, the Robertson tannery was producing 26,000 hides. By the following decade Robertson's tannery was producing only 2,600 hides of California leather. The business closed a short time later. Between 1830 and 1835, Friend Holcomb built the Big Hollow Tannery. This tannery, which had a capacity of producing 15,000 hides annually, was also purchased by Pratt and Robertson in 1844 (Horne 1994: 60; Beers 1884: 402).

By the mid 1820s, the growing numbers of tanneries in operation flooded the market with leather hides, driving the prices down. By the 1830s, the tanning industry had reached its peak and began a decline due as the demand for leather decreased and at the same time Greene County was experiencing massive hemlock deforestation. The tanning industry continued on for the next few decades kept alive by the need for leather during the Mexican War during the late 1840s and later during the Civil War. Some of the large tanneries were out of business by the 1845. During the next decade, the tanning industry went into a rapid decline. Only nine tanneries remained in operation by 1855 (Horne 1994: 60). By the 1860s, the tanning industry was nearing its end in Greene County with tanneries moving to other locals, notably Pennsylvania. Between 1845 and 1855 the remaining hemlocks were depleted and the destruction of the forests came to an end (Horne 1994: 122). As the tanning industry died, some of the villages dwindled as well while some villages, such as Windham, looked to other economic resources notably agriculture and tourism. The 1860 county census still showed some growth with a population of listed at 31,137. However the growth of new arrivals was now being off set by emigration of former Greene County residents into the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys and New York City (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 119, 121; Horne 1994: 64). The scars left by the tanning industry however would take a longer time to heal.

The tanning industry created ecological devastation to an area once famed for its natural beauty and cleanliness. As the tanning industry consumed the bark of the hemlocks, thousands of the massive trunks and branches were left on the barren mountainsides to rot. Over the years as the piles of the rotting timbers dried, disastrous forest fires became an increasing threat. The effects of deforestation and quarrying activities left ugly scarring of the once pristine mountainsides which impacted 19th century tourism to the region. Deforestation also caused serious erosion which choked the once clean trout streams. The tanneries also created serious environment damage to the streams. In the tanning process, large vats of highly dangerous and toxic tannic acid baths produced

from the milled hemlock bark are used to finish turning the hides into leather. The foul smelling vats and hot ashes were frequently emptied into the streams destroying most of the plant and animal life in the streams (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 120, 131).

Other early industries that soon followed in the wake of the farming and tannery operations were the establishment of grist, saw, and planing mills. By 1820 Greene County boasted forty-six grist mills and eighty-nine saw mills (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 130). By 1835, that number had escalated to 144 saw mills in the county with thirty-four in Windham. Tens years later the devastating effects of deforestation was reflected in a sharp decline in the number of saw mills remaining in operation in the county being reduced to one hundred and twelve and a sharp reduction to sixty two by 1855 and only forty eight listed in 1865 (Horne 1994: 122). Many towns also contained small paper, textile and iron mills many of which were located on or near the larger creeks and streams such as Schoharie Creek or Batavia Kill to take advantage of available waterpower. Many of the textile mills consisted of carding or fulling mills which were located in nearly all of the towns except for Hunter. By 1825, Greene County contained twenty-seven fulling mills and twenty-four carding mills which produced a combined total of 242,000 yards of cloth. Following this peak, textile production went into a decline and by 1845 only two large factories in Cairo and Prattsville remained while a few small mills maintained production in Catskill, Greenville and New Baltimore. By 1865, only six mills were still listed in operation in Greene County and only one large factory in Leeds still remained (Horne 1994: 54). In Windham, Mathews and Hunt established a collar factory in the 1840s while P.W. Hart operated a small woolen factory, producing flannels, cassimeres and satinets. This manufactory remained in operation only three years before closing and the old factory building was later converted into residential dwellings. Windham also boasted a carpet bag factory (Beers 1884: 401).

By the beginning of the 19th century, the Catskill region including Windham saw the development of a thriving lumber industry which offered employment opportunities for many new arrivals to the Catskill region. With lumber becoming easier to obtain, plank houses soon replaced many of the earlier log cabins once common throughout the region. Many areas of the Catskill Mountains saw rapid deforestation. As the dark hemlock forests that formerly covered the mountainsides vanished, they were replaced by new growth deciduous forests which produced a more open and airy canopy or became open mountain meadows that were very suitable for agriculture (Showers Wiltse 1999: 31-32). During the second half of the 19th century, a secondary trade in the market of live fir trees developed from the lumber industry. The use of small fir trees for landscaping became popularized by residents in New York City and thousands of trees were shipped from the Catskills and transplanted to Long Island. Beginning in the 1830s the use of Christmas trees also became popularized and in 1851, Mark Carr from Hunter started a Christmas tree market in New York State when he shipped two wagon loads of balsam firs to New York. Within a short time nearly all of the towns in the Catskills began exporting trees for the Christmas tree market (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 130-131; Horne 1994: 125). Other forest produce included the harvesting of walnuts of which 1,000 bushels were shipped from Catskill in 1803. Maple sugar and black spruce essence used for beer making were also products shipped from Greene County. Between 1855 and 1865, maple sugar production increased substantially to 163,000 pounds peaking at 295,000 pounds in 1875 and 1890. By the 20th century, cordwood became another important marketable commodity (Horne 1994: 126).

The rocky Catskill Mountains also contained extensive quantities of bluestone which was heavily utilized for curbing and flagging by cities throughout the east. To a lesser extent, limestone, shale and cobbles were also quarried. Limestone was burned in kilns to produce lime that was utilized by farmers and for cement production while river cobbles found a ready market in the cities for cobblestones. Clay was also quarried throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries providing the raw material for local brick, tile and pottery production. By 1909-1910, five brick yards were still in operation in Greene County with the largest producers located in Athens and Catskill. The brick industry and clay quarries collapsed when the demand for bricks diminished as the demand for cement production increased as a favored building material (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 131, 134).

Other smaller industries and manufactories that developed in Greene County including the Village of Windham included the production of potash which peaked around 1825. At this time, Greene County contained twenty asheries most of which were located in Durham, Greenville, Hunter, Lexington and Windham (Horne 1994: 122). During the 1840s, the production of potash however became the major industry in the town of Scienceville and the town's primary source of income. In 1848, the town changed its name to Ashland. Potash produced in Ashland, Windham and other towns was transported by wagon over the turnpikes to markets ports along the Hudson and shipped to Albany and New York City (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 135). Furniture manufacturing was another

small industry that developed in the Catskill region with Hunter gaining notoriety for its manufacture of chairs. This industry remained until the plentiful supply of suitable timber dwindled and the Catskill markets became out competed by southern manufacturers who could produce and transport manufactured goods at a cheaper rate (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 135). Other wooden products such as boxes, tools and coffins were also produced during the fist half of the 19th century (Horne 1994: 122-123). The majority of this industry was located in Windham by the 1840s. Herman and Jared Matthews settled in Windham in 1824 and soon rented a carding mill which they converted to a shaving box factory. This mill, located below the Soper factory and saw mill, drew its water power from the Batavia through a race and flume which powered an overshot water wheel. The mill remained in operation for about two years before the building burned and the business was removed to the mill property of Abijah Stone (Beers 1884: 401). "In 1839 Jared and Elbert Matthews purchased a millsite on the Batavia Kill and began manufacturing buttons, shaving boxes, and wooden combs. They transferred the lease in 1845 to John Soper, who continued the operation as a turning mill for shaving boxes (Horne 1994: 124). Other wooden products produced in Windham were wooden combs and broom handles. Prior to the 1860s, a number of hat making shops operated throughout Greene County including one shop in Windham. An 1855 census listed this hat shop as having produced $12,000 worth of merchandise (Horne 1994: 55).

During the early 19th century, construction of the early turnpikes opened Greene County to settlement. The turnpikes also provided reliable transportation of agricultural produce to market and importation of raw hides and bark to the tanneries and exportation of finished leather hides to the ports on the Hudson. During this period, Greene County enjoyed steady economic growth and prosperity from a number of major industries though particularly in the exportation of leather, blue stone and agricultural produce. Greene County's grain markets and flour milling industries came under threat following the construction of the Erie Canal that diverted an estimated two-thirds of the grain and flour markets to the west. "By 1845, only five percent of the acreage devoted to small grains was in wheat, and one-third of the gristmills extant 20 years earlier where gone" (Horne 1994: 61). The turnpikes also fell into decline following the construction of the Erie Canal, which replaced many of the overland routes for travel and cargo. The turnpikes faced additional competition later on with the instillation of the railroads (Ross and Kozacek 1976:115).

Beginning in the early 19th century, tourism and establishment of inns also contributed a small role in the early economy of the Catskill region and Greene County. The Catskill region in particular was recognized for its scenic beauty and wholesomeness; a view, which came in increasing conflict with the devastation wrought by the tanning industry and quarrying activities. Several taverns, hotels and inns were established along the turnpikes during the first quarter of the 19th century to accommodate numerous visitors and transient workers coming to the region (Ross and Kozacek 1976: 135). One such entrepreneur was Esquire Jesse Holister who operated the first store and inn in Windham around 1815. He also manufactured potash. His business was later bought out by the Osborn brothers in 1824. Bennett Osborn maintained Holister's inn until he built the Osborn House in 1829 (Vedder 1927: 121; Beers 1884: 408). During the early 19th century, the Catskill region contained several mountain resorts which catered to visitors to the region including the Windham Hotel, The Glen House, Woodvine Cottage, Maple Shade House, Central Hotel, Windham House, the Soper Place, the Osborn House and several other establishments (Beers 1884: 410-411). The resort industry underwent revitalization during the second half of the 20th century as skiing became increasingly popularized beginning in the 1930s. By the 1960s, Windham, Hunter and Cairo were noted for containing a thriving ski and winter sports industry. Camping and boating are other activities that continue to draw tourists to the Catskill Mountain region and along the Hudson River. The scenic beauty of the Catskills also draws thousands of tourist each fall to view the spectacular fall foliage. A number of older resorts have revived and are maintaining a thriving business by offering tourists accommodations reflecting the 19th century charm but with easy access to modern facilities (Ross and Kovacek 1976: 160).

By the 20th century, Greene County had undergone a rather extensive transformation. The once dark densely forested mountainous interior region was replaced by largely denuded terrain blanketed by open fields and pastureland landscape that contained growing patches of new growth forest. The once heavily industrial interior river and stream valleys were largely silent for most of the early manufactories, once so important to the economic growth and prosperity of the county lay in silent ruins. Though the number of farms continued to spiral down into a slow decline, which began in 1880, the mainstays of the economy centered primarily on agriculture and tourism. Hay and rye straw which was shipped to supply city stables reached peak production in 1875 but then shortly later went into a sharp decline. Dairy farming saw little change between 1880 and 1920 during which time milk reached a peak production of nine million gallons in 1900. Other market produce included a variety of fruits in apples,

pears, peaches, cherries, plums, prunes, grapes, quinces and small fruits particularly strawberries. Apples where the primary fruit produced reaching a peak in 1910 with 630,000 bushels exported. Another crop was potatoes, which reached a peak production in 1875 then went into a decline. In Windham, dairying remained the main agrarian staple supplemented by some potatoes and poultry. Following the Depression, many of the small and poor farms located into the mountainous regions were abandoned and the number of farms remaining in operation declined (Horne 1994: 169-172).

By the mid 20th century a few of the Catskill Mountain peaks underwent another alteration with the introduction of the burgeoning ski industry beginning at Cairo in 1950, then Hunter in 1958 and at Windham in 1960. By the late 1950s, there was a growing demand for the creation of new ski resorts to be located in driving distance to the large New York metropolitan areas. In 1958, C.D. Lane made a proposal to the State of New York to construct a state-built recreation center at Cave Mountain in Windham. The site was instead purchased by the Macomber family, who opened Cave Mountain Ski Slope in December, 1960. The site was sold to the Sheridan family in 1963 who then expanded the facility into Windham Mountain ski area. In 1967, the resort became privatized as the exclusive resort for the Windham Mountain Club. In 1981, Windham Mountain ski area ski area was reopened to the public maintaining its popularity as a winter resort area (Horne 1994: 189-190).

Historic Map Research

Four historic maps were consulted for historic land use patterns. The first of which is the 1856 S. Geil *Map of Greene County, N.Y* (Map 3). Though no structures are identified within the project area, the map identifies rather substantial development concentrated along the Batavia Kill and the Catskill and Windham Turnpike particularly in Windham Centre to the northwest and Hensonville to the east. The map depicts a number of stores, inns and a grist mill located in Windham Centre and Hensonville. The George Robertson Tannery is also shown to be in operation in Windham on the northern side of the Batavia Kill. The second historic map consulted (Map 4) is the 1867 F.W. Beers *Atlas of Greene County* (Map 4) which shows a moderate increase in residential and industrial development along the Batavia Kill and Catskill and Windham turnpike. Manufactories in the Town of Windham, include two "shaving box factories," one of which is owned by L. Matthews, three saw mills, the G. Robertson tannery now in partnership with G.A. McKees and the Sheffield Tannery. A grist mill owned by G. Sergeant & J.P. Gardiner is still in operation in Hensonville. The third historic map researched (Map 5) is the 1894 USGS *Durham 15' Topographic Quadrangle, reprinted 1931*. This map shows a slight decline in the number of map documented structures. The majority of the structures are located in Windham and Hensonville with a sparse population located along the turnpike margin. One structure is located southwest of the project area on the lower slope of Cave Mountain. Little other development of the region is identified. The fourth historic map (Map 1) is the 1945 *USGS Hensonville 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, photorevised 1980* which shows the current project area map. This map shows slight development and urbanization of the Windham area, especially along the Route 23 and 296 road margins. The 1980 revision shows substantial late 20th century development of the northwestern slope of Cave Mountain as Ski Windham (later Windham Mountain) ski area. This ski resort is the western boundary of the project area. A new road, South Street (C.R. 12), is shown near the northwestern boundary of the project area. Some development associated with the Windham Mountain ski lifts are shown along the summit of Cave Mountain in the southwestern section of the project area.

FIELD ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

A site visit of the entire project area was conducted on October 8, 2008. A surface reconnaissance of the entire project area was performed with testable areas noted, flagged and plotted on the project map. Photographs were taken of overall terrain, slope, testable areas and prior disturbance (Map 9). During the initial surface reconnaissance rock outcrops were photographed and visually inspected for the presence of prehistoric rock shelters.

Large sections of marshy terrain were noted throughout the project area, especially along the upper and lower terraces of the northwestern and eastern sections of the project area (Map 8). Hydrological studies of the project area (Futyma 2008) state that such waterlogged conditions are a natural process based on bedrock geology and drainage patterns of the mountain. Such hydrologic conditions within the project area would be increased during period of high precipitation. Areas designated as wetlands by flagging will be excluded from testing along with unmarked wet areas around surface ponds and marshy terrain, though such areas will be visually inspected.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the site files search, literature review, historic and slope map research for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project indicate a low to moderate probability of encountering prehistoric and historic cultural materials within the project area and APE. The site files research and literature review documented the presence of a limited prehistoric occupation of the region primarily within rock shelters. The exposed rock outcrops noted on the slopes of Cave Mountain were suited for rock shelter habitations by small groups of prehistoric people conducting specialized resource procurement or other specialized tasks.

Though no map documented structures were identified on the historic maps within the project area, there is a low to moderate probability of encountering historic remains associated with the extensive lumbering activities which occurred during the late 18th to mid 19th century when the tanning and lumber industries caused extensive deforestation throughout the Catskill Mountains region. As noted in the historic research, temporary camps for transient workers were established on the edges of the forests. Logging trails and roadway to haul bark and lumber cut an extensive network throughout the mountains. Staging areas for bark skinning and small one to two man industrial operations such as tanneries; asheries and distilleries were in operation in Windham. Areas along the lower slopes and terraces of Cave Mountain have been historically utilized as pasture land. Evidence of barbed wire fencing and nonnative boundary plants such as bayberry, wild rose, hawthorn and honeysuckle are present in these areas.

Along the summit section of the project area, it was noted during the site visit that this area appeared disturbed due to construction of ski operations for the nearby Windham Mountain ski area. The top of the summit of Cave Mountain in the southwestern corner appeared highly disturbed from grading and construction of a ski lift, Red Cross Lodge and several ski trails which extend down the northern ridge of the mountain into the central section of the project area. Push piles and relocated boulders were located throughout this section. Testable areas of this section will be tested in sections which appear to have little or no mechanical alteration. The numerous rock outcrops in this area will be visually inspected. Also several trails and terraces along the upper terraces in the central section of the project area showed signs of mechanical alteration, especially along the broad flat terraces in the north central section near the lean-to. The lower terraces showed little evidence of mechanical alteration despite being historically utilized for farming and pasture.

Also during the site visit, extremely wet or waterlogged terraces were noted throughout all sections the project area, but were predominant along the upper terraces throughout the northwestern and eastern sections for the project area where two large systems of braided streams and creeks drain groundwater down the mountainside. Throughout the upper terrace section of these areas, large areas of standing water were present across sections of the bedrock benches and terraces that traverse the middle section of the project area. Many of these wet areas along the upper terraces and benches extend across the central section of the project area. Sections of the lower terraces, especially in the northeastern corner of the project area, are extremely wet due to being at the base of the mountainside stream systems. Wetlands areas are designated throughout these sections (Map 8). Hydrological study of the project area states that such conditions are perennially occurring natural conditions caused by the drainage patterns and the bedrock geology of Cave Mountain. Such conditions increase during periods of high precipitation or annual snow melts. Due to such conditions, limited shovel testing can only be conducted in these areas. Transects oriented through all wet sections of the project area will be walked over, visually inspected and tested in locations which are deemed drier and more likely to possibly contain cultural deposits.

Based on the results of the Phase IA literature review and archaeological assessment, it is recommended that an archaeological field investigation and survey be conducted for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project. A standard 50 foot (15 m) interval grid will be conducted throughout all sections of the project area terrain (63 acres) that contain no to little slope (0 – 11%). Areas (27 acres) with terrain with slight to moderate slope (12 – 15%) will be evaluated in the field for possible testing. Areas designated as wetlands will be avoided. The approximately 92 acres of testable or marginally testable areas are scattered throughout the 464.6 acre project area parcel. Due to the low to moderate probability of encountering prehistoric rock shelters or historic remains associated with the lumber and tanning industries or farming in the region an extensive surface walk over and reconnaissance is recommended for the entire project area and APE.

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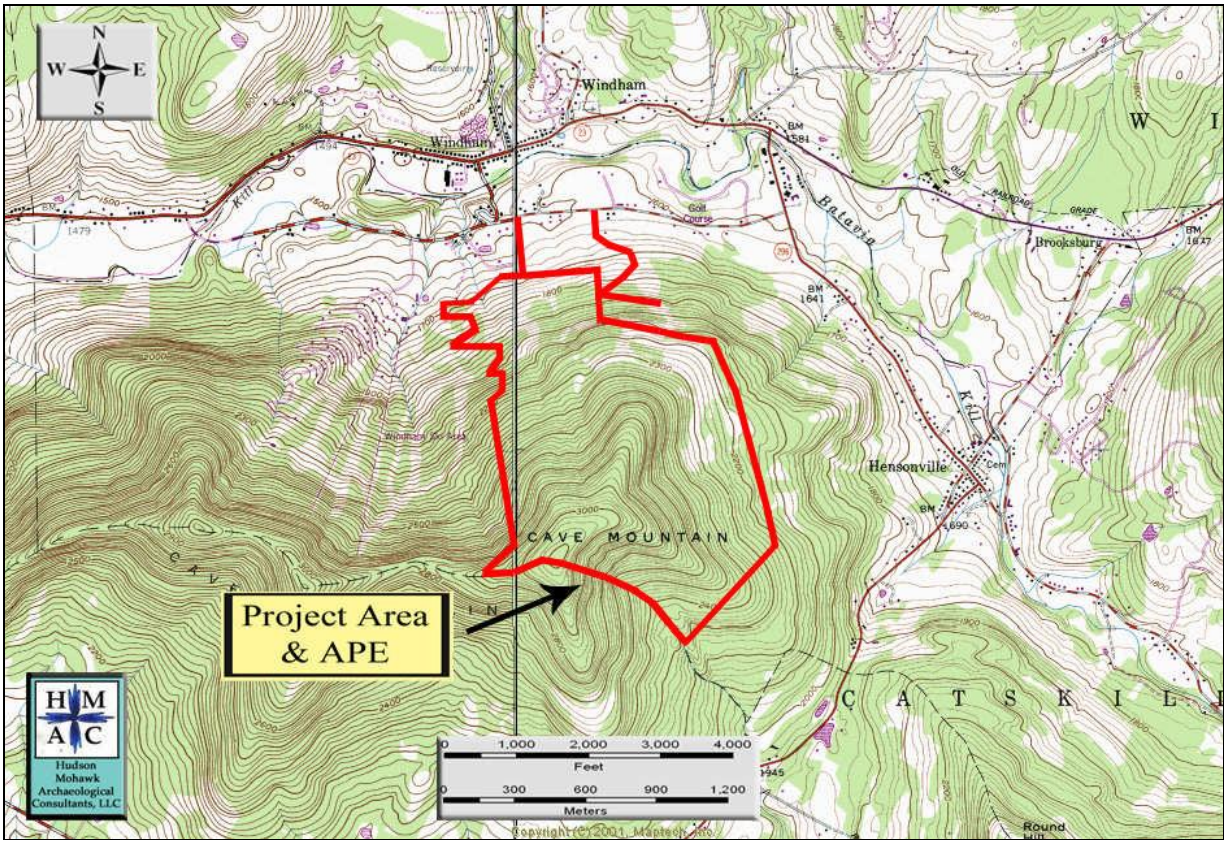
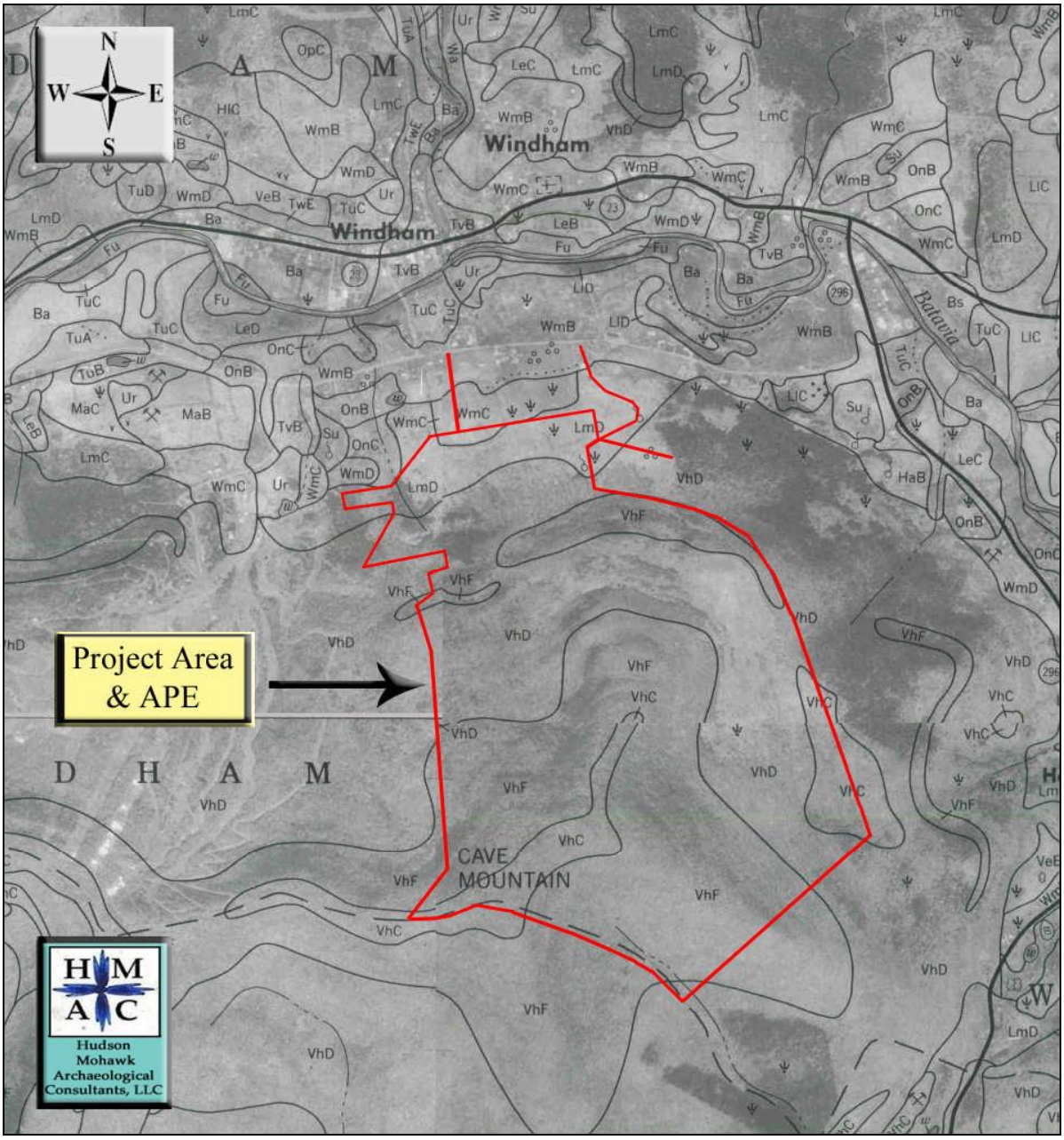
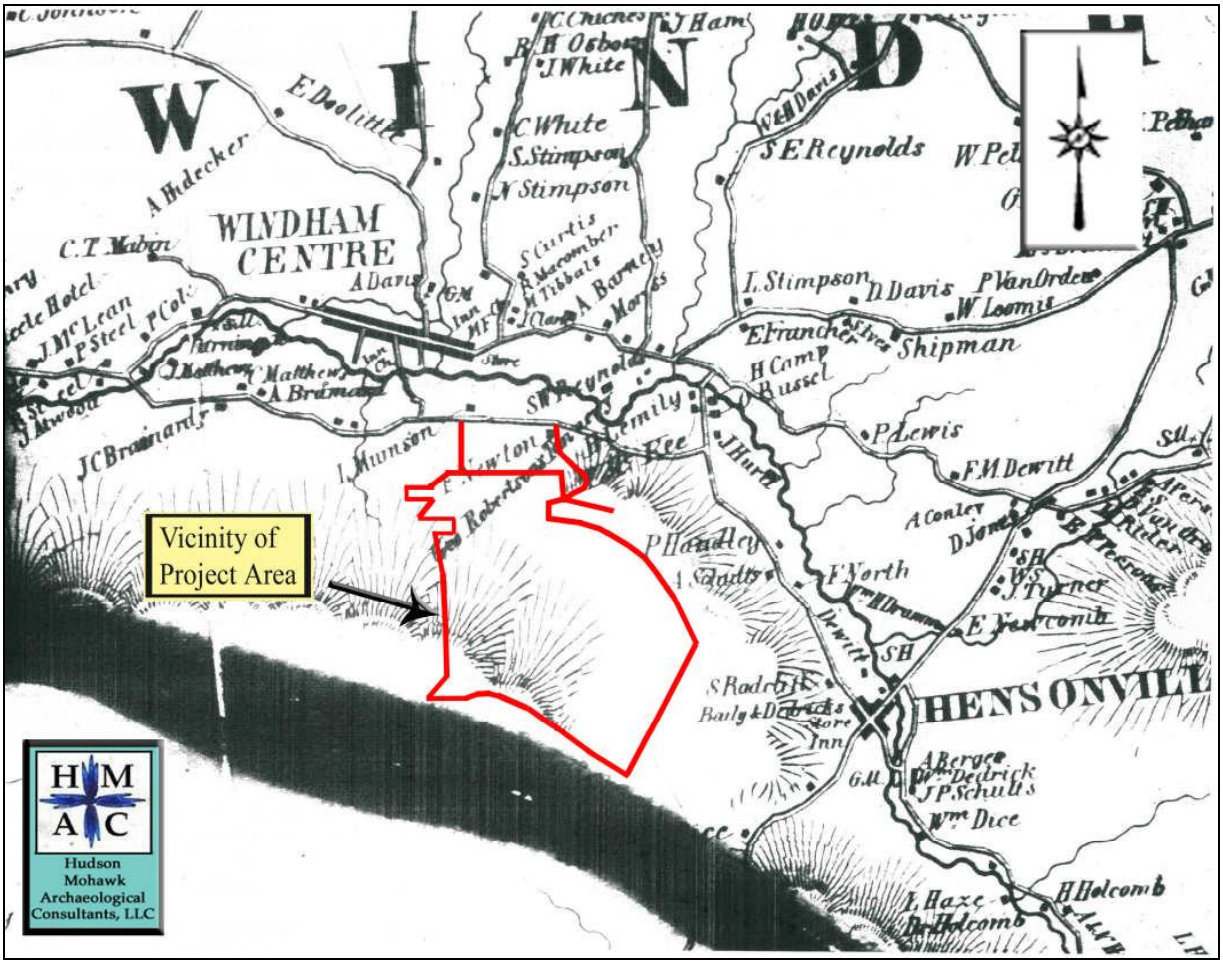
PROJECT AREA MAPS



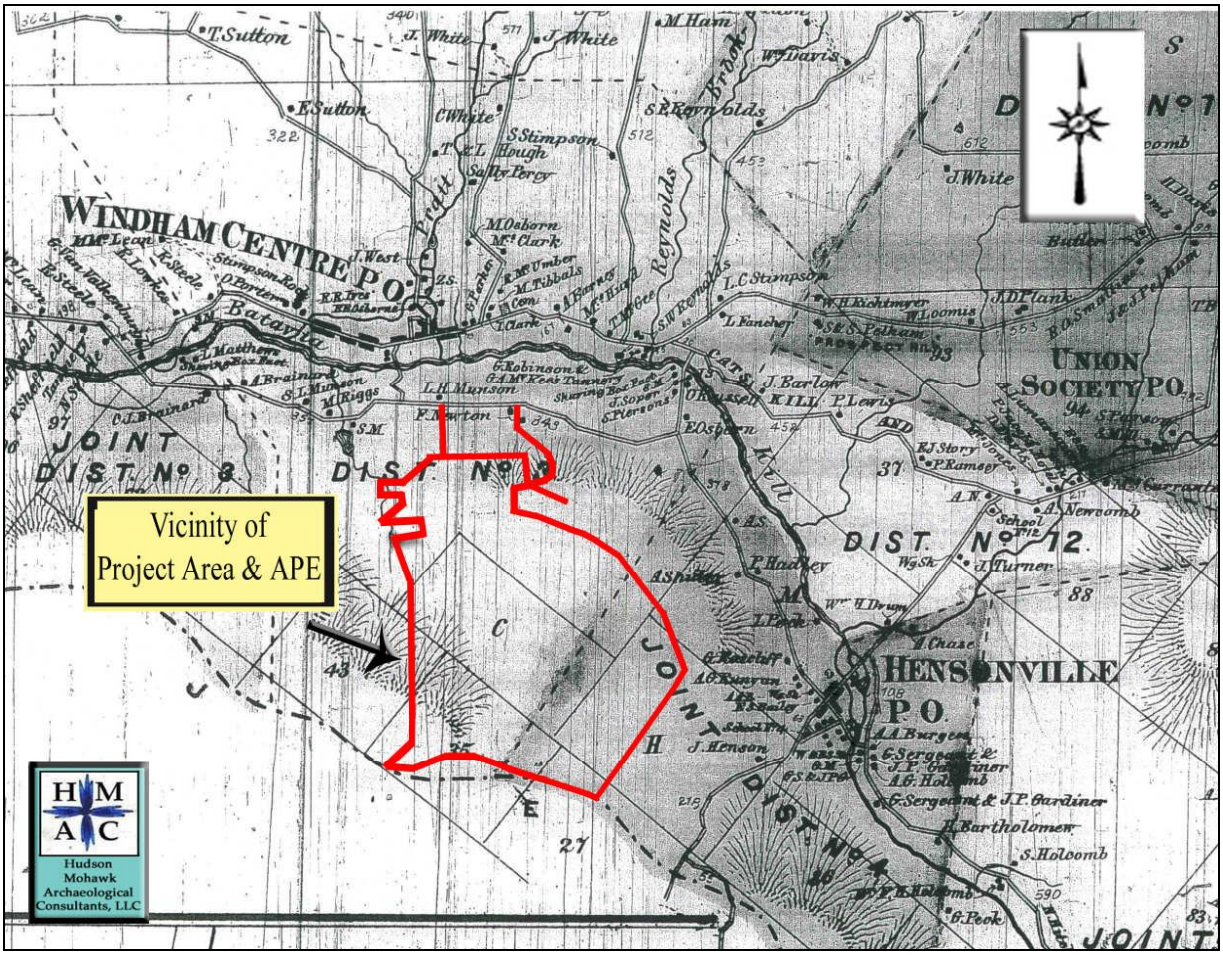
Map 1: *1945 USGS Hensonville 7.5 minute topographical map, photorevised 1980*, showing the project area and APE for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project.



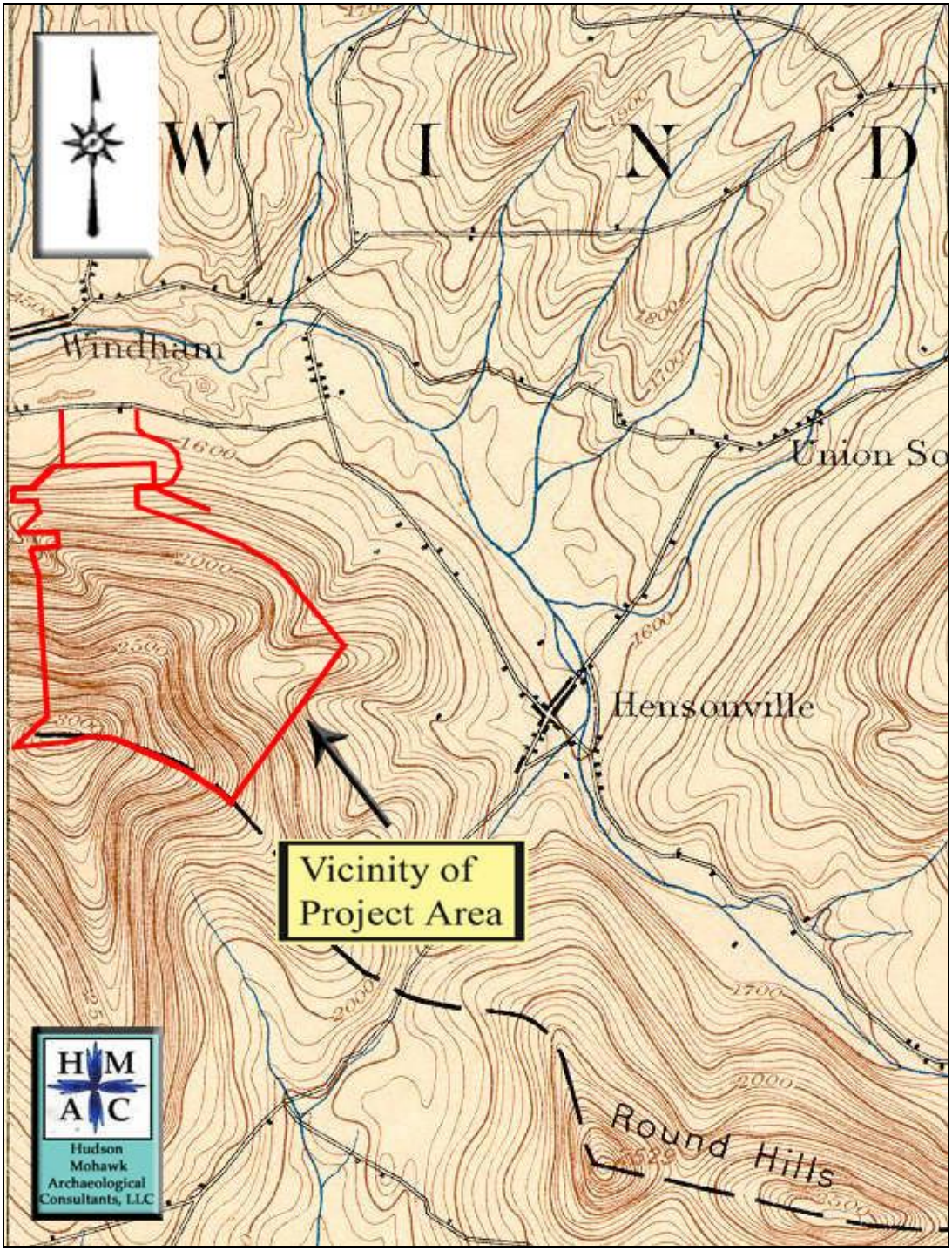
Map 2: USDA soil survey map of Greene County showing the project area and APE.



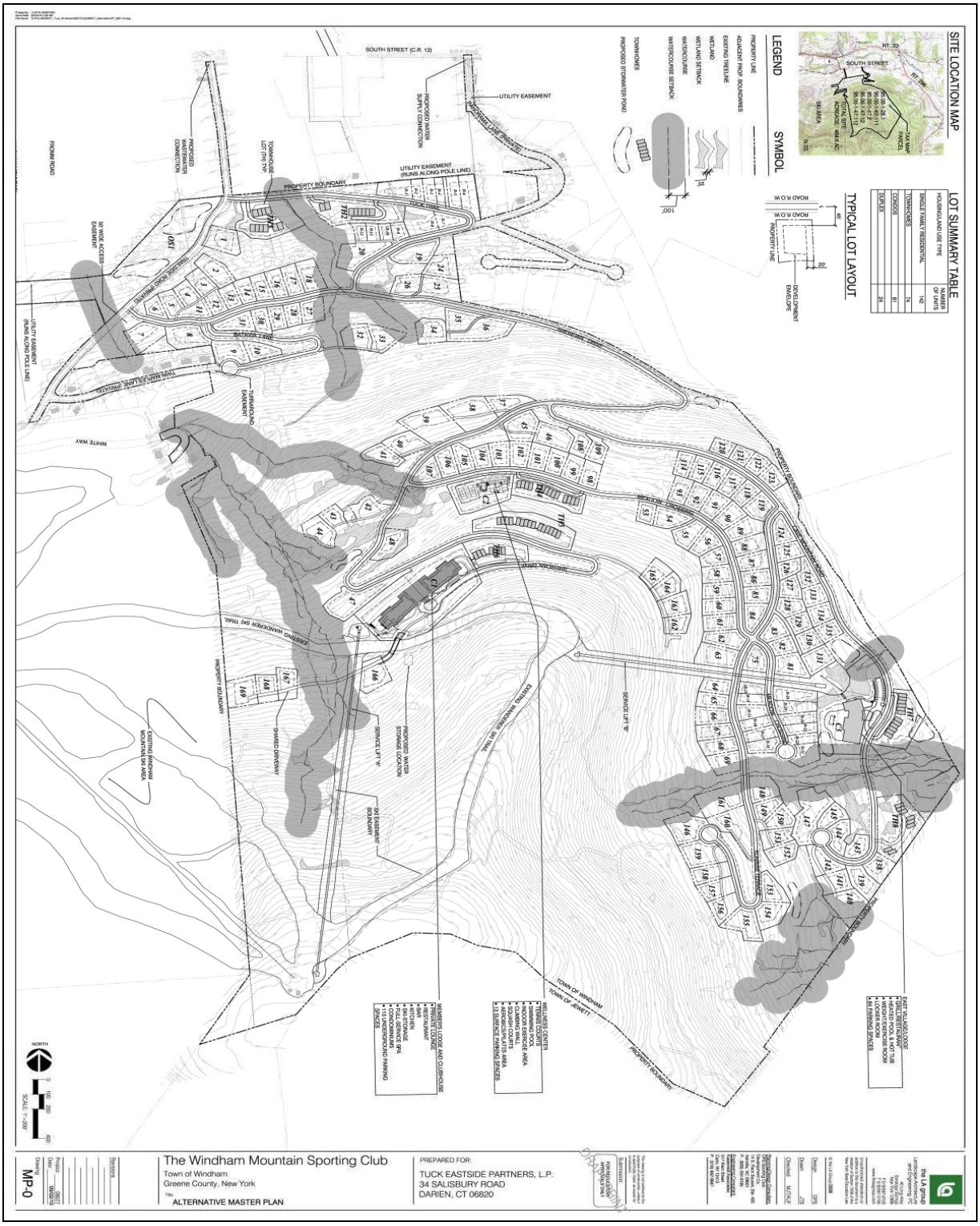
Map 3: 1856 *S. Geil Map of Greene County, NY* showing the project area and APE.



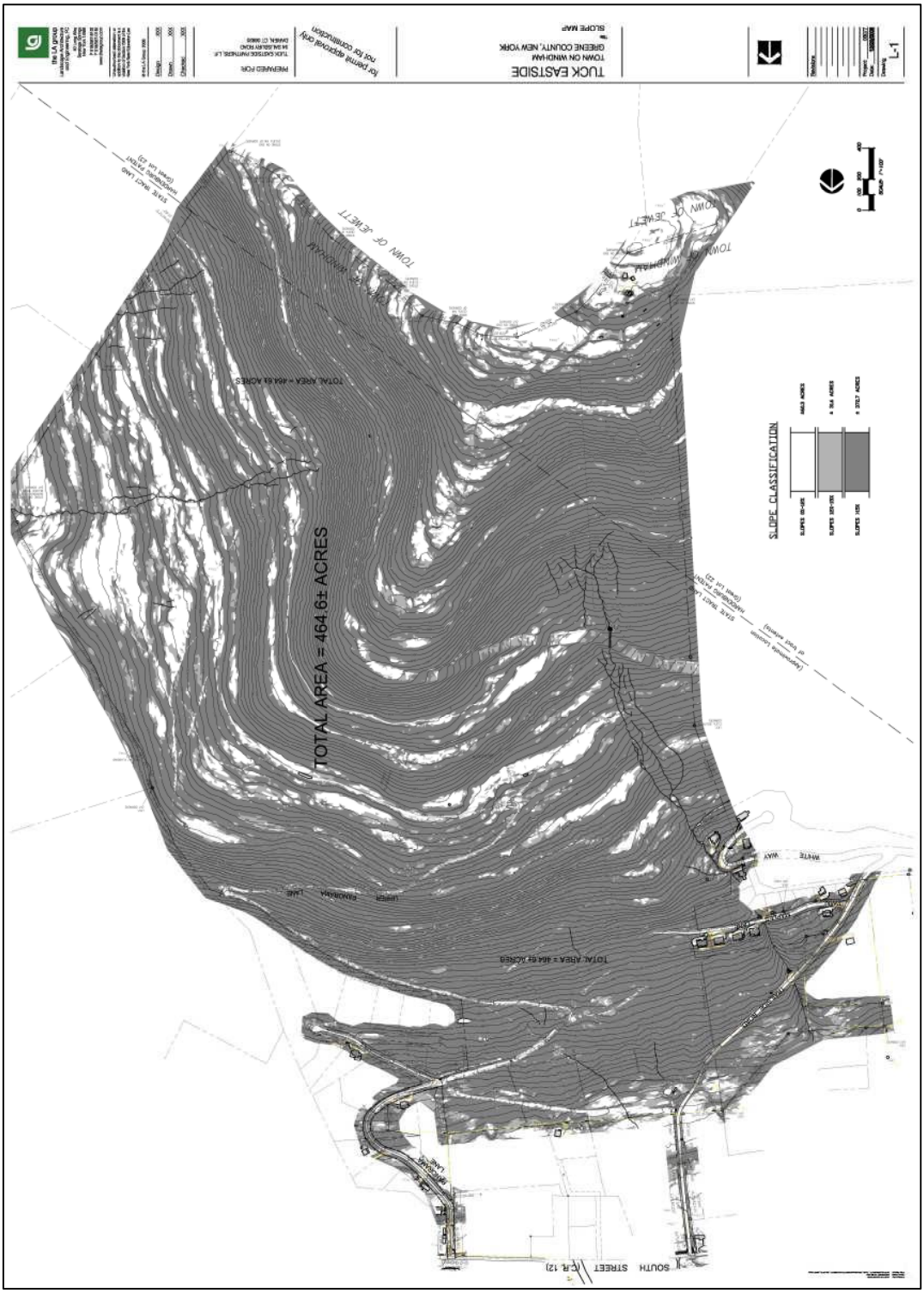
Map 4: 1867 *S.W. Beers Map of Greene County, NY* showing the project area and APE.



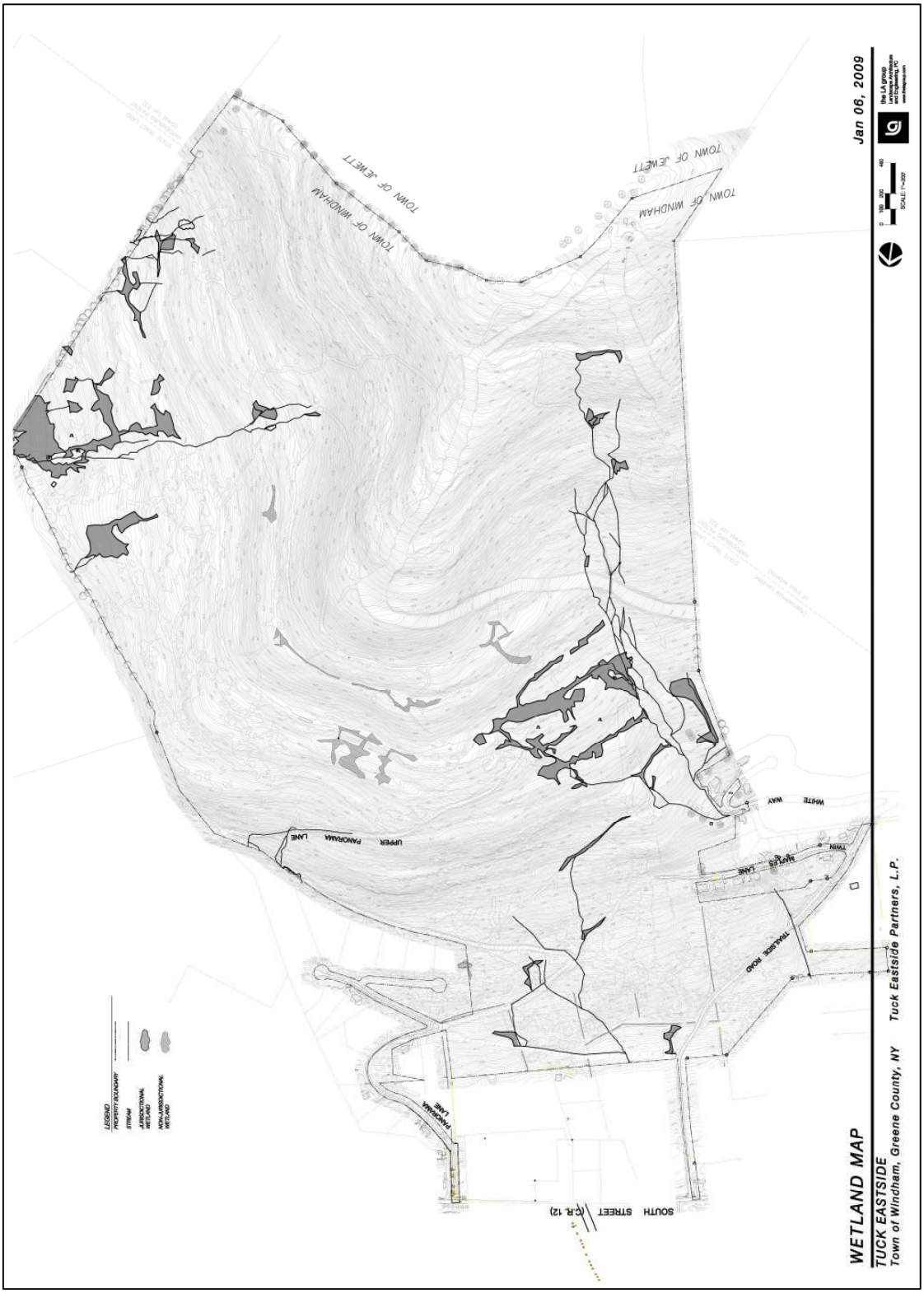
Map 5: *1894 USGS Durham 15 minute topographical map, revised 1931* showing the project area and APE.



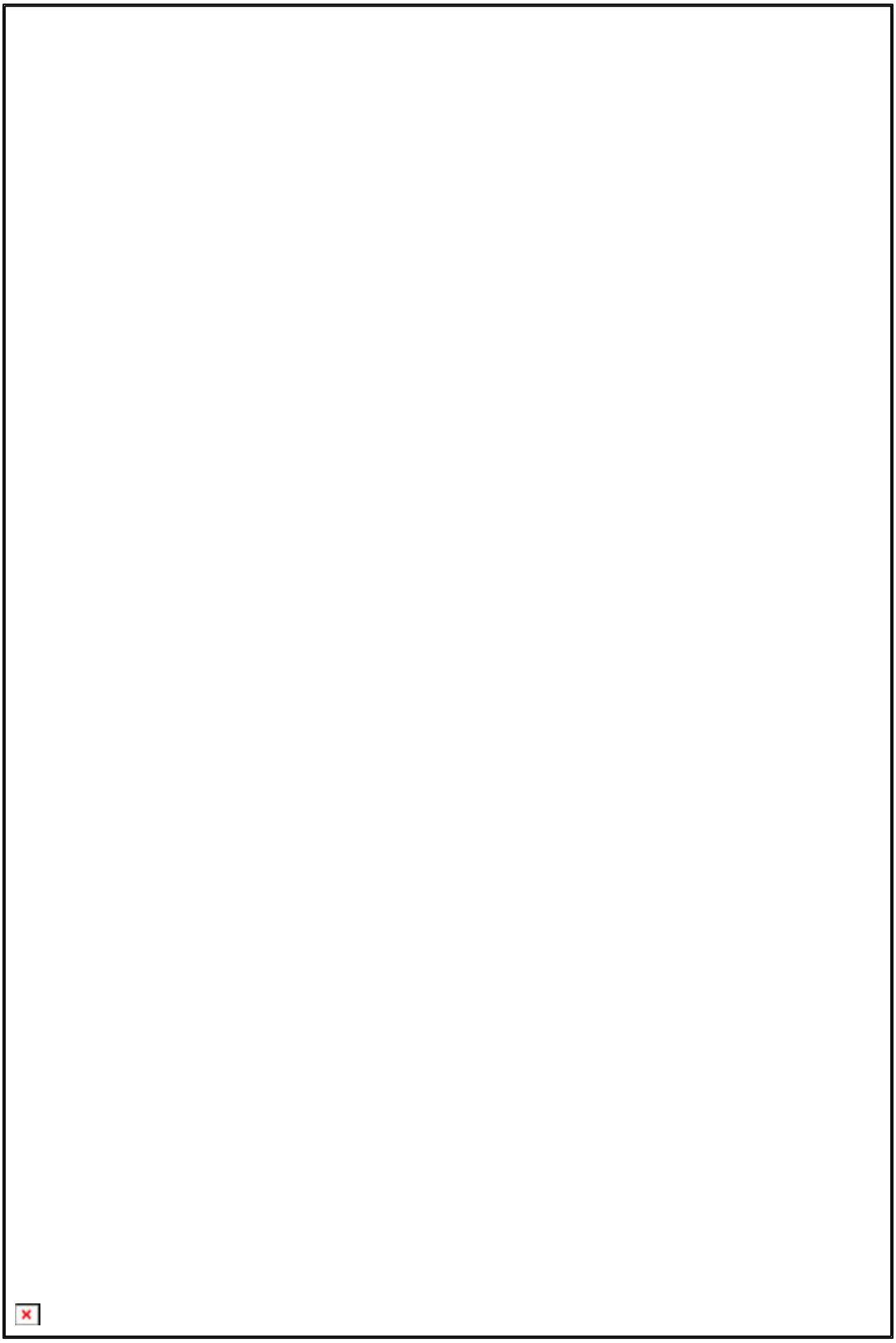
Map 6: Project development plan map for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project.



Map 7: Slope analysis map for the project area of the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project. Slope increments are shown at 0 – 12% (white), 12 – 15% (light gray) and greater than 15% (dark gray). All terrain in colored in white will be shovel tested while light gray terrain is marginally testable and will be evaluated for testing in the field.



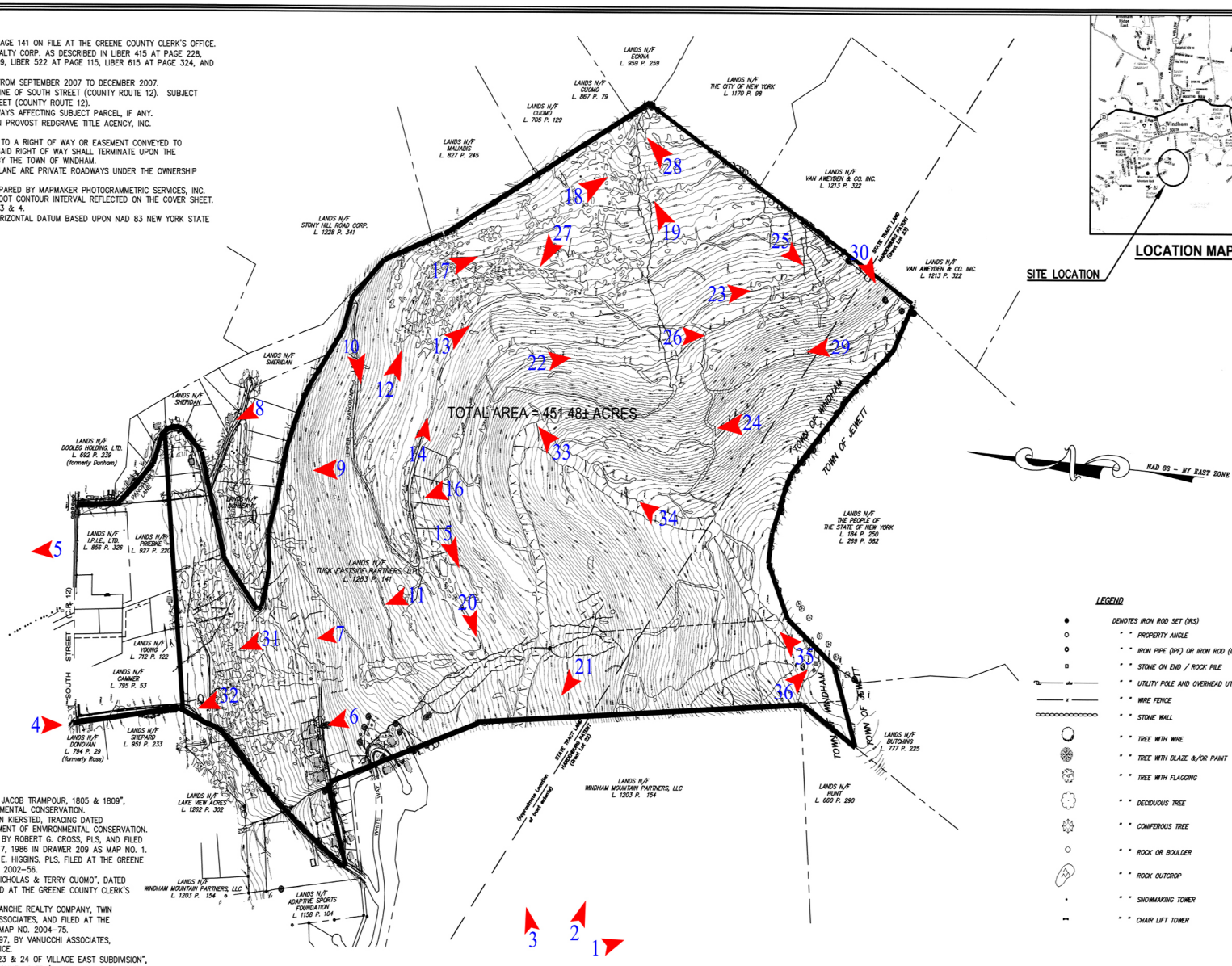
Map 8: Wetlands map of the project area for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* showing locations of streams (dark lines), jurisdictional (gray patches) and non-jurisdictional (light gray patches) wetlands throughout the project area and APE.



Map 9: Project map with Photo Numbers (blue) and Angles (red arrow) from the Phase IA site visit of the project area and APE.

NOTES:

1) PREMISES SURVEYED IS DESCRIBED IN LIBER 1263 AT PAGE 141 ON FILE AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. (BEING LANDS FORMERLY OF SHERIDAN AVALANCHE REALTY CORP. AS DESCRIBED IN LIBER 415 AT PAGE 228, LIBER 432 AT PAGES 13 & 17, LIBER 516 AT PAGE 209, LIBER 522 AT PAGE 115, LIBER 615 AT PAGE 324, AND LIBER 1246 AT PAGE 346.)
2) BOUNDARY SURVEY BASED UPON EVIDENCE OBTAINED FROM SEPTEMBER 2007 TO DECEMBER 2007.
3) SUBJECT TO THE ANY RIGHTS IN AND TO THE CENTERLINE OF SOUTH STREET (COUNTY ROUTE 12). SUBJECT TO THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC IN AND TO SOUTH STREET (COUNTY ROUTE 12).
4) SUBJECT TO ANY OTHER EASEMENTS AND RIGHTS OF WAYS AFFECTING SUBJECT PARCEL, IF ANY.
5) PREPARED WITH THE BENEFIT OF SNEERINGER MONAHAN PROVOST REDGRAVE TITLE AGENCY, INC. SEARCH NO. M046584, DATED NOVEMBER 30, 2006.
6) PARCEL ACQUIRED IN LIBER 432 AT PAGE 13 SUBJECT TO A RIGHT OF WAY OR EASEMENT CONVEYED TO CAMMER REALTY CORP. IN LIBER 431 AT PAGE 126. SAID RIGHT OF WAY SHALL TERMINATE UPON THE DEDICATION AND ACCEPTANCE FOR A PUBLIC STREET BY THE TOWN OF WINDHAM.
7) TRAILSIDE ROAD, TWIN MAPLES LANE, AND PANORAMA LANE ARE PRIVATE ROADWAYS UNDER THE OWNERSHIP OF TUCK EASTSIDE PARTNERS, L.P.
8) TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION BASED UPON MAPPING PREPARED BY MAPMAKER PHOTOGRAMMETRIC SERVICES, INC. FROM PHOTOGRAPHY OBTAINED APRIL 26, 2006. 10 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL REFLECTED ON THE COVER SHEET. 2 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL REFLECTED ON SHEETS 2, 3 & 4.
9) VERTICAL DATUM BASED UPON NAVD 1988 DATUM. HORIZONTAL DATUM BASED UPON NAD 83 NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATES, EAST ZONE.



LOCATION MAP

SITE LOCATION

LEGEND

- DENOTES IRON ROD SET (IRS)
- " " PROPERTY ANGLE
- " " IRON PIPE (IPF) OR IRON ROD (IRF) FOUND
- " " STONE ON END / ROCK PILE
- " " UTILITY POLE AND OVERHEAD UTILITY
- " " WIRE FENCE
- " " STONE WALL
- " " TREE WITH WIRE
- " " TREE WITH BLAZE &/OR PAINT
- " " TREE WITH FLAGGING
- " " DECIDUOUS TREE
- " " CONIFEROUS TREE
- " " ROCK OR BOULDER
- " " ROCK OUTCROP
- " " SNOWMAKING TOWER
- " " CHAIR LIFT TOWER

MAP REFERENCES:

1) TOWN OF WINDAHM TAX MAP NO. 95.00, 95.10, 95.11
2) TOWN OF JEWETT TAX MAP NO. 112.00
3) "MAP OF STATE LAND TRACT, GREENE CO., COCKBURN & JACOB TRAMPOUR, 1805 & 1809", PROVIDED BY NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.
4) "HARDENBURG PATENT MAP", TRACING OF A MAP BY JOHN KIERSTED, TRACING DATED FEBRUARY 1910, PROVIDED BY NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.
5) "VILLAGE EAST SUBDIVISION", DATED DECEMBER 19, 1985, BY ROBERT G. CROSS, PLS, AND FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE ON DECEMBER 17, 1986 IN DRAWER 209 AS MAP NO. 1.
6) "TWIN MAPLES LANE", DATED JULY 29, 2002, BY WILLIAM E. HIGGINS, PLS, FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE IN CABINET EAST-B AS MAP NO. 2002-56.
7) "SURVEY MAP OF PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF LANDS OF NICHOLAS & TERRY CUOMO", DATED DECEMBER 21, 1988, BY S. SANTO ASSOCIATES, AND FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.
8) "SUBDIVISION MODIFICATION OF LANDS OF SHERIDAN AVALANCHE REALTY COMPANY, TWIN MAPLES LANE", DATED JUNE 4, 2004, BY KAATERSKILL ASSOCIATES, AND FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE IN CABINET EAST-B AS MAP NO. 2004-75.
9) "SURVEY FOR THOMAS MALIADIS", DATED JANUARY 21, 1997, BY VANUCCHI ASSOCIATES, PROVIDED BY GREENE COUNTY REAL PROPERTY TAX SERVICE.
10) "MAP SHOWING LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT FOR LOTS 21, 22, 23 & 24 OF VILLAGE EAST SUBDIVISION", BY ROBERT G. CROSS, PLS, AND FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE ON JUNE 6, 1997.
11) "BOUNDARY SURVEY OF LANDS NOW OR FORMERLY OF SCALAMANDRE LICENSING INC. TO BE CONVEYED TO MARK RYAN & ANN RYAN", DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 2004, BY KAATERSKILL ASSOCIATES.
12) "FINAL MAP OF MINOR 2 LOT SUBDIVISION OF LANDS OF ROBERT M. FROMM, SR.", DATED MAY 15, 2006, LAST REVISED JULY 17, 2006, BY BROOKS & BROOKS LAND SURVEYORS, PC, AND FILED AT THE GREENE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE ON SEPTEMBER 15, 2006.
13) "MAP SHOWING SURVEY OF STATE LAND IN LOTS 27 & 35, GREAT LOT 22 HARDENBURG PATENT", DATED JUNE 27, 1945, BY JAMES M. WEST, PROVIDED BY NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

GRAPHIC SCALE

400 0 200 400 800 1600

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 400 ft.

NOTE: SEE SHEETS 2, 3 & 4 OF 4 FOR GREATER SITE DETAIL

KAATERSKILL ASSOCIATES

SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

CAIRO, NY (518)622-9667 CATSKILL, NY (518)943-1145 TANNERSVILLE, NY (518)589-3934

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APP.

REVISIONS

BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY
OF LANDS OF
TUCK EASTSIDE PARTNERS, L.P.
OFF SOUTH STREET
TOWN OF WINDHAM GREENE COUNTY, NY.

COVER SHEET

PROJECT:	164207.01
DATE:	03/31/08
SCALE:	1"=400'
TAX MAP #:	95-1-28.1
DRAWN BY:	CPV
CHECKED BY:	JWV
FILE:	164207010map.DWG

CHRISTINE P. VALACHOVIC
NYS PLS #50368

DRAWING: **SV-1**

SHEET 1 OF 4

PROJECT AREA PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of the northwestern section of project area and APE from the parking lot of the Windham Mountain ski area (foreground), facing south.

Photo 2: View of the north central section of project area and APE from the parking lot of the Windham Mountain ski area (foreground), facing southeast.

Photo 3: View of the northeastern section of project area and APE from the parking lot of the Windham Mountain ski area (foreground), facing east.

Photo 4: View of the north central section of project area and APE from the parking lot from the intersection of White Way and South Street (C.R. 12), facing south. The northern project area and APE boundary begins near the telephone poles in the middle ground.

Photo 5: View of the historic property located adjacent to the northern boundary of the project area on South Street (C.R. 12), facing northeast.

Photo 6: View of the modern structure located on Maple Lane adjacent to the northwestern boundary of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 7: View of the high slope of the upper terrace in the north central section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 8: View of the modern structure located on Panarama Lane adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 9: View of the high slope of the lower terraces in the northern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 10: View of the high slope of the lower terraces in the north central section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 11: View of the high slope and braided stream on the upper terraces in the north central section of the project area, facing northwest. The wet lower terraces are located at the base.

Photo 12: View of the upper terrace and high slope in the north central section of the project area, facing east. This area was very wet with streams and standing water located throughout.

Photo 13: View of the trail with high slope and streams in the upper terrace section in the northeastern section of the project area, facing east.

Photo 14: View of the large middle terrace located mid slope in the north central section of the project area, facing east. This area was very wet with streams and standing water throughout.

Photo 15: View of the broad upper terrace in the north central section of the project area, facing southwest. This area was very wet with intermittent springs throughout. The slopes of the Windham Mountain ski area are visible in the background.

Photo 16: View of the small lean-to off trail located on middle terrace in the north central section of the project area, facing northwest. This area was very wet with springs and standing water.

Photo 17: View of the trail and slope on the lower terraces of the northwestern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 18: View of the small terraces on the lower terraces of the northeastern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 19: View of the small clear terraces and knolls on the lower slope of the eastern section of the project area facing northeast.

Photo 20: View of the high slope of the upper terraces in the western section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 21: View of the high slope of the upper terraces in the western section of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 22: View of the trail and terraces on the upper terraces in the eastern section of the project area, facing west. This area was very wet.

Photo 23: View of the terraces on the upper terraces in the northeastern section of the project area, facing northeast. This area was very wet.

Photo 24: View narrow terraces along the upper terraces in the southeastern section of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 25: View of a rock outcrop and overhang on the upper terrace in the eastern boundary of the project area, facing south. All outcrops and overhangs will be inspected for prehistoric rock shelters.

Photo 26: View of a junction of trails on the upper terraces in the southeastern boundary of the project area, facing southeast. This section was very wet.

Photo 27: View of a cleared knoll in the lower terrace area of the eastern section of the project area, facing west. The lower terraces with evidence of historical usage of this section as pasture or farm land. The trails of Windham Mountain ski area are visible in the background.

Photo 28: View of marshy lower terrace near the northeastern boundary of the project area, facing north. This section was at the base of the eastern system of several larger streams and intermittent stream. Wetland flagging was found throughout this section.

Photo 29: View of high slope and trail on the upper terraces near the southeastern tip of the project area, facing northwest. This section contained numerous wetlands as part of the eastern drainage system on the hillside of the eastern boundary. Wetland flagging was found throughout this section.

Photo 30: View of high slope and upper terraces along southeastern boundary of the project area, facing southwest. This high sloping section contained small terraces with streams and wetlands that were part of the eastern drainage system.

Photo 31: View of slope of the lower terraces along the northern boundary of the project area, facing northeast. This section contained small terraces with streams and wetlands throughout.

Photo 32: View of a historic stone wall along the north central boundary of the project area and APE, facing east.

Photo 33: View of the base of the summit area in the central section of the project area, facing northeast. This area appeared disturbed with push piles from construction of the nearby ski trail.

Photo 34: View near the top of the summit area in the south central section of the project area, facing north. This area appeared disturbed with push piles from construction of the ski trail.

Photo 35: View of the ski lift and junction of ski trails at the top of the summit of Cave Mountain in the southwest corner of the project area, facing north. This area appeared disturbed from construction of ski operations and trails of the Windham Mountain ski area.

Photo 36: View of the First Aid Lodge and junction of ski trails at the top of the summit of Cave Mountain in the southwest corner of the project area, facing east. This area appeared disturbed from construction of ski operations and trails of the Windham Mountain ski area.

PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATION

INTRODUCTION

A Phase IB Archaeological Field Survey and Reconnaissance was conducted by Hudson Mohawk Archaeological Consultants, LLC (HMAC) for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project (#07PR00473), located in the Town of Windham, Greene County, New York, for Tuck Eastside Partners, L.P. The archaeological field survey reconnaissance was conducted from October 16 to December 23, 2008. The weather was seasonably cold to freezing with occasional snow storms. Despite the sub freezing conditions, topsoil was not frozen, though nearby wet areas and ponds were iced over and therefore no shovel tests were terminated due to frozen soils. Jason Fenton was the Project Director and field crew consisted of Nancy Clark, Cara Davis, Blakeny Peschel and Asa Snyder.

The terrain within the project area and area of potential effect (APE) consisted of high mountainous woodland summit and high sloping mountainside with a series of flat terraces and bedrock benches over varying widths extending down the northern and eastern slopes (Map 7). The southern boundary of the project area was aligned along the high summit and ridgeline of Cave Mountain. The northern boundary consisted of the lower terraces near the base of the mountain slope. The middle section of the project area consisted of the high upper terraces below the summit. Nearly all terrain along the upper and lower terraces contained perennial wet areas with numerous streams, brooks and creeks with wetlands, especially in proximity of the large drainage system of braided streams and intermittent creeks in the eastern and northwestern sections of the project area (Map 8). Terraces in these sections contained numerous delineated wetlands areas. The summit and ridgeline in the southwestern section of the project area are currently being utilized as a ski lift and trails. This high summit section contained graded and filled ski trails associated with the adjacent Windham Mountain ski area, which extend into the north central section of the project area. The top of the summit of Cave Mountain is located in the southwestern tip of the project area.

The project area contained three distinct topographical sections based on geology, slope and the presence of wetland areas; the summit, upper terraces and lower terraces. The summit section contained numerous bedrock exposures and outcrops with many large boulders scattered throughout. The lower terraces of the northern and eastern sections of the project area contained substantial wetlands with numerous streams. The lower terraces of the northern and eastern sections of the project area showed evidence of historical usage as a farm or pasture land with cleared areas, barbed wire fencing and non native plantings. This evidence is corroborated by historical research which documented a common practice of farmers utilizing the uplands mountain regions as pastures. Bedrock outcrops and overhangs were located throughout the project area but were concentrated along the summit and upper terraces of the project area where bedrock exposures were greatest. All substantial outcrops and overhangs were investigated for prehistoric rock shelters.

Methodology

HMAC, LLC staff conducted a standard shovel testing program on a 50 foot (15 m) interval grid across approximately 92 acres of testable or marginally testable terrain along the summit and the northern and eastern upper and lower terraces of Cave Mountain. Marginally testable areas were visually inspected. Slope analysis (Map 7) of the 464.6 acre project area listed 60.3 acres of level to slightly sloped terrain (0 – 12%) and 31.6 acres of slightly sloped to moderately sloped terrain (12 – 15%) which were considered marginally testable. A total of 62 transects of various lengths were plotted across the mountain summit, mountainside terraces and benches which were determined to be testable or marginally testable.

For organizational and logistical purposes, the testable and marginally testable terrain was separated into three topographical zones; the Summit, Upper Terrace and Lower Terrace sections. A surface reconnaissance was conducted over the entire project area to determine the presence of prehistoric rock shelters. Large outcrops and small caves were investigated for evidence of prehistoric activity. All archaeological research and investigation was conducted under the standards of the New York Archaeological Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (NYAC 1994).

A total of 965 shovel test pits (STPs) were estimated within the 60.3 acres of testable terrain of the project area which contained level to slightly sloped (0 – 12%) terrain. An additional 512 STPs are estimated in marginally

testable (12 – 15%) terrain of 31.6 acres while the remaining 372.7 acres contained high slope (above 15%) and was not determined to be testable. All shovel test pits were excavated 10cm into sterile subsoil level or until a termination reason such as bedrock, water, large cobble or roots were noted. It was noted during the site visit that large areas of the project area, especially along the broad terraces and benches of the upper terraces were inundated, either from springs or natural rain water percolation over the bedrock. This was noted especially on terraces closest to the braided streams on the northern and eastern slopes of the project area.

Areas that showed obvious signs of grading and disturbance were visually inspected, photographed and not shovel tested. Testable areas such as the top of the mountain summit by the ski lift terminal and first aid lodge and along the Wanderer ski trail near the top of the mountain were not tested due to grading and filling. Also visibly disturbed areas along graded secondary roads/trails location along the upper terraces were not tested. Evidence of push piles and relocated boulders were visible throughout the project area. Areas designated as wetlands by flagging were avoided including areas of standing water. All transects which intersected wetlands were walked over and tested at drier locations. Wetland areas were located throughout the project area but were most heavily concentrated along the upper and lower terraces of the northwestern and eastern sections of the project area (Map 8). In these areas, large sections of the possibly testable areas were saturated or inundated with water and were not tested but were visually inspected and photographed. Areas with exposed bedrock and rock outcropping were also not submitted to shovel testing, though all areas were visually inspected and photographed. These areas were scattered throughout the project area but mostly concentrated on the summit and ridge top of the mountain.

Field Results

The results of the field survey conducted for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project encountered no significant cultural deposits within the project area. Modern debris was noted and discarded in six shovel test pits (1.24, 1.35, 1.52, 2.01, 7.02 and 9.02) all located within the Summit section of the project area. The artifacts consisted of a plastic hose fragment, plastic bottles, an amber glass bottle, plastic and a leather glove fragment all of which are most likely associated with the current ski operations at Windham Mountain. Two other test pits contained historic artifacts that were also noted and discarded. One shovel test pit (29.03) contained a horseshoe in Level 1. The test pit was located within graded terrace that contained a trail behind the lean-to in the Upper Terrace section of the project area. The horseshoe had very little rust present and was in excellent condition indicating that the shoe had recently been lost. The second test pit (30.05) located on the Lower Terrace section contained a steel fence fragment within Level 1. Barbed wire and page wire fencing was noted in several areas in the Lower Terrace section of the project area and is most likely associated with the early to mid 20th century agricultural actives that were documented throughout the Catskill Mountain region (Appendix I).

A total of 633 STPs were excavated throughout the project area which as noted in the methodology section above was segmented into three regional zones consisting of the Summit, Upper and Lower Terrace sections (Table 5). Within the Summit section, a total of 143 STPs were excavated on Transects 1-16 of which a Level 2 (B horizon) was documented in 35 STPs while 3 test pits contained a Level 3 (lower B horizon/bedrock). Of the 267 STPs excavated in the Upper Terrace section (Transects 17-24, 29, 31, 35-42, 44-47), 60 shovel test pits contained a Level 2 (B horizon) and only 1 had a Level 3 (lower B horizon/bedrock). A total of 223 STPs were excavated on the Lower Terrace section (Transects 25-28, 30, 32-34, 43, 48-62) of which 51 shovel test pits contained a Level 2 (B horizon). No Level 3 (lower B or C horizon) soils were documented in this region (Table 6). All shovel test pits were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm (4 inches) into sterile subsoil unless terminated early due to various obstructions or impasses (Table 7).

Table 5: Summary of Transects Numbers and Total Number of STPs by Location

Section	Transect	STP Number and Range	Total Number of STPs
Summit	1	1.01-1.63	63
Summit	2	2.01-2.06	6
Summit	3	3.01-3.18	18
Summit	4	4.01-4.12	12
Summit	5	5.01-5.06	6
Summit	6	6.01-6.04	4

Section	Transect	STP Number and Range	Total Number of STPs
Summit	7	7.01-7.04	4
Summit	8	8.01-8.03	3
Summit	9	9.01-9.03	3
Summit	10	10.01-10.03	3
Summit	11	11.01-11.02	2
Summit	12	12.01-12.05	5
Summit	13	13.01-13.02	2
Summit	14	14.01-14.03	3
Summit	15	15.01-15.05	5
Summit	16	16.01-16.04	4
Total Number of STPs Within Summit Section			**143**
Section	**Transect**	**STP Number and Range**	**Total Number of STPs**
Upper Terrace	17	17.01-17.20	20
Upper Terrace	18	18.01-18.04	4
Upper Terrace	19	19.01-19.04	4
Upper Terrace	20	20.01-20.11	11
Upper Terrace	21	21.01-21.14	14
Upper Terrace	22	22.01-22.16	16
Upper Terrace	23	23.01-23.26	26
Upper Terrace	24	24.01-24.08	8
Upper Terrace	29	29.01-29.03	3
Upper Terrace	31	31.01-31.42	42
Upper Terrace	35	35.01-35.20	20
Upper Terrace	36	36.01-36.05	5
Upper Terrace	37	37.01-37.05	5
Upper Terrace	38	38.01-38.05	5
Upper Terrace	39	39.01-39.19	19
Upper Terrace	40	40.01-40.07	7
Upper Terrace	41	41.01-41.18	18
Upper Terrace	42	42.01-42.11	11
Upper Terrace	44	44.01-44.03	3
Upper Terrace	45	45.01-45.13	13
Upper Terrace	46	46.01-46.08	8
Upper Terrace	47	47.01-47.05	5
Total Number of STPs Within Upper Terrace Section			**273**
Section	**Transect**	**STP Number and Range**	**Total Number of STPs**
Lower Terrace	25	25.01-25.06	6
Lower Terrace	26	26.01-26.28	28
Lower Terrace	27	27.01-27.13	13
Lower Terrace	28	28.01-28.05	5
Lower Terrace	30	30.01-30.10	10
Lower Terrace	32	32.01-32.09	9
Lower Terrace	33	33.01-33.08	8
Lower Terrace	34	34.01-34.05	5
Lower Terrace	43	43.01-43.05	5
Lower Terrace	48	48.01-48.26	26
Lower Terrace	49	49.01-49.05	5
Lower Terrace	50	50.01-50.04	4
Lower Terrace	51	51.01-51.03	3
Lower Terrace	52	52.01-52.04	4
Lower Terrace	53	53.01-53.10	10
Lower Terrace	54	54.01-54.26	26

Section	Transect	STP Number and Range	Total Number of STPs
Lower Terrace	55	55.01-55.10	10
Lower Terrace	56	56.01-56.07	7
Lower Terrace	57	57.01-57.08	8
Lower Terrace	58	58.01-58.05	5
Lower Terrace	59	59.01-59.07	7
Lower Terrace	60	60.01-60.07	7
Lower Terrace	61	61.01-61.06	6
Lower Terrace	62	62.01-62.06	6
Total Number of STPs Within Lower Terrace Section			**217**
Total Number of STPs			**633**

Of the total number shovel test pits (n633) excavated throughout the project area, 23% (n146) contained a Level 2 (B horizon) and 1 % (n4) contained a Level 3 (Table 6). The average soil type documented within Level 1 (A horizon) consisted of very dark to dark reddish brown clayey silt containing gravel and some cobbles or organics. Less common soils documented throughout the project area consisted of dark brown silty loam with cobbles and some gravel and dark to very dark grayish brown clayey silt to silt or silty clay some of which contained inclusions of gravel, cobbles or organics. One STP (1.10), located adjacent to a ski trail near base of the summit contained no topsoil. The soil attributed to Level 1 was indicative of the Bw horizon which consisted of dark yellow silty loam with cobbles. The average soil depths for all of these STPs ranged from 2 to 47 cm (0.8-18.8 inches) with an average depth of 12 cm (4.8 inches). A total of 489 STPs were terminated at Level 1 due to various obstructions or impasses (Table 7). As noted in the section above, two STPs contained historic artifacts and six STPs contained modern debris all of which was noted in the field and discarded (Appendix I). The remaining 625 STPs contained no cultural materials.

A total of 146 STPs contained a Level 2 (B horizon). The average soil documented consisted of medium reddish brown clayey silt but also ranged from silt to silty clay and sandy silt. Gravel and some cobbles and organics were also encountered. Three test pits contained dark brown clayey silt to silty loam and clay with some gravel and cobbles. One test pit contained very dark grayish brown clayey silt with organics. Soil depths ranged from 6 to 46 cm (2.4-18.4 inches) with an average depth of 24 cm (9.6 inches). A total of 80 STPs were terminated early due to bedrock, roots or water. No cultural materials were documented in any of the test pits within this soil level.

Four shovel test pits contained a Level 3 that was indicative of a lower B horizon or bedrock stratum. The soil type documented in this level consisted of medium reddish brown silty sand. Two of the STPs contained an inclusion of cobbles and two contained gravel. Depths ranged from 17 to 21 cm (6.8-8.4 inches) with an average depth of 19 cm (7.6 inches). No cultural materials were encountered and all four were terminated due to bedrock (n3) and water (n1).

Table 6: Summary of STP Stratigraphic Levels

Stratigraphic Level	Summit	Upper Terrace	Lower Terrace	Total Number	%	Range of Depth (cm)	Average Depth (cm)
Level 1 (Ap horizon)	143	267	223	633	100%	2 - 47	12
Level 2 (B horizon)	35	60	51	146	23%	6 - 46	24
Level 3 (C horizon)	3	1	0	4	1%	17 - 21	19

The majority (90.2%) of shovel test pits excavated throughout the project area were terminated early due to various obstructions or impasses (Table 7). Of the total number of STPs excavated (n633) only 62 or 9.8% were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm into sterile subsoil. In general, the more than half of STPs (n359, 56.7%) were terminated due to a high water table which was documented throughout several sections the project area. However, when termination reasons/impasse are segregated by regional zones, the majority of test pit terminations within the Summit section were due to bedrock which comprised 82.5% (n118) of the overall termination reasons in this zone. In contrast, water terminations made up more than half of the termination reasons encountered in shovel

test pits excavated the Upper and Lower Terrace sections comprised at 70.4% and 65.9% each. Termination due to bedrock was encountered in 191 or 30.2% of the overall STPs excavated throughout the project area. Other STP terminations were due to large cobbles (n13, 2.1%), roots (n4, 0.6%), rubble (n3, 0.5%) and utilities (n1, 0.2%). Three shovel test pits, all located within the Lower Terrace section (25.01, 25.02, and 25.03) were terminated in Level 1 due to a rubble impasse consisting of broken cobble and bedrock materials. All three test pits were excavated along the edge of a terrace located below a graded road and lean-to. The area contained jumbled boulders intermixed within push piles which showed clear evidence of disturbance due to the grading of the roadway. One additional shovel test pit (26.05), located west of the lean-to was terminated in Level 1 due to encountering buried utilities associated with ski trail operations.

Table 7: Summary of STP Termination Reason/Impasse by Location

Termination Reason/Impasse	**Number of STPs by Location**							
	Summit		**Upper Terrace**		**Lower Terrace**		**TOTAL**	
Bedrock	118	82.5%	39	14.6%	34	15.2%	**191**	**30.2%**
Large Cobbles	1	0.7%	9	3.4%	3	1.3%	**13**	**2.1%**
Roots		0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.9%	**4**	**0.6%**
Rubble		0.0%		0.0%	3	1.3%	**3**	**0.5%**
Utilities		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.4%	**1**	**0.2%**
Water	24	16.8%	188	70.4%	147	65.9%	**359**	**56.7%**
No early termination		0.0%	29	10.9%	33	14.8%	**62**	**9.8%**
TOTAL	**143**	**100.0%**	**267**	**100.0%**	**223**	**100.0%**	**633**	**100.0%**

Laboratory Procedures and Artifact Summary

As noted in the beginning of the Field Results section above, two historic artifacts were encountered in two shovel test pits (29.03 and 30.05) located within the Upper and Lower Terrace sections. These artifacts consisted of a horseshoe and fragments of a fence, which were documented in Level 1 of both STPs. Modern debris consisting of a plastic hose fragment, plastic bottles, an amber glass bottle, plastic and leather glove fragment were recovered from six shovel test pits (1.24, 1.35, 1.52, 2.01, 7.02 and 9.02) all located on the Summit section of the project area. All artifacts were noted in the shovel test pits records (Appendix I) and discarded in the field. No additional artifacts were documented and no significant cultural deposits were encountered during the field survey and reconnaissance for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No significant cultural resources were documented during the Phase IB field survey and reconnaissance, which included the excavation of 633 STPs on 62 transects within the project area. Only 9.8% of the STPs were excavated in natural subsoil levels while the majority of STPs were terminated in shallow soils due impasses such as Water (56.7%) and Bedrock (30.2%). Testable areas were considered those with relatively level terrain which contained no or little slope (0 – 12%) and marginally testable areas contained terrain with slight to moderate slope (12 – 15%). Those areas within the designated testable and marginally testable areas which also contained wetland areas and surface water which were excluded from testing. These areas were concentrated near the system of braided streams in the northern and eastern sections of the upper and lower terraces of the project area. Based on the hydrology section of the wetlands delineation draft report by the LA Group the conditions of perennial water inundation of the project area is created by "precipitation which first percolates into the soil and travels below the surface before being discharged into streams, ponds or wetlands. Discharge of groundwater commonly occurs at places where the topography changes, such as on the bedrock benches that are found on the hillsides of the site. Being relatively flat, the benches are poorly drained in places, resulting in the development of wetlands" (Futyma 2008).

Testable and marginally testable areas, which were visibly disturbed area by mechanical grading and filling for groomed ski trail and ski lift operations, were also excluded from testing. These sections were concentrated mainly on the upper summit and northern ridgeline of the mountain. No prehistoric rock shelters or camps were

noted within the project area. All sections of the mountain were extensively walked over and visually inspected, including large rock outcrops and overhangs.

Based on the results of the Phase IB Archaeological Field Survey and Reconnaissance for the proposed *The Windham Mountain Sporting Club* project, no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

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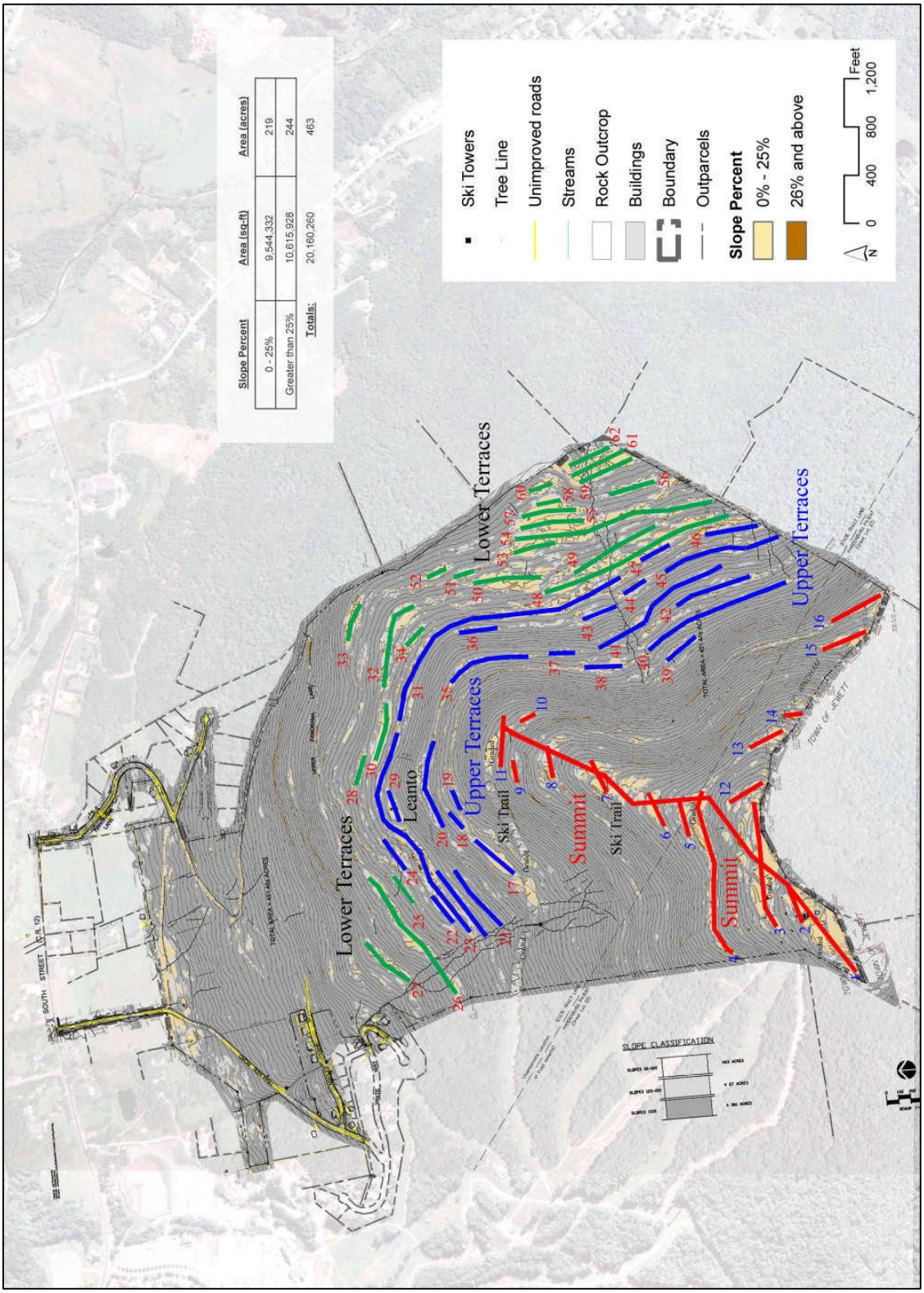
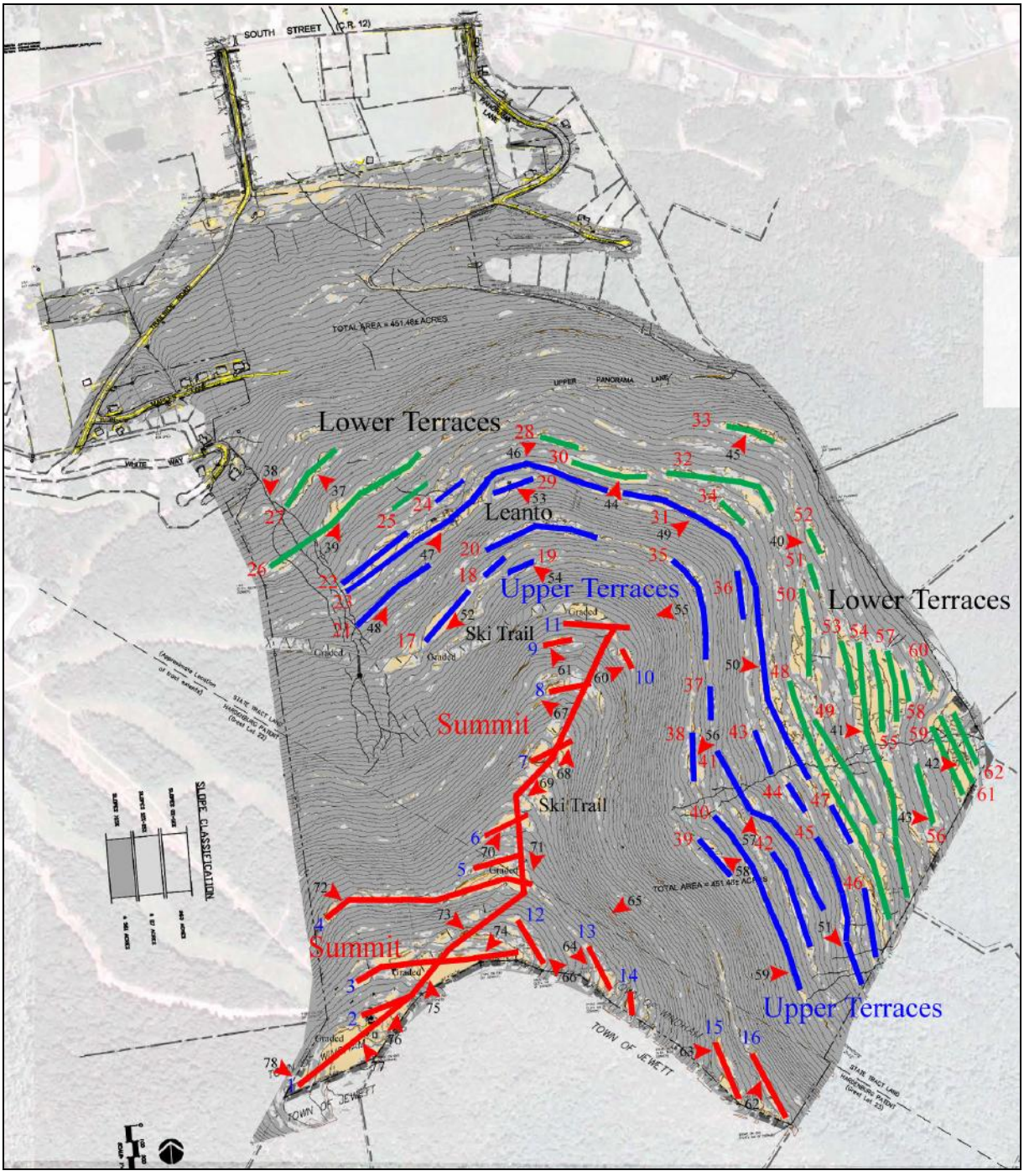
PROJECT AREA MAPS



Map 10: Project map showing locations of survey transects within the testable and marginally testable areas (yellow shaded). Three distinct sections (red=summit, blue=upper terraces, green=lower terraces) were designated based on topographic features and elevations.



Map 11: Project Map showing survey transects and topographic locations with Photo Numbers and Angles from the Phase IB archaeological survey and reconnaissance.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 37: View of shovel testing along Transect #27 of the lower terrace section in the northwestern section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 38: View of visual inspection of rock outcrop by the falls and stream in the northwestern section of the project area, facing southwest.

Photo 39: View of shovel testing on Transect # 26 on a lower terrace in the northeastern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 40: View of shovel testing along Transect #52 on a lower terrace in the northeastern section of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 41: View of shovel testing along Transect #54 on a lower terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 42: View of shovel testing along Transect #61 of the lower terrace section in the western section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 43: View of shovel testing along Transect #56 on a lower terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 44: View of shovel testing along Transect #30 on a lower terrace in the central section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 45: View of shovel testing along Transect #33 on a lower terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 46: View of shovel testing along Transect #28 on a lower terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 47: View of shovel testing on Transect #23 on an upper terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 48: View of shovel testing on Transect #21 on an upper terrace in the western section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 49: View of shovel testing along Transect #31 on an upper terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 50: View of shovel testing along Transect #31 on an upper terrace in the northeastern section of the project area, facing east.

Photo 51: View of shovel testing along Transect #45 on an upper terrace near the eastern boundary of the project area, facing southeast.

Photo 52: View of shovel testing along Transect #17 on an upper terrace in the western section of the project area, facing west. The Wanderer Ski Trail is to the right side of photo.

Photo 53: View of shovel testing on Transect #29 on an upper terrace in the east central section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 54: View of shovel testing along Transect #19 on an upper terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 55: View of visual inspection of rock outcrops and overhangs in the upper terraces of the central section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 56: View of shovel testing along Transect #38 on an upper terrace in the east central section of the project area, facing southwest.

Photo 57: View of shovel testing along Transect #41 on an upper terrace in the east central section of the project area, facing north.

Photo 58: View of shovel testing on Transect #39 on an upper terrace in the east central section of the project area, facing southwest.

Photo 59: View of shovel testing on Transect #40 on an upper terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 60: View of shovel testing on Transect #10 on a summit terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 61: View of shovel testing on Transect #9 on a summit terrace in the central section of the project area, facing northwest. The Wanderer Ski Trail is at the base of the slope.

Photo 62: View of shovel testing on Transect #16 on a summit terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 63: View of shovel testing on Transect #15 on an upper terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing southwest.

Photo 64: View of shovel testing on Transect #13 on a summit terrace in the eastern section of the project area, facing southeast.

Photo 65: View of visual inspection of rock outcrops and overhangs on the eastern summit and ridgeline in the eastern section of the project area, facing west.

Photo 66: View of shovel testing on Transect #12 on a summit terrace near the southern boundary of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 67: View of slope to Transect #8 on a summit terrace near the central section of the project area, facing northwest.

Photo 68: View of shovel testing on Transect #7 on a summit terrace near the central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 69: View of slope and terrace on Transect #1 on the summit terrace in the southern section of the project area, facing southwest. The Wanderer Ski Trail is in the foreground. This ski trail is graded and leveled.

Photo 70: View of shovel testing on Transect #6 on a summit terrace near the west central section of the project area, facing northeast.

Photo 71: View of shovel testing location on small terrace on Transect #1 on a summit terrace near the southern section of the project area, facing east.

Photo 72: View of visual inspection of rock outcrop on Transect #4 on a summit terrace in the southwestern section of the project area, facing southeast.

Photo 73: View of the small terrace at intersection of Transects #1 and 4 on a summit terrace near the southern section of the project area, facing southeast.

Photo 74: View of shovel testing on Transect #3 on a summit terrace near the southern section of the project area, facing southwest.

Photo 75: View of shovel testing location on Transect #1 on a summit terrace in the southern section of the project area, facing northwest. The Wanderer Ski Trail is in the foreground. Note the ski lift in background.

Photo 76: View of shovel testing on Transects #1on the top of the summit in the southern section of the project area, facing north. The Wanderer Ski Trail and snow making guns are in the background.

Photo 77: View of graded ski slope and ski lift ("G") on top of the summit of Cave Mountain, facing west. This ski lift extends into the southwestern tip of the project area. The ski lift is owned and operated by the Windham Mountain ski area. The intersection of Transects #1and 2 is located near here. The area in the foreground is graded and leveled.

Photo 78: View of the beginning of Transect #1at the top of the summit near the southwestern tip of the project area, facing northwest. The southern boundary is shown in the foreground.

APPENDIX I SHOVEL TEST PIT RECORDS

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	1.01	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	First STP at NW corner of project area by ski lift, on summit of Cave Mountain
Summit	1.02	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.03	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.04	1	8	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	1.04	2	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.05	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.05	2	17	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.06	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Behind Red Cross lodge by ski lift
Summit	1.06	2	15	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.06	3	21	Brown	Medium	Silty Sand	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.07	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Behind Red Cross shed and graded ski lift area
Summit	1.07	2	22	Reddish Brown	Light	Silty Sand	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.08	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		On crest of summit before ski lift area
Summit	1.08	2	18	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.09	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Area appears disturbed
Summit	1.10	1	9	Yellow	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.10	2	16	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.11	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Near intersection of Wanderer trail, large boulders on surface
Summit	1.12	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Area appears disturbed
Summit	1.12	2	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	1.13	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection east to west transect #2 at ski lift area and Wanderer trailhead
Summit	1.14	1	5	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	At base of slope near standing water
Summit	1.15	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	1.16	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.17	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.18	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.19	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.20	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.20	2	11	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.21	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	By ski trail
Summit	1.22	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.22	2	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection of east to west transect #3
Summit	1.23	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.24	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	Plastic hose fragments discarded
Summit	1.25	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.26	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.27	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.28	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		By ski trail
Summit	1.28	2	12	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	1.28	3	17	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Sand	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.29	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	1.29	2	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.30	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.31	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.32	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.33	1	8	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Area appears disturbed

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	1.34	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.35	1	3	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	Plastic bottle discarded
Summit	1.36	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	By ski trail
Summit	1.37	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	By ski trail
Summit	1.38	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	By ski trail
Summit	1.39	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	At intersection of east to west transect #4
Summit	1.40	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	1.40	2	12	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.41	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	1.42	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	1.43	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	1.44	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Area appears disturbed
Summit	1.45	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.46	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	By ski trail
Summit	1.47	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.48	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.49	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.50	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection of east to west transect #5
Summit	1.51	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.51	2	14	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Logging road nearby
Summit	1.52	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	Amber bottle glass discarded
Summit	1.53	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		By ski trail
Summit	1.53	2	14	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.54	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection of east to west transect #6
Summit	1.55	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Logging road nearby
Summit	1.56	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection of east to west transect

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
										#7
Summit	1.57	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Logging road nearby
Summit	1.58	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		By ski trail
Summit	1.58	2	13	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.59	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	1.60	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		At intersection of east to west transect #8
Summit	1.60	2	14	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	1.61	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	At intersection of east to west transect #9
Summit	1.62	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	On edge of terrace east of turn in ski trail, area disturbed
Summit	1.63	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Last STP on NW transect 1
Summit	2.01	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	East to west transect across first upper terrace, STP is between two trail heads, graded and disturbed, plastic discarded
Summit	2.02	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Many large boulders on surface
Summit	2.03	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Graded ski slope area not tested
Summit	2.04	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	2.05	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		On edge of terrace
Summit	2.05	2	25	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	2.06	1	12	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		On edge of high terrace in eastern end of transect, near property marker
Summit	2.06	2	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.01	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	First STP on east to west transect #3, on terrace between ski trails
Summit	3.02	1	8	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	3.02	2	15	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.03	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Graded ski slope area not tested
Summit	3.04	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.05	1	11	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	On terrace near Wanderer trail
Summit	3.06	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	On eastern side of Wanderer trail
Summit	3.07	1	9	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.08	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.09	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Near edge of terrace
Summit	3.09	2	14	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.10	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.11	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	3.11	2	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.12	1	8	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	3.13	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	3.14	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	On edge of terrace, last STP on transect #3
Summit	3.15	1	8	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	3.16	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Near edge of terrace
Summit	3.17	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	3.17	2	15	Reddish Brown	Light	Sandy Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	3.18	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Last STP on NW transect 3, edge of terrace
Summit	4.01	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	At base of slope near standing water
Summit	4.02	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.03	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.04	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.05	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.05	2	25	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	4.06	1	12	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.06	2	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	4.07	1	9	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Large boulders on surface
Summit	4.07	2	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	4.07	3	20	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Sand	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	4.08	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops and boulders nearby
Summit	4.09	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Near edge of terrace
Summit	4.09	2	14	Reddish Brown	Light	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	4.10	1	4	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	4.11	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Large boulders on surface
Summit	4.11	2	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	4.12	1	8	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Near edge of terrace, last STP on transect 4
Summit	5.01	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	5.02	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Graded ski slope area not tested
Summit	5.03	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	5.04	1	5	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	5.05	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Water
Summit	5.05	2	20	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	5.06	1	11	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		Large boulders on surface
Summit	5.06	2	21	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Near edge of terrace, last STP on transect 4
Summit	6.01	1	5	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	Graded ski slope area not tested
Summit	6.02	1	8	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	6.03	1	10	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	6.04	1	13	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Last STP on transect 6
Summit	7.01	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	7.02	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	Plastic bottle discarded
Summit	7.03	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	7.04	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Last STP on transect 7
Summit	8.01	1	7	Brown	Medium	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	Near standing water at base of slope
Summit	8.02	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	8.02	2	19	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Graded ski slope area not tested
Summit	8.03	1	9	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Last STP on transect 8, area is disturbed

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	9.01	1	3	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	On outcrop above bend in ski trail
Summit	9.02	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	Modern - not collected	Bedrock	Graded ski slope area not tested, leather glove fragments discarded
Summit	9.03	1	12	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Last STP on transect 9
Summit	10.01	1	5	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	10.02	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	10.02	2	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	10.03	1	8	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	11.01	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	11.02	1	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	12.01	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Near top of summit
Summit	12.02	1	6	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	12.03	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	12.03	2	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large rock outcrops nearby
Summit	12.04	1	10	Brown	Very Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	12.05	1	13	Brown	Very Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	13.01	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Humus	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	13.02	1	7	Brown	Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders on surface
Summit	14.01	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	14.02	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	14.03	1	8	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		Bedrock
Summit	14.03	2	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	15.01	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Summit	15.02	1	4	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Summit	15.02	2	16	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	Near standing water

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Summit	15.03	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Cobbles	NCM	Water	Edge of wetland
Summit	15.04	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	15.05	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Summit	15.05	2	21	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near standing water at base of slope
Summit	16.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	16.02	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Summit	16.03	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Summit	16.04	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.01	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		On road at base of summit
Upper Terrace	17.01	2	33	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.02	1	11	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.03	1	7	Brown	Strong	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.03	2	27	Reddish Brown	Strong	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.04	1	13	Brown	Very Dark	Loam	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.04	2	25	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.05	1	34	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	
Upper Terrace	17.06	1	6	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.07	1	35	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Next to drainage
Upper Terrace	17.08	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.09	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.10	1	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	In wet area near terrace edge
Upper Terrace	17.11	1	13	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Edge of wetland
Upper Terrace	17.12	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	17.13	1	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.14	1	5	Brown	Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	17.14	2	28	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.15	1	16	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.16	1	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wet area below ski trail
Upper Terrace	17.17	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.18	1	16	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	17.19	1	12	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt		NCM		Near Wanderer ski trail
Upper Terrace	17.19	2	28	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Very moist
Upper Terrace	17.20	1	15	Greyish Brown		Silt		NCM	Water	End of transect, very wet area with standing water, below ski trail
Upper Terrace	18.01	1	9	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	18.02	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	18.03	1	15	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	18.03	2	25	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	18.04	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	19.01	1	9	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Edge of wetland
Upper Terrace	19.02	1	33	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	19.03	1	16	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	19.04	1	13	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.01	1	8	Greyish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	By standing water
Upper Terrace	20.02	1	7	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.03	1	21	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	20.04	1	20	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.05	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.06	1	44	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	
Upper Terrace	20.07	1	10	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.08	1	20	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.09	1	14	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	20.09	2	27	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	20.10	1	14	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Upper Terrace	20.10	2	20	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Loam		NCM	Water	Very wet
Upper Terrace	20.11	1	11	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM		Near rock outcrops
Upper Terrace	20.11	2	19	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silt		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	21.01	1	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Terrace below ski road
Upper Terrace	21.02	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt		NCM		
Upper Terrace	21.02	2	24	Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	21.03	1	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Below ski road
Upper Terrace	21.04	1	28	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	21.05	1	34	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	Below ski road
Upper Terrace	21.06	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	21.07	1	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Next to stream, lots of gravel
Upper Terrace	21.08	1	18	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	21.09	1	7	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		Next to wetlands
Upper Terrace	21.09	2	30	Brown	Medium	Clay	Gravel	NCM		Smelled swampy
Upper Terrace	21.10	1	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Terrace below ski

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
										road
Upper Terrace	21.11	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	Edge of wetland
Upper Terrace	21.12	1	29	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	21.13	1	14	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Near wetlands by edge of terrace
Upper Terrace	21.14	1	17	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	22.01	1	23	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Gravel	NCM		Top of terrace
Upper Terrace	22.01	2	33	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clay		NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.02	1	26	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Large boulders
Upper Terrace	22.02	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.03	1	20	Greyish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	
Upper Terrace	22.04	1	30	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	22.05	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	22.06	1	27	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.06	2	32	Reddish Brown	Mottled	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	22.07	1	31	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	22.08	1	21	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	22.09	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.09	2	24	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.10	1	14	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Near wetlands by edge of terrace
Upper Terrace	22.11	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam		NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.11	2	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt		NCM	Bedrock	Near rock outcrops
Upper Terrace	22.12	1	7	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silt		NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	22.13	1	23	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water nearby
Upper Terrace	22.14	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silt		NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.14	2	31	Reddish Brown	Light	Clay		NCM		
Upper Terrace	22.15	1	22	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	22.16	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam		NCM	Water	Last on transect
Upper Terrace	23.01	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Roots	
Upper Terrace	23.02	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.02	2	34	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.03	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM		Edge of wetland
Upper Terrace	23.03	2	22	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay		NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.04	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.05	1	17	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.05	2	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.06	1	47	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Next to roadway very wet with push piles
Upper Terrace	23.07	1	19	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.07	2	23	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Roots	
Upper Terrace	23.08	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Near edge of terrace and road, very wet
Upper Terrace	23.09	1	9	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.10	1	21	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		On terrace below lean-to
Upper Terrace	23.10	2	35	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.11	1	10	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Near rock outcrops
Upper Terrace	23.12	1	36	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Graded area above swampy

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
										drainage, buried wood
Upper Terrace	23.13	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	On terrace below lean-to, standing water
Upper Terrace	23.14	1	4	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.15	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	23.16	1	11	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	23.17	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Rubble	NCM		By side of road, in push piles, disturbed area
Upper Terrace	23.17	2	33	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.18	1	37	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	Edge of road, very wet, graded
Upper Terrace	23.19	1	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.19	2	25	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt		NCM		
Upper Terrace	23.20	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water along road
Upper Terrace	23.21	1	2	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.22	1	7	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water along road
Upper Terrace	23.23	1	8	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Flooded terrace
Upper Terrace	23.24	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.25	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	23.26	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	24.01	1	21	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Bedrock	Near rock outcrops
Upper Terrace	24.02	1	14	Brown	Very Dark	Humus		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	24.03	1	9	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Upper Terrace	24.03	2	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	24.04	1	16	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops nearby
Upper Terrace	24.05	1	9	Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	24.06	1	12	Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Upper Terrace	24.06	2	37	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	24.07	1	14	Brown	Very Dark	Humus		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	24.08	1	11	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	25.01	1	10	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Rubble	NCM	Rubble	Large boulders and push piles on terrace below road and lean-to, disturbed
Lower Terrace	25.02	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Rubble	NCM	Rubble	
Lower Terrace	25.03	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Rubble	NCM	Rubble	
Lower Terrace	25.04	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	25.05	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	25.06	1	7	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.01	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Near very small drainage
Lower Terrace	26.01	2	40	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Very wet
Lower Terrace	26.02	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.03	1	13	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Washed out
Lower Terrace	26.04	1	23	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Water, other side of marshy area
Lower Terrace	26.05	1	21	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Utilities	
Lower Terrace	26.06	1	37	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	Heavy gravel, in area of braided intermittent stream channels

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	26.07	1	24	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Last test before stream.
Lower Terrace	26.08	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.09	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		By stream
Lower Terrace	26.09	2	21	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.10	1	14	Greyish brown	Medium	Sandy Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.11	1	8	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Near rock outcrops
Lower Terrace	26.12	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.13	1	13	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.14	1	9	Greyish brown	Very Dark	Humus		NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.15	1	23	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.16	1	22	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near edge of terrace
Lower Terrace	26.17	1	4	Brown	Medium	Humus		NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.18	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	Flooded terrace
Lower Terrace	26.19	1	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.20	1	28	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	Edge of terrace by wetlands
Lower Terrace	26.21	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.22	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.23	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.24	1	26	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.25	1	16	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	26.26	1	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	26.26	2	23	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	26.27	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	26.28	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	End of transect
Lower Terrace	27.01	1	9	Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM		Near stream
Lower Terrace	27.01	2	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.02	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Water
Lower Terrace	27.03	1	5	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Flat Gravel and Cobbles become more red
Lower Terrace	27.04	1	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	27.05	1	11	Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM		Above old access road.
Lower Terrace	27.05	2	34	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.06	1	34	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay		NCM		By creek on edge of terrace
Lower Terrace	27.06	2	46	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	27.07	1	18	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	27.08	1	18	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.08	2	23	Reddish Brown	Light	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	In cleared area, possible trail
Lower Terrace	27.09	1	3	Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM		On rock ledge.
Lower Terrace	27.09	2	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	27.10	1	19	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.10	2	29	Reddish Brown	Light	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	27.11	1	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		Near edge of bluff
Lower Terrace	27.11	2	23	Reddish Brown	Light	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.12	1	3	Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM		
Lower Terrace	27.12	2	7	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	27.13	1	4	Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM		

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	27.13	2	21	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Flat Cobbles, near edge of terrace rock face
Lower Terrace	28.01	1	19	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		On narrow terrace below cleared area with lean-to
Lower Terrace	28.01	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.02	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.02	2	23	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.03	1	14	Greyish Brown	Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.03	2	34	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.04	1	11	Greyish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	28.05	1	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	28.05	2	30	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	29.01	1	32	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	Next to lean-to, concentrated tabular rocks
Upper Terrace	29.02	1	27	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Cobbles	NCM		20 feet east of lean-to
Upper Terrace	29.02	2	38	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	29.03	1	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	Historic - not collected		Horseshoe not collected
Upper Terrace	29.03	2	37	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		Last on transect
Lower Terrace	30.01	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	30.01	2	25	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	30.02	1	28	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	30.03	1	17	Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	30.04	1	23	Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	30.04	2	32	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	30.05	1	10	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	Historic - not collected		Steel fence
Lower Terrace	30.05	2	20	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	30.06	1	15	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	30.07	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	30.08	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM		
Lower Terrace	30.08	2	21	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	30.09	1	12	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	30.10	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Next to wetlands
Upper Terrace	31.01	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.02	1	4	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.03	1	4	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.04	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Next to wetlands
Upper Terrace	31.05	1	9	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.06	1	10	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.07	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.08	1	3	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.09	1	17	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	31.09	2	28	Reddish Brown	Light	Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	31.10	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	Next to wetlands
Upper Terrace	31.11	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.12	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.13	1	7	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.14	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	31.15	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.16	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Next to wetlands
Upper Terrace	31.17	1	23	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Between wetlands, above curve in trail
Upper Terrace	31.18	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.19	1	6	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.20	1	29	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Between wetlands below curve
Upper Terrace	31.21	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.22	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Flooded terrace
Upper Terrace	31.23	1	4	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.24	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.25	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.26	1	7	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.27	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.28	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.29	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.30	1	10	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.31	1	33	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Standing water
Upper Terrace	31.32	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.33	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.34	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.35	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.36	1	8	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	31.37	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.38	1	20	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.39	1	18	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	31.40	1	18	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Next to stream
Upper Terrace	31.41	1	19	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Other side of brook
Upper Terrace	31.42	1	16	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	End of transect
Lower Terrace	32.01	1	18	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Very wet and rocky
Lower Terrace	32.02	1	25	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Lots of roots and rock
Lower Terrace	32.03	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wide area of exposed bedrock
Lower Terrace	32.04	1	26	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Lot of exposed rock
Lower Terrace	32.05	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wide exposed bedrock
Lower Terrace	32.06	1	35	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Very rocky
Lower Terrace	32.07	1	20	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Last on transect
Lower Terrace	32.07	2	35	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	32.08	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Very wet, near standing water
Lower Terrace	32.09	1	7	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	32.09	2	24	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	33.01	1	31	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Very moist
Lower Terrace	33.01	2	41	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	33.02	1	20	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	33.02	2	32	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Disintegrating bedrock and wet

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	33.03	1	11	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	33.03	2	31	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	33.04	1	40	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	33.05	1	4	Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	33.05	2	15	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	33.06	1	37	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Last on transect
Lower Terrace	33.07	1	7	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	Large boulders
Lower Terrace	33.08	1	4	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Loam	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	34.01	1	21	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Lower terrace
Lower Terrace	34.01	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	34.02	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	34.03	1	15	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	34.04	1	23	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	34.04	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	34.05	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.01	1	31	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	Next to wet1ands
Upper Terrace	35.02	1	6	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	On wet road below summit
Upper Terrace	35.03	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.04	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.05	1	28	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	
Upper Terrace	35.06	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.07	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	35.08	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	35.09	1	9	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	35.10	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	35.11	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	35.12	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.13	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.14	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.15	1	32	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Off trail near terrace edge
Upper Terrace	35.15	2	44	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.16	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	35.17	1	5	Reddish Brown	Strong	Loam	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.17	2	28	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.18	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Loam	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.18	2	32	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.19	1	31	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.19	2	42	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	35.20	1	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Last on transect
Upper Terrace	36.01	1	13	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Upper Terrace	36.01	2	25	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	36.02	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	36.03	1	11	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	36.04	1	21	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	36.05	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	37.01	1	4	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	On flooded road below summit
Upper Terrace	37.02	1	3	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	37.03	1	2	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	37.04	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	37.05	1	4	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	38.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	38.02	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	38.03	1	9	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	38.04	1	28	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	38.04	2	39	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	38.05	1	24	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	38.05	2	36	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		End of transect
Upper Terrace	39.01	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	39.01	2	16	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.02	1	2	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		Flooded terrace
Upper Terrace	39.02	2	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.03	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	39.03	2	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.04	1	4	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	39.04	2	12	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	39.04	3	18	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	39.05	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	39.05	2	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.06	1	4	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.07	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.08	1	2	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.09	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.10	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	39.11	1	9	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.12	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	39.13	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.14	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.15	1	7	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.16	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.17	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.18	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	39.19	1	10	Reddish Brown		Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	40.01	1	3	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	40.01	2	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	Rock outcrops nearby
Upper Terrace	40.02	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	40.02	2	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	40.03	1	2	Brown	Very Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	40.03	2	8	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	40.04	1	16	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	40.05	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	40.05	2	24	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	40.06	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	40.07	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Exposed bedrock all around.
Upper Terrace	41.01	1	3	Greyish Brown	strong	Humus	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	41.01	2	8	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	41.02	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM		Standing water
Upper Terrace	41.02	2	28	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	41.03	1	4	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Loam	Organics	NCM		Flooded terrace
Upper Terrace	41.03	2	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.04	1	8	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	41.04	2	21	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.05	1	8	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	41.05	2	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.06	1	9	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		Remainder of transect slopey
Upper Terrace	41.06	2	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.07	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	41.08	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.09	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	41.10	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.11	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.12	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.13	1	10	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	End of transect

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
										slopey
Upper Terrace	41.14	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.15	1	3	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.16	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	41.17	1	27	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	41.18	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	42.01	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.02	1	4	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Near wetlands
Upper Terrace	42.03	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.04	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	42.05	1	9	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.06	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.07	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.08	1	5	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.09	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	42.10	1	8	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	42.11	1	4	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	43.01	1	13	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	43.02	1	11	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	43.03	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	43.04	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Lower Terrace	43.05	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	44.01	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	44.02	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	44.03	1	21	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	End of transect
Upper Terrace	45.01	1	3	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.01	2	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	45.02	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Very wet area
Upper Terrace	45.02	2	25	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Upper Terrace	45.03	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.03	2	24	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.04	1	4	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Standing water
Upper Terrace	45.04	2	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	45.05	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.05	2	34	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Very wet, next to stream
Upper Terrace	45.06	1	7	Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	45.07	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	45.08	1	6	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	45.09	1	38	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	West side of third stream, wet
Upper Terrace	45.10	1	9	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	Large boulders
Upper Terrace	45.11	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	Very wet
Upper Terrace	45.12	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.12	2	14	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	45.13	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	45.13	2	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	End of transect

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Upper Terrace	46.01	1	2	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	46.02	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Upper Terrace	46.03	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Bedrock exposed nearby
Upper Terrace	46.04	1	19	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	46.05	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Upper Terrace	46.06	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	46.07	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	46.08	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	47.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	Wetlands flagging nearby
Upper Terrace	47.02	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	47.03	1	11	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Upper Terrace	47.03	2	20	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Upper Terrace	47.04	1	18	Reddish Brown	Strong	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	47.04	2	32	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Upper Terrace	47.05	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.01	1	20	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	48.01	2	43	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	48.02	1	25	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	48.02	2	34	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	48.03	1	2	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.04	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.05	1	16	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	Lots of exposed bedrock

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	48.06	1	18	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	48.06	2	29	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	48.07	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	48.08	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wetlands flagging nearby
Lower Terrace	48.09	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	48.10	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.11	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.12	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wetlands flagging nearby
Lower Terrace	48.13	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.14	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	48.15	1	2	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.16	1	37	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wetlands flagging nearby
Lower Terrace	48.17	1	2	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	With lots of rock
Lower Terrace	48.18	1	31	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.19	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.20	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.21	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	48.22	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.23	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Wetlands flagging nearby
Lower Terrace	48.24	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.25	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	48.26	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	End of transect near eastern property line

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	49.01	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	On terrace below clearing with lean-to
Lower Terrace	49.02	1	16	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	49.02	2	33	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	49.03	1	13	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	49.03	2	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		Bedrock exposed nearby
Lower Terrace	49.04	1	18	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	49.04	2	33	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		Large boulders nearby
Lower Terrace	49.05	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	49.05	2	37	Reddish Brown	Medium	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	50.01	1	38	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	50.02	1	25	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	50.03	1	20	Greyish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Organics	NCM		
Lower Terrace	50.03	2	30	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Roots	
Lower Terrace	50.04	1	21	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Roots	
Lower Terrace	51.01	1	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	51.02	1	20	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	51.02	2	37	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		Yellow sand inclusions
Lower Terrace	51.03	1	13	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Last on transect
Lower Terrace	52.01	1	31	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	52.02	1	38	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	52.03	1	35	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	52.04	1	40	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	53.01	1	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.01	2	27	Reddish Brown	Dark	Sandy Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.02	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	53.03	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.03	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.04	1	28	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Sand	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.04	2	39	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.05	1	21	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	With water, end of transect
Lower Terrace	53.06	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	53.07	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	53.08	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	53.09	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	53.10	1	16	Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM		
Lower Terrace	53.10	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.01	1	28	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands area
Lower Terrace	54.02	1	6	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.03	1	32	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.04	1	26	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.05	1	5	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.06	1	27	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.06	2	35	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.07	1	22	Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.08	1	17	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	54.09	1	24	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.10	1	24	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM	Large Cobbles	West side of stream
Lower Terrace	54.11	1	20	Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	54.12	1	31	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silt	Gravel	NCM		Near large stream
Lower Terrace	54.12	2	41	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.13	1	3	Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.14	1	27	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.14	2	38	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		Water at base
Lower Terrace	54.15	1	25	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.16	1	32	Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.17	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		East side of very small drainage
Lower Terrace	54.17	2	26	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	54.18	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.19	1	24	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	Slopey, very wet and rocky
Lower Terrace	54.20	1	3	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.21	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.22	1	10	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.23	1	11	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.24	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.25	1	9	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	54.26	1	4	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	End of transect
Lower Terrace	55.01	1	15	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	On cleared terrace near northern boundary

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	55.02	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	55.03	1	22	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Large Cobbles	
Lower Terrace	55.04	1	7	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	55.05	1	20	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	55.06	1	18	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	55.06	2	31	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	55.07	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	55.08	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	55.09	1	25	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	55.09	2	28	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	55.10	1	26	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	56.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	On lower terrace above floodplain
Lower Terrace	56.02	1	14	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	56.02	2	22	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	Near wetlands flagging
Lower Terrace	56.03	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	56.04	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	56.04	2	21	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM		Near wetlands flagging
Lower Terrace	56.05	1	13	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	56.06	1	8	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	56.07	1	5	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.01	1	21	Brown	Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM	Water	On cleared knoll by eastern property boundary

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	57.02	1	20	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.03	1	24	Greyish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.04	1	13	Brown	Dark	Humus		NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.05	1	19	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.06	1	16	Brown	Dark	Humus	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.07	1	26	Greyish Brown	Dark	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	57.08	1	23	Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	58.01	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM	Water	On cleared terrace near eastern boundary
Lower Terrace	58.02	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	58.03	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	58.04	1	10	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	58.05	1	17	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	59.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	In floodplain at base of stream and falls
Lower Terrace	59.02	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near flagged wetlands area
Lower Terrace	59.03	1	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	59.04	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Standing water
Lower Terrace	59.05	1	15	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	59.06	1	12	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	59.07	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	60.01	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Bedrock	On cleared terrace near northern boundary
Lower Terrace	60.02	1	11	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	

Location	STP #	Level	Depths	Color	Shade	Soil Type	Inclusions	Cult. Material	Termination	Comments
Lower Terrace	60.03	1	8	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	60.04	1	16	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	60.05	1	12	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Bedrock	
Lower Terrace	60.06	1	6	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	60.07	1	13	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	60.07	2	27	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	61.01	1	10	Greyish Brown	Dark	Humus	Organics	NCM	Water	In floodplain at base of stream and falls
Lower Terrace	61.02	1	4	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near flagged wetlands area
Lower Terrace	61.03	1	7	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	61.04	1	6	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Cobbles	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	61.05	1	7	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	61.06	1	12	Greyish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM		
Lower Terrace	61.06	2	31	Reddish Brown	Medium	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM		
Lower Terrace	62.01	1	12	Reddish Brown	Strong	Clayey Silt	Organics	NCM	Water	In floodplain at base of stream and falls
Lower Terrace	62.02	1	13	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	Near flagged wetlands area
Lower Terrace	62.03	1	15	Reddish Brown	Strong	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	62.04	1	11	Reddish Brown	Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	62.05	1	9	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Silty Clay	Organics	NCM	Water	
Lower Terrace	62.06	1	12	Reddish Brown	Very Dark	Clayey Silt	Gravel and Cobbles	NCM	Water	

APPENDIX I1 PROJECT CORRESPONDENCE