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PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Western Avenue Mixed Use Redevelopment

The Lawton and Gabriel Terrace Neighborhood
Town of Guilderland
Albany County, New York

HAA # 5376-31
OPRHP 99PR99999

Submitted to:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number:
Involved State and Federal Agencies: *TBD*
Phase of Survey: *I*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Town of Guilderland (00106)*
County: *Albany*

SURVEY AREA

Length: ± 840 feet (256 m)
Width: $\pm 1,500$ ft (457 m)
Acres: ± 29 acres (11.7 ha)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *Sixty-eight (68) tests at 50 foot (15 m) intervals*
Number and Size of Units: *0*
Width of Plowed Strips: *0*
Surface Survey Transect Interval: *0*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: *0*
Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *0*
Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: *0*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the Phase I archeological investigation, the Project will not affect any significant archeological resources and no further archeological work is recommended.

Report Authors: *Adam Lusier*
Date of Report: *October 18, 2019*

ABSTRACT

The Project (defined below) includes the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood between Crossgates Mall, US Route 20 and the Rapp Road mall entrance that together cover about 29 acres (11.7 ha) (The Site). The Project will include buildings, parking areas, storm water management areas and all other necessary infrastructures. This work will replace the existing residential neighborhood and a vacant asphalt parking area. The extant structures were assessed and this information provided in a separate report.

Archeological testing was completed at standard 50 foot (15 m) interval to record the presence of absence of sites and areas containing intact soils. Areas of obvious disturbance were mapped and photo-documented. In the end, sixty-eight (68) tests were excavated and no archeological sites were recorded.

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Figure 2. A 1954 USGS Aerial showing map documented structures (MDSs) that were located in the Project. Most of them were taken when Crossgates Mall was constructed immediately northeast of the Project in the late 1970s and 80s.

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the Western Avenue properties (Project) located in the Town of Guilderland, Albany County, New York.

This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act and may be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

2 Project Information

2.1 Project Location

The Project includes the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood between Crossgates Mall, US Route 20 and the Rapp Road mall entrance (Map 1).

2.2 Description of the Project

The Project will include new buildings, parking areas, storm water management areas and all other necessary infrastructures. This work will replace the existing residential neighborhood and an asphalt parking area (Map 2).

2.3 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the Site that will be directly altered by the Project. The APE encompasses about 29 acres (11.7 ha).

3 Environmental Background

The environment of an area is significant for determining the sensitivity of the Project Site for archeological resources. Precontact and historic groups often favored level, well-drained areas near wetlands and waterways. Therefore, topography, proximity to wetlands, and soils are examined to determine if there are landforms in the Project Site that are more likely to contain archeological resources. In addition, bedrock formations may contain chert or other resources that may have been quarried by precontact groups. Soil conditions can provide a clue to past climatic conditions, as well as changes in local hydrology.

3.1 Present Land Use and Current Conditions

As mentioned above, the Project Site is currently a residential neighborhood that was developed in the mid-1950s. There are 26 standing structures, with four (4) commercial buildings along Western Avenue (US Route 20) and 22 houses behind them along Lawton Terrace, Gabriel Terrace, Rielton Court, and Tiernan Court (hereafter called the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood).

Most of the houses and business are currently vacant, with a few houses still occupied. The neighborhood covers the center of the Project Site and the yards and roads throughout appear to have been landscaped and flattened, which was verified by IB testing.

A large earthen privacy berm borders the entire north side of the Project, shielding the neighborhood from Crossgates Mall. The northwest and northeastern parts of the Project are currently wooded and also appear to have been wooded in 1950s, when the neighborhood was established. These areas may have alluded prior

disturbance (Figure 1). Overall, the preliminary walkover observed evidence of fairly extensive prior disturbance within the Project, with some isolated areas that are potentially testable (Photos 1-19).



Figure 1 This 1954 Aerial of the Project area shows cleared and graded areas as the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood was constructed. This also shows the locations of MDSs in the eastern and westernmost parts of Project. The large barn on east side is likely the Dutch Manor Stables (00106.000204) listed in Table 3.

3.2 Soils

Soil surveys provide a general characterization of the types and depth of soils that are found in an area. This information is an important factor in determining the appropriate methodology if and when a field study is recommended.

The Colonie and Elnora series soils cover most of the Project and these soils are typical of the sandy, dune-like landscape that use to cover the western part of the Albany.

Table 1. Soils in Project Area

Symbol	Name	Depth	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
CoC & CoD	Colonie loamy fine sand, rolling and hilly	0-58 cm (0-7 in) 172 cm (68 in) 188 cm (74 in)	LoFiSa FiSa LoFiSa	8-25%	Excessively drained	Deltas and ancient beach ridges composed of glaciofluvial sand or eolian deposits
EnA	Elnora loamy fine sand	0-28 cm (0-11 in) 63 cm (27 in) 165 cm (65 in)	LoFiSa FiSa LoFiSa	0-3 %	Moderately well drained	Deltas and ancient beach ridges composed of glaciofluvial sand or eolian deposits

Symbol	Name	Depth	Textures	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Gr	Granby loamy fine sand	0-30 cm (0-12 in) 76 cm (25 in) 152 cm (60 in)	LoFiSa LoFiSa FiSa	0-2 %	Very poorly drained	Depressions
St	Stafford loamy fine sand	0-28 cm (0-11 in) 68 cm (25 in) 152 cm (60 in)	LoFiSa LoFiSa FiSa	0-3 %	Somewhat poorly drained	Deltas and ancient beach ridges composed of glaciofluvial sand or eolian deposits
Uf	Udipsamments-Urban Land Complex	0-178 cm (0-70 in)	CoSa	0-8 %	Somewhat excessively drained	Urban Land

Key: Texture: Co-Coarse, Fi-Fine, Gv-Gravelly, Lo-Loam, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt, Vy-Very

3.3 Bedrock Geology

The Project is underlain by Ordovician age greywacke, sandstone, siltstone and shale of the Schenectady Formation (Fisher, et al. 1970). There are no bedrock outcrops in the Project.

3.4 Physiography and Hydrology

Steeply sloped areas are considered largely unsuitable for human occupation. As such, the standards for archeological fieldwork in New York State generally exclude areas with a slope in excess of 12% from archeological testing (NYAC 1994). Exceptions to this rule include steep areas with bedrock outcrops, overhangs, and large boulders that may have been used by precontact people as quarries or rock-shelters. Such areas may still warrant a systematic field examination.

The center of the Project is open, flat and landscaped. The east and west sides of the Project are wooded with sandy hills. A series of artificial ditches on the west side of the Project and storm sewers in the neighborhood streets provide principle drainage.

4 Documentary Research

Hartgen conducted research using the New York State Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), which is maintained by the New York SHPO and the Division for Historic Preservation DHP within OPRHP. CRIS contains a comprehensive inventory of archeological sites, State and National Register (NR) properties, properties determined eligible for the NR (NRE), and previous cultural resource surveys.

4.1 Archeological Sites

An examination of CRIS identified fifteen reported archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project (Table 2). Previously reported archeological sites provide an overview of both the types of sites that may be present in the Project Area and relation of sites throughout the surrounding region. The presence of few reported sites, however, may result from a lack of previous systematic survey and does not necessarily indicate a decreased archeological sensitivity within the Project Area.

There are a mix of precontact and the historic archeological sites listed. None are located in the immediate vicinity of the Project.

Table 2. Archeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the Project

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project Area
-	NYSM 2782	Arthur C. Parker	Precontact camps	2,100 feet east
-	NYSM 6574	Carl Sundler (Curtin)	NYSM Collection #46930	4,800 feet northwest
-	NYSM 7562	Verreburg Tavern	Same as 00140.000089.	3,700 feet northeast
00106.000160	-	Tavern	Same as 00140.000089.	3,200 feet northeast

OPRHP Site No.	NYSM Site No.	Site Identifier	Description	Proximity to Project Area
00106.000172	-	Crossgates Survey Site #1	Precontact site of unknown date/affiliation.	1,900 feet east
00106.000173	-	Crossgates Survey Site #2	Historic site with a mean ceramic date of 1790.8.	2,200 feet northeast
00106.000342	-	Brown Family Cemetery Historic Site	Early-mid 19 th century; poor condition	4,100 feet south
00106.000343	-	Church Road Precontact Site	Ephemeral precontact camp site consisting of a lithic scatter and fire-cracked rock.	3,700 feet southwest
00140.000089	-	Verrebergh Tavern	Site earliest attested in 1672; later became a major tavern during the early-to mid-18 th Century. Tavern remained extant until c. 1890.	4,700 feet northeast
00140.002710	-	Pickard/Van Valenburgh/McMichael Tavern Site	Same as 00140.000089.	5,000 feet northeast
00140.004691	-	Pine Bush Locust Site	Cellar hole of undetermined date.	3,200 feet north
00140.004707	-	Pine Bush Locust Site	Cellar hole of undetermined date.	3,200 feet north
00140.004767	-	Blueberry Hill East (BHE) 2 Historic Site	Mid-19 th -Century cellar hole with window glass, brick fragments, and nearby sheet midden.	4,300 feet northwest
00140.004768	-	Blueberry Hill East (BHE) 3 Historic Site	Mid-19 th -Century sheet midden.	4,700 feet northwest
00140.004859	-	Blueberry Hill East 5 Historic Site	Early 20 th -Century historic site.	4,700 feet northeast

4.2 Historic Properties

An examination of CRIS identified no NR properties, no NRE properties, no properties previously determined to be ineligible, and four properties of undetermined status within the Project Area, although three of these properties have been demolished. The structure that remains is 9 Lawton Drive (Table 3).

Table 3. Inventoried properties within the Project Area

USN	Property Name	Status	Description	Location and Proximity to Project Area
00106.000157	1635 Western Avenue	Undetermined	No information; demolished	200 feet southwest
00106.000203	Crossgates Survey Structure 10	Undetermined	1641 Western Avenue; Dutch Manor Stables; 20 th century construction; demolished	5 feet east
00106.000204	Crossgates Survey Structure 11	Undetermined	1641 Western Avenue; residence of Dutch Manor Stables; 20 th century construction; demolished	75 feet east
00106.000205	Crossgates Survey Structure 12	Undetermined	9 Lawton Terrace; 20 th century construction	Within

4.3 Previous Surveys

A review of CRIS identified four previous surveys within the immediate vicinity of the Project (Table 4).

Table 4 Relevant previous surveys within or adjacent to the Project

Project/Phase	Summary	Citation
CDTA, Western Avenue BRT, Phase IB	Project included four (4) areas along Western Avenue, one of which surrounds the main Crossgates entrance road, immediately east of the current Project. Forty (40) tests excavated in this area recorded prior disturbance and no sites were found.	(Hartgen 2017)
Land West of Rapp Road, Phase I	Project included 18 acres located immediately west of Crossgates Mall. Testing found evidence of extensive prior disturbance; however did document the partial remains of the 20 th century pig farm. Large portions of the site were disturbed by Crossgates.	(Hartgen 2018)
Crossgates Group Regional Shopping Center, Phase I and II	In 1979, Hartgen surveyed 150 acres of land for the proposed construction of the Crossgates Regional Shopping Center. This survey included all of the area that is currently occupied by Crossgates. A mid-1900s residence and associated refuse were found in the western part of the project, along Rapp Road. No other sites were identified. The survey also noted extensive grading, filling and a large junkyard at the northwest part of the project.	(Hartgen 1979b, c)
PIN 1808.01.101, NY Route 20 (Western Avenue)	Project included a 5 mile segment of US Route 20/Western Avenue and passed the current Project. Very limited archeological testing was completed (15 test) due to the extent of prior disturbance.	(Public Archaeology Facility 2013)

During the 1940s and 50s and over the past few decades the area along Western Avenue has become densely developed. The surveys summarized in the table above, document the extent of the prior disturbance that urban sprawl has caused within this general area.

5 Historical Map Review

The earliest paths through the Pine Bush were Indian trails, several of which were used as routes to Fort Nassau (1614) and Fort Orange (1624). As settlement took place to the west, travel through the Pine Bush increased and eventually the Kings' Highway formed between Schenectady and Albany (c. 1660s). This early portage passed east and north of the Project, where the Schoharie Road branched off and led to the Schoharie valley. The Verrebergh Tavern was reputedly located at the intersection of these roads and today its remains are believed to be located just west of Thruway Exit 24.

By 1806, the Great Western Turnpike was constructed as a straight, direct route through the Pine Bush (today US Route 20/Western Avenue) (Hartgen 1979a). By the mid-1800s, there were scattered farms and commercial venues along Route 20/Western Avenue. A single property attributed to *A. Strander* was located at the corner of Rapp Road and Western Avenue, which may have been located within the southwest corner of the Project. A second structure attributed to *E. Sear* was located near the extreme northwest corner. The alignment of Rapp Road shifted in the early 1990s and appears that the *Strander* property was gone by 1927, as was the *Sear* property (Map 4).

In the 1950s, the lands within the Project developed into the neighborhood that is still present today. This included five (5) structures along Rapp Road, the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood that currently covers the center of the Project and the Dutch Manor Stables on the east side of the Project. Rapp Road was abandoned and the structures along it and the Dutch Manor Stables were taken in the late 1970s and 80s, when Crossgates Mall was built. A new Rapp Road mall entrance was established in replacement of the old road (Map 4).

5.1 Map-Documented and Existing Structures

Each past structure within the Project was designated as a map-documented structure (MDS), listed in Table 5 and are keyed to the 1954 aerial (Figure 2). MDS 4 was the earliest, and appeared at the southwest corner of the Project in the 1860s. It was gone by 1927 and another structure, MDS 5, was built on the same spot by 1953. The rest of the MDSs appeared in the 1950s and most of them were demolished in the late 1970s and 1980s. MDS 5 and 6 appear to have remained slightly longer and were razed around 2013 (Table 5).

There are twenty-six (26) structures currently extant within the Project that are addressed in a separate report.

Table 5. Summary of map-documented structures (MDSs) within and adjacent to the Project

MDS #	1802 DeWitt	1866 Beers	1927 USGS	1953 USGS	1954 Aerial	1993 NYSDOT	Extant (2019)
1 - Dwelling				x	x		
2 - Dutch Manor Stables				x	x		
3- Outbuilding					x		
4 - A. Strander (Dwelling)		x					
5- Dwelling				x	x	x	
6- Dwelling			x	x	x	x	
7- Outbuilding				x	x		
8- Outbuilding				x	x		
9- Outbuilding				x	x		

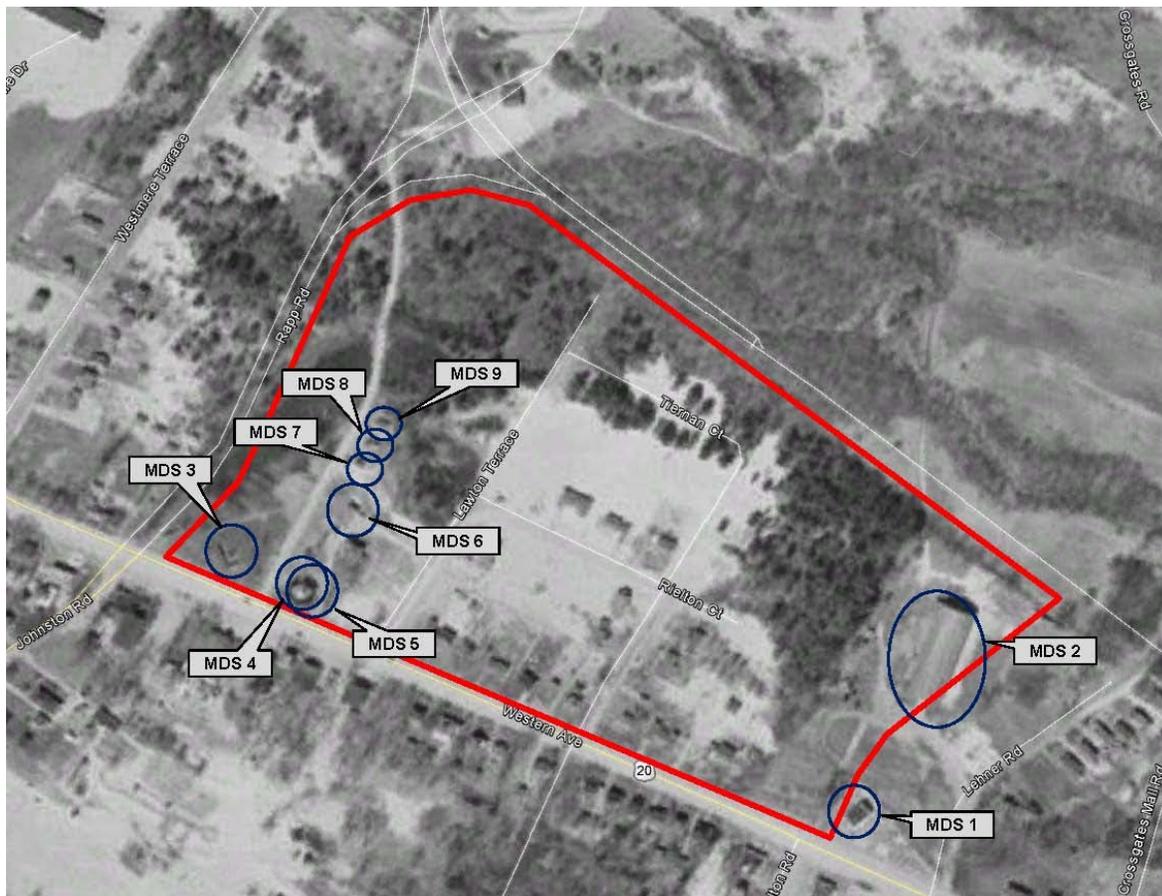


Figure 2. A 1954 USGS Aerial showing map documented structures (MDSs) that were located in the Project. Most of them were taken when Crossgates Mall was constructed immediately northeast of the Project in the late 1970s and 80s.

6 Archeological Sensitivity Assessment

The New York Archaeological Council provides the following description of archeological sensitivity:

Archaeologically sensitive areas contain one or more variables that make them likely locations for evidence of past human activities. Sensitive areas can include places near known prehistoric sites that share the same valley or that occupy a similar landform (e.g., terrace above a river), areas where historic maps or photographs show that a building once stood but is now gone as well as the areas within the former yards around such structures, an environmental setting similar to settings that tend to contain cultural resources, and locations where Native Americans and published sources note sacred places, such as cemeteries or spots of spiritual importance (NYAC 1994:9).

6.1 Precontact Archeological Sensitivity

The precontact sensitivity of an area is based on proximity to previously documented precontact archeological sites, known precontact resources (e.g. chert outcrops), and physiographic characteristics such as topography and drainage. Generally, areas in the vicinity of streams and wetlands are considered to have elevated sensitivity for sites associated with Native American use or occupation because they presented potential food and water sources as well as transportation corridors.

There are six (6) small precontact sites within one mile of the site, but there are no water resources or chert outcrops in close proximity. Based on proximity of sites, the precontact archeological sensitivity is considered low to moderate.

6.2 Historic Archeological Sensitivity

The historic sensitivity of an area is based primarily on proximity to previously documented historic archeological sites, map-documented structures, or other documented historical activities (e.g. battlefields).

A mid-1800s dwelling was located near the southwest corner at the intersection of old Rapp Road and Western Avenue. This structure was removed and replaced in the 1950s, during the time that the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood was constructed. This neighborhood today covers the center of the Project. The mid-20th century development of the Project suggest that the overall sensitivity to significant historic resources is low.

7 Archeological Potential

Archeological potential is the likelihood of locating intact archeological remains within an area. The consideration of archeological potential takes into account subsequent uses of an area and the impact those uses would likely have on archeological remains.

All four (4) previous surveys, listed in Table 4, recorded evidence of prior disturbance in areas adjacent to the current Project. Therefore, the potential for disturbance within the Project is considered to be high and may have compromised the archeological potential.

8 Archeological Survey

Archeological testing was completed at standard 50 foot (15 m) interval to record the presence of absence of sites and areas containing intact soils. Area of obvious disturbance were mapped and photo-documented. In the end, sixty-eight (68) tests were excavated that recoded evidence of prior disturbance. No archeological sites were recorded.

8.1 Methodology

8.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft) and 30 meters (100 ft) in areas of disturbance. Each shovel test was 40 centimeters (16 in) in diameter. All excavated soil was passed through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded including the depth, Munsell color, soil description, and artifact content (Munsell Color 2000). The location of each shovel test was plotted on the project map. Test excavation was photographed.

8.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 1). No artifacts were collected from the program of shovel tests.

8.2 Results

A Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted. The field crew consisted of Dave Wendell, Jamie Penk, Ben Heckmen and Adam Luscier. The weather was clear, seasonably warm and did not affect visibility or artifact recovery.

Based on the background research described above, prior disturbance was expected. The 1954 aerial, illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, shows wooded areas in the northeast and northwest corners of the Project that appear to have evaded disturbance in the 1950s. The northeast corner of the Project is still wooded and testing targeted this area first. However, testing found evidence of disturbance. Individually, the tests contained very different soil profiles, which is not reminiscent of sandy soils of western Albany. Evidence of disturbance was also observed on the surface; as a long ditch and overburden/backdirt pile. The ditch parallels an earthen privacy berm that shields the neighborhood (Project) from Crossgates. It is likely that soils were mined from within the Project to create the berm (Map 2 and Photos 1-5).

The northwest corner of the Project, that also appears wooded in 1954, is also still wooded. But a thorough walkover found this area in a highly disturbed context. The land is the elevated remnant of large sandy hill that has been extensively cut and filled. Likely by old Rapp Road and more recently by the new Rapp Road mall entrance. There are also a drainage ditches that cut through this area from Crossgates parking areas, north of the Project, and from beneath the mall entrance road on the west (Map 2 and Photos 6-13).

A series of tests were excavated through yards of the existing houses within the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood to test the nature of disturbance and look for the presence or absence of intact buried ground surfaces. But, these tests confirmed deep widespread disturbance throughout the neighborhood that covered the center of the Project and that this area has no potential for intact archeological deposits. The last area tested was the southwest corner where there were a number of MDSs located. These test like the rest, recorded deep disturbance and did not recover any cultural materials (Map 2 and Photos 14-19).

9 Recommendations

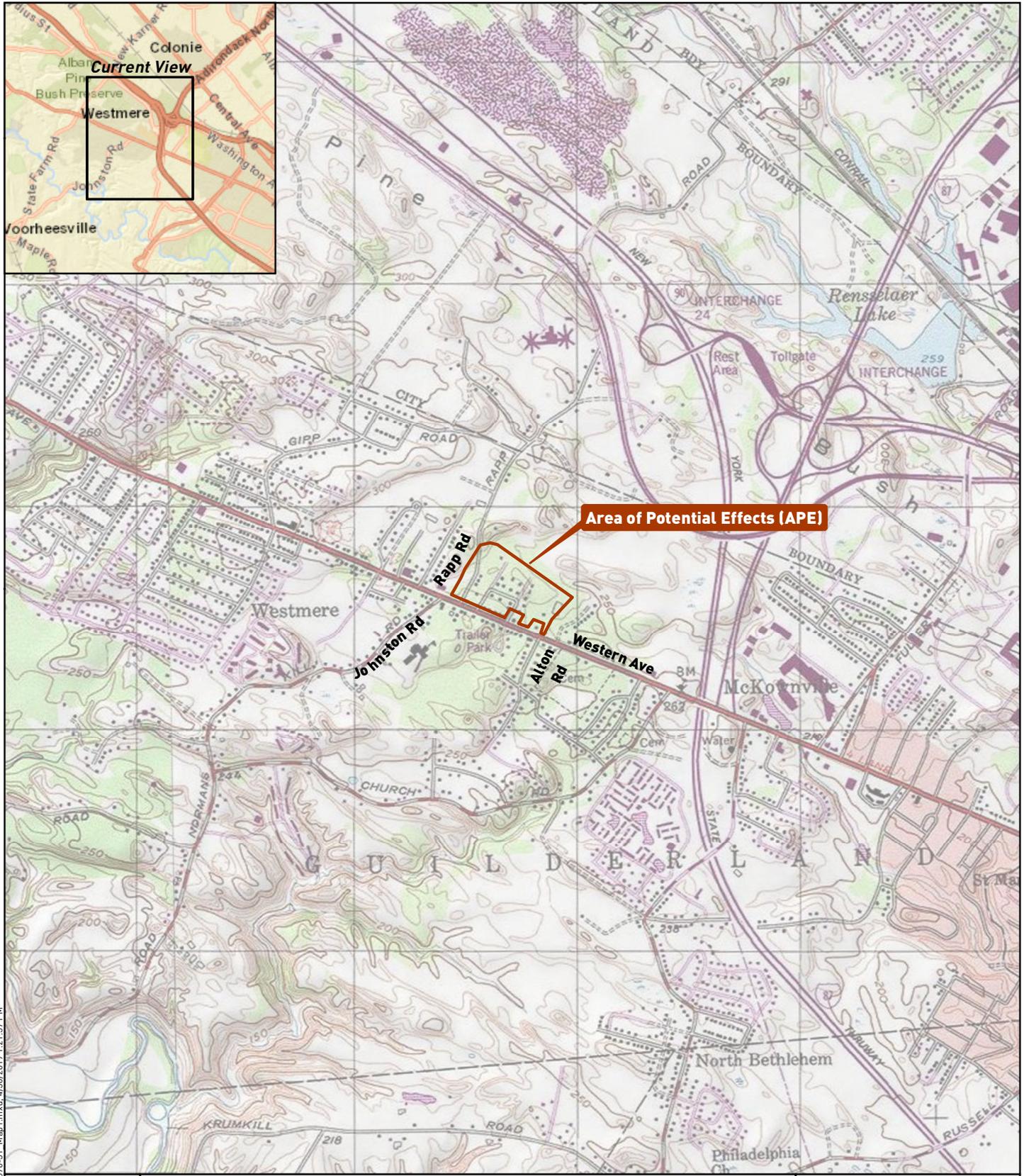
Based on the results of the Phase I archeological investigation, the proposed development of the Project Site will not affect any significant archeological resources and no further archeological work is recommended.

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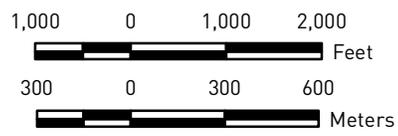
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- 2015 USGS The National Map Topo Base Map - Large Scale. USGSTopo (MapServer), The National Map Seamless Server, USGS, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, <http://services.nationalmap.gov/arcgis/rest/services/USGSTopoLarge/MapServer>.

Maps



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Note: Contour interval is 10 feet.

Project Location

GIS Services Accessed 10/22/2019:
 Environmental Systems Research
 Institute, Inc., World Street Map; National
 Geographic Society USA Topo Maps Layer



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Map 1



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Legend

- Shovel Test (ST)
- ◼ Photo Angle
- ◻ Area of Potential Effects (APE)

- Earthen Berm/Pile
- Asphalt Parking
- Cut and Filled

- Graded and Disturbed
- Mine Pit

Project Map
Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.,
World Imagery Accessed 10/22/2019;
Google Earth Snippet of Hotel, 2018

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Map 2



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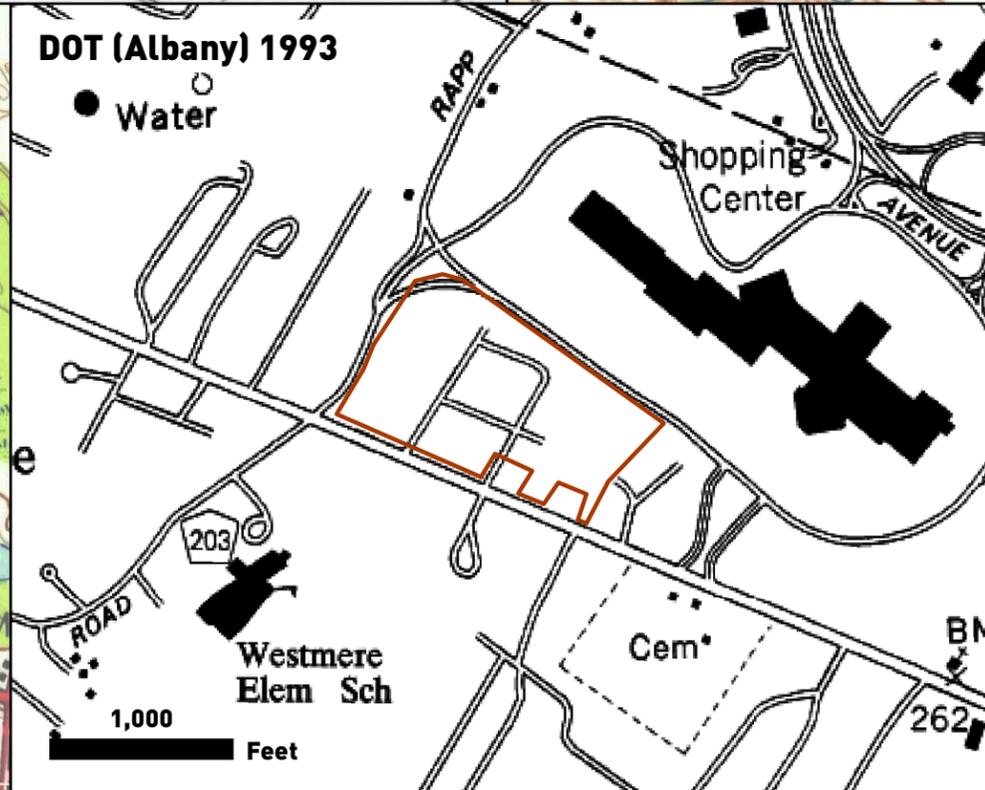
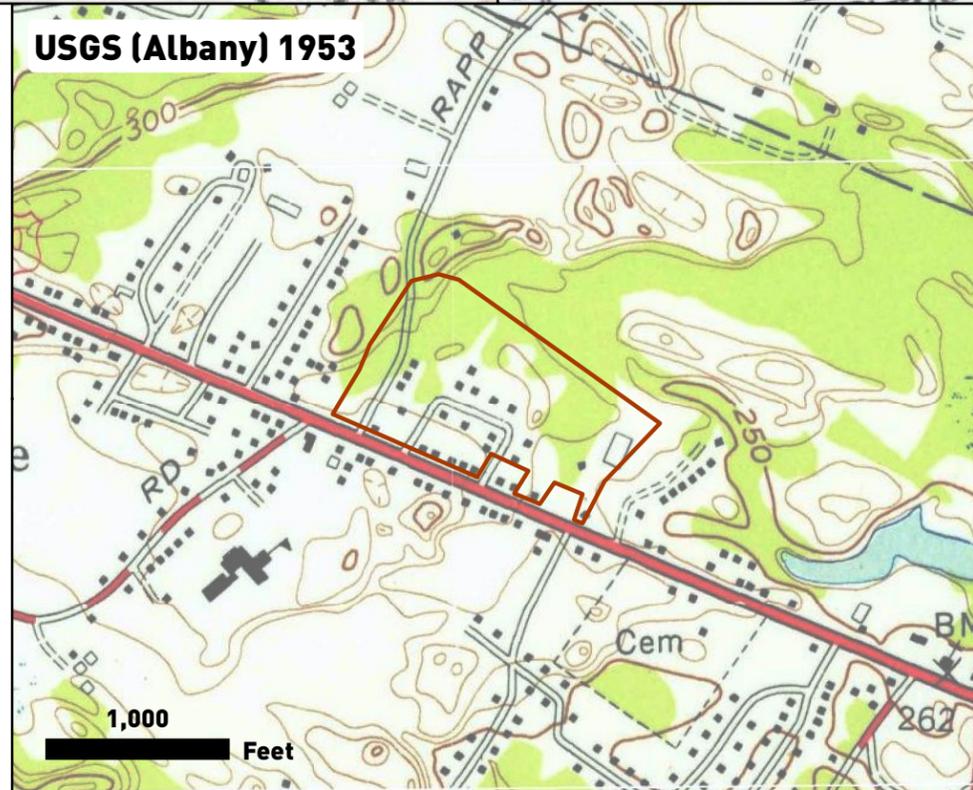
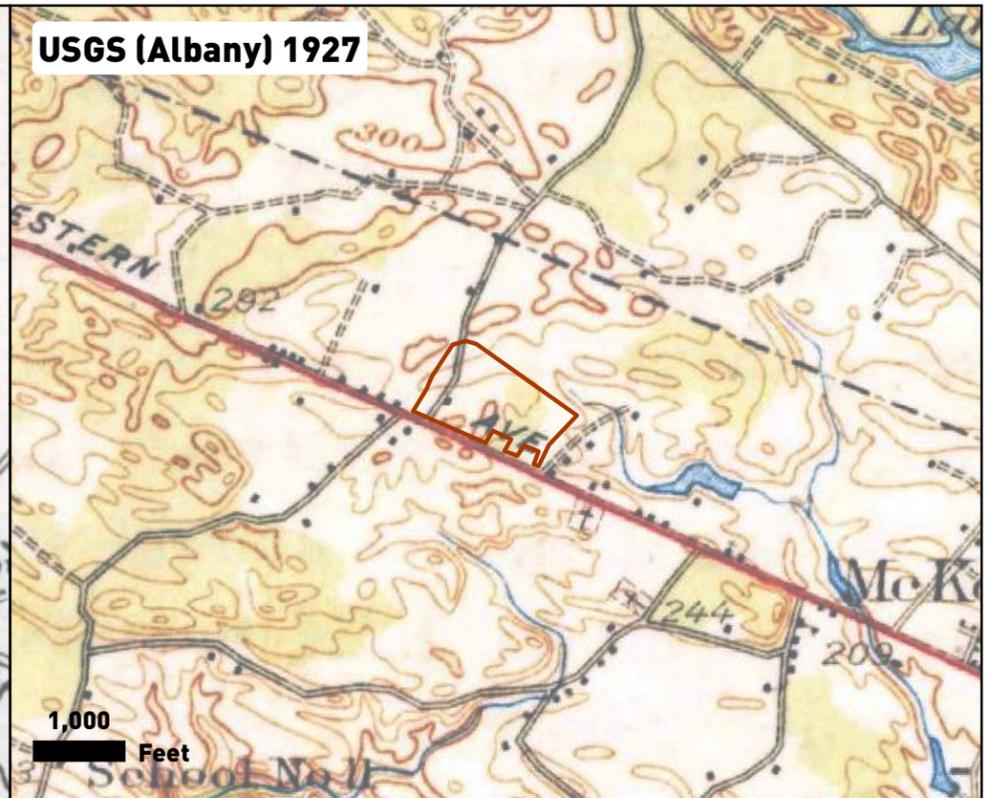
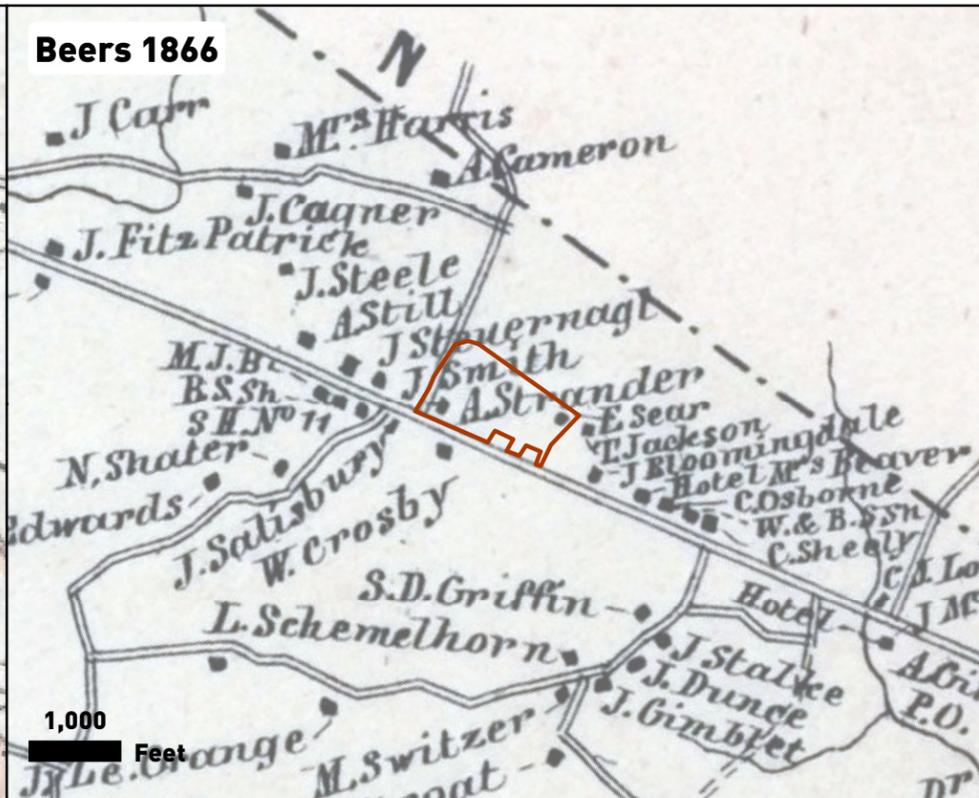
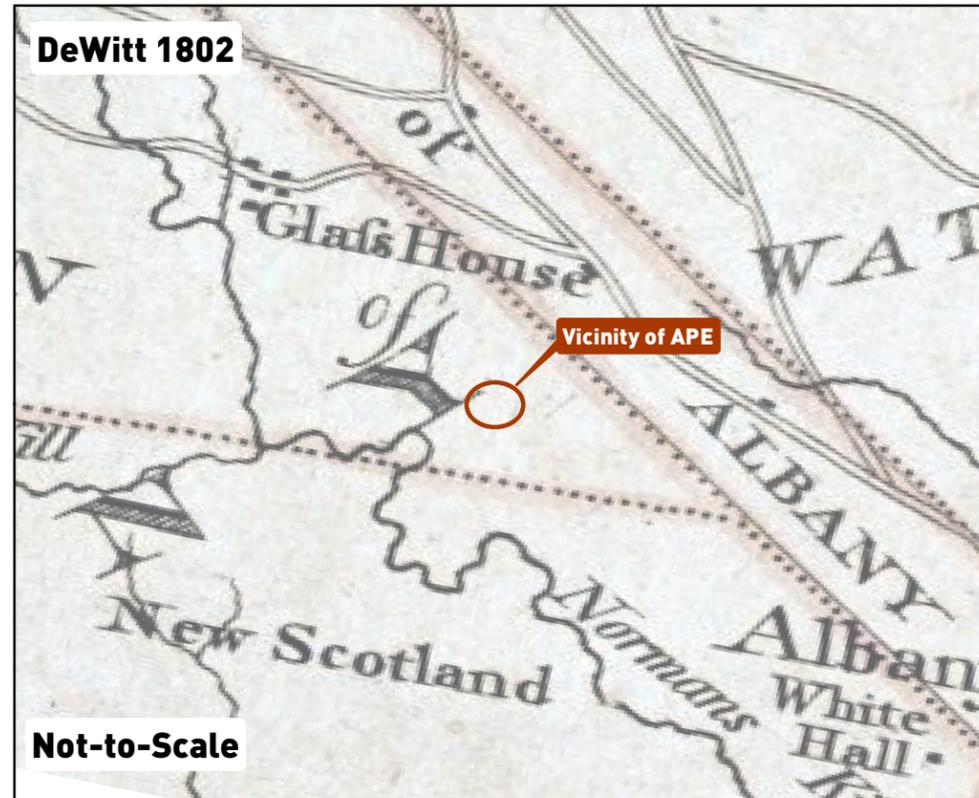
Soil Map

Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.,
World Imagery Accessed 10/22/2019; U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation
Service Soil Survey Geographic Database 2017



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Map 3



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Legend
 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Photographs

Western Avenue Mixed Use Redevelopment, Town of Guilderland, Albany County, New York
Phase I Archeological Investigation



Photo 1. View facing northwest across an abandon parking area that covers the southeast corner of Project along Western Avenue.



Photo 2. View facing northeast of parking area on the east side of the Project and former location of the Dutch Manor Stables.



Photo 3. View facing south as tests were excavated in the northeastern part of the Project. This series of tests encountered disturbed soils indicative this area was graded before it was reforested.



Photo 4. View facing north showing mine pit and earthen privacy berm on the north side of the Project.



Photo 5. View of mine pit that parallels the privacy berm along the north side of the Project.



Photo 6. View of tests excavated through the yards within the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood. Testing found that disturbance is widespread throughout the neighborhood.



Photo 7. View facing west across yards along Tiernan Court. Although the topography appears flat and the some of the trees old, the soils below the surface are disturbed.



Photo 8. View artificial mounding that was observed in the wooded area west of Lawton Terrace. The mounding and depressions throughout this area are indicative of disturbance.



Photo 9. View of the old Rapp Road facing north. A large drainage ditch crosses beneath the road in this area and cuts off to the west and northwest.



Photo 10. View facing south at the west end of old Rapp Road. The terrain outside the left and right sides of the photo is heavily cut and filled.



Photo 11. View of truncated dune between old Rapp Road and the new mall entrance.



Photo 12. View facing east from old Rapp Road showing truncated done on the east side overlooking the Lawton and Gabriel Terrace neighborhood.



Photo 13. Top of truncated dune between old Rapp Road and new mall entrance.



Photo 14. View facing south along Lawton Terrace toward Western Avenue.

Western Avenue Mixed Use Redevelopment, Town of Guelderland, Albany County, New York
Phase I Archeological Investigation



Photo 15. View of the southwest corner of the Project with Western Avenue in the distance.



Photo 16. View facing west of the wooded area west of Lawton Terrace, showing mined out areas on right. Test through the woods on the left side of the photo encountered disturbance.



Photo 17. View facing south showing old Rapp Road as it intersects Western Avenue. Tests were excavated left and right of the old road.



Photo 18. Drainage ditch between old Rapp Road and mall entrance.



Photo 19. View facing northeast as the drainage ditch extends between old Rapp Road and the truncated dune (on left).

Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
1	34	1	silt sand	cobbles	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
					10yr 2/1	black	
	60	2	silt sand		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
2	68	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
					10yr 4/3	brown	
	83	2	sand	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	104	3	sand		7.5yr 8/1	white	depth
3	65	1	sand		10yr 3/6	dark yellowish brown	
	100	2	sand		2.5y 6/8	olive yellow	
	110	3	sand		2.5y 6/3	light yellowish brown	depth
4	8	1	silt sand		2.5y 3/1	very dark gray	
	72	2	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
5	38	1	silt sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	51	2	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	73	3	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
6	25	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
					10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	45	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
7	30	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
					2.5y 3/3	dark olive brown	
	50	2	silt loam		2.5y 5/4	light olive brown	
					2.5y 3/3	dark olive brown	
	80	3	silt loam		2.5y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
8	106	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	depth
9	15	1	silt sand		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	65	2	silt sand		10yr 6/8	brownish yellow	subsoil
10	34	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 2/1	black	
	55	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
11	30	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
					10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	66	2	silt sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
12	38	1	silt loam	gravel	10yr 2/1	black	
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	61	2	silt sand		10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
13	45	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 2/2	very dark brown	
	64	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
14	43	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 2/2	very dark brown	
	57	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	95	3	sand		10yr 7/2	light gray	depth
15	36	1	sand		10yr 5/3	brown	
					10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	
	118	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
16	29	1	sand		10yr 4/3	brown	
					10yr 3/1	very dark gray	
	73	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
17	88	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/3	brown	depth
18	15	1	sand		10yr 2/2	very dark brown	
	75	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
19	10	1	silt sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	65	2	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
20	77	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	depth
					10yr 3/3	dark brown	
21	70	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 3/3	dark brown	

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
22	30	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	97	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
23	15	1	sand	roots	10yr 3/1 10yr 4/3	very dark gray brown	
	76	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
24	12	1	sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	80	2	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
25	48	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4 10yr 5/6	dark yellowish brown yellowish brown	
	72	2	silt sand		10yr 5/8	yellowish brown	subsoil
26	17	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2 10yr 2/1	very dark grayish brown black	
	34	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	57	3	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
27	27	1	silt sand		10yr 3/1 10yr 4/3	very dark gray brown	
	50	2	silt loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
28	14	1	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	68	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
	105	3	sand		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	110	4	sand		10yr 5/8	yellowish brown	depth
29	17	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2 10yr 2/1	very dark grayish brown black	
	48	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	72	3	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
30	13	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	45	2	sand	roots	10yr 5/4 10yr 4/3	yellowish brown brown	
	721	3	sand	roots	10yr 4/3 10yr 3/2	brown very dark grayish brown	
	95	4	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
31	16	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	68	2	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	78	3	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	100	4	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
32	28	1	sand loam		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	56	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
33	45	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 2/1	black	
	66	2	sand		10yr 7/2	light gray	
	80	3	sand		7.5yr 6/3	light brown	impasse (compact soil)
34	30	1	sand	roots	10yr 3/1	very dark gray	
	93	2	sand	roots	10yr 4/3 10yr 6/3	brown pale brown	depth
35	25	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/3 10yr 3/2	brown very dark grayish brown	
	46	2	sand	roots	10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	subsoil
36	35	1	sand	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	60	2	sand	roots	10yr 5/4 10yr 6/1	yellowish brown gray	depth
37	28	1	silt loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	60	2	silt sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
38	96	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
39	90	1	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
40	100	1	sand		10yr 5/3	brown	depth
41	7	1	sand		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	77	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
42	79	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
43	80	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
44	79	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
45	34	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	58	2	sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
46	21	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/1	very dark gray	
	80	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	
	96	3	sand		10yr 3/3	dark brown	depth
47	87	1	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
48	27	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	97	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
49	25	1	silt sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	60	2	silt loam		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
50	26	1	loam	gravel, roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	impasse (roots)
					10yr 4/3	brown	
51	82	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
52	65	1	sand	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	impasse (rubble)
					2.5y 5/3	light olive brown	
53	82	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 3/1	very dark gray	

537631: Phase I Archeological Investigation, Western Ave Redevelopment

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
54	18	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	95	2	sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
55	26	1	sand loam	roots	10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	impasse (roots)
56	78	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 6/8	brownish yellow	
57	79	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 6/6	brownish yellow	
58	92	1	sand	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
59	59	1	sand	cobble	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
					10yr 4/3	brown	
60	90	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
61	13	1	silt loam		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	68	2	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
62	97	1	silt sand	gravel	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
63	25	1	silt clay		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	85	2	silt sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	depth
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
64	32	1	silt sand	gravel	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	78	2	silt sand		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
65	28	1	silt sand		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	72	2	silt sand	gravel	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth
				10yr 2/1	black		

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Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>	
66	40	1	silt sand		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown		
					10yr 3/1	very dark gray		
	52	2	silt sand		10yr 3/1	very dark gray		
					10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown		
	80	3	silt sand	gravel	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown		depth
					10yr 5/1	gray		
67	88	1	silt sand		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	depth	
					10yr 5/1	gray		
68	44	1	silt loam		2.5y 3/1	very dark gray		
	68	2	silt sand		2.5y 5/3	light olive brown		subsoil