

Phase I Archaeological Investigation at 61 East Main Street
Village of Washingtonville, Orange County, New York

August 2022

Prepared for:
61 East Main Street Assoc. LLC, Village of Washingtonville, New York
Arden Consulting Engineers, PLLC, Monroe, New York

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with Alexander Padilla (CAD)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PR#:

22PR03143

Involved agencies:

Village of South Blooming Grove

Phase:

Phase IA & IB

Location:

Village of South Blooming Grove
Town of Blooming Grove
Orange County

Survey Area:

Width: about 280 feet (85 meters) east-west
Length: about 360 feet (109m) north-south
Acres Surveyed: about 2 acre (.8 hectares)

USGS:

Maybrook, NY

Survey overview:

ST no. & interval: 39 ST's at 50-25 ft (15-7.5m) intervals
Size of freshly plowed area: na
Surface survey transect interval: na

Results:

No archaeological sites

Authors:

Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A.
Alexander Padilla, B.A. (CAD mapping)

Date of Report:

Report completed August, 2022

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INTRODUCTION

Between July 9 and 30, 2022, TRACKER Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey at 61 East Main Street in the Village of Washingtonville, Town of Blooming Grove, Orange County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the project area for the recovery of archaeological remains. The Phase IA was implemented by a review of the original and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps, interviews, and documents. The prehistoric and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the resources of the New York State Historic Preservation Office in Waterford, New York. Various historic web sites may have been queried via the internet to review any pertinent site information.

These investigations have been conducted in accordance with the standards set forth by the New York Archaeological Council and the New York State Historic Preservation Office.

The Phase IB survey provided actual evidence for the presence or absence of any archaeological sites within the property through ground surface and subsurface field testing.

The project area is about 2 acres. The property is located at 61 East Main Street.

The investigation was completed by TRACKER Archaeology Inc. of Monroe, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by the P.I., Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A. Field work was conducted by Alfred G. Cammisa, M.A. and crew chief, Alfred T. Cammisa. Report preparation was by Alfred G. Cammisa with Alexander Padilla, B.A. (CAD).

The work was performed for 61 East Main Street Assoc. LLC, Village of Washingtonville, New York and Arden Consulting Engineers, PLLC, Monroe, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The study area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the eastern part of Orange County. This region of New York lies within the Ridge and Valley Physiographic Province near the interface of the Hudson Highlands. This province, also known as the Newer Appalachians, extends from Lake Champlain to Alabama. It passes as a narrow lowland belt between the New England Uplands (Taconic Mountains and Hudson Highlands) to the east and the Appalachian Plateau (Catskill and Shawangunk Mountains) and Adirondack Mountains to the west. The characteristic topography is a succession of parallel valleys and ridges trending roughly in a northeasterly direction. This is a region of sedimentary rocks which were easily eroded and subjected to folding or bedding of the rock layers. The eastern limit of the Ridge and Valley Province is a broad, well-defined valley, 300 to 600 feet above sea level, known as the Great Valley. In the vicinity of Ellenville, the Great Valley is called the Wallkill Valley (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 16-18; Isachsen et al 2000: 4, 53-54; New York-New Jersey Trail Conference 1998: cover map).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the project area consist of:

Name	Soil Horizon Depth in (cm)	Color	Texture	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Hoosic	O= 3-0(0-7) Ap 0-4 (10cm) B 4-11 (-28)	10YR4/3 10YR5/6	GrSaLo	0-3	well	glacial outwash
Middlebury	Ap= 0-11in (0-27cm.) B= 11-17(-43)	10YR3/2 10YR4/4	SiLo	0-3	Moderate to poor	Alluvial
Wayland	Ap= 0-9in (0-23cm.) B= 9-17(-43)	10YR3/2 10YR4/1	SiLo	0-3	Poor	Recent alluvial

(Olsson 1981: Map 72 pgs. 34, 43, 68, 93, 95, 104).

KEY:

Shade: Lt=Light, Dk=Dark, V=Very

Color: Br=Brown, Blk=Black, Gry=Gray, Gbr=Gray Brown, StBr=Strong Brown, Rbr=Red Brown, Ybr=Yellow Brown

Soils: Si=Silt, Lo=Loam, Sa=Sand, Cl=Clay

Other: Sh=shale, M=Mottle, Gr=Gravelly, Cb=cobbles, /=or

Elevations on the project area were approximately 307 to 310 feet above mean sea level.

Hydrology

The project area is about 190 feet north of Moodna Creek. The Moodna drains in the Hudson River.

Vegetation

The predominant forest community in this area was probably the Oak Hickory. This forest is a nut producing forest with acorns and hickory nuts usually an obvious part of the leaf litter on the forest floor. The Oak Hickory Forest intermingles with virtually all other forest types. The northern extension of this forest community was also originally called the Oak-Chestnut forest, before the historic Chestnut blight (Kricher 1988:38, 57-60).

At the time of the Phase IB field work, the property consisted of a grass lawn.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

A prehistoric site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE ft(m)	Site Description
	7160.000036	2276(693)	Grooved axe, fire pits
	7160.000035	2210(673)	Multi-comopnant
	7160.000033	4072(1241)	Conglianese: Late arcxhaixc with 23 points, 23 scrapers, 3 choppers, 13 blades, 1 hammwerstone, 9 cores, 1109 flakes
	7160.000037	2616(797)	Late Woodland
	7160.000039	4513(1375)	Middle school site: biface, frag., cores, utilized flake, uniface, scraper, biface/scraper, flakes
	7160.000004	3425(1071)	Archaic
	7160.000059	4099(1249)	Maringonman's Wigwam
	7160.000067	3949(1203)	Steeves 1: report stating "no sites found"

Assessing the known environmental and prehistoric data, we can summarize the following points:

- The project area is about 190 feet north of Moodna Creek.
- The study area is located on level to moderately sloping terrain with well to poorly drained soils.
- Numerous prehistoric sits are reported in the area.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites. The type of site encountered could most likely be a procurement/processing site from the Woodland or Archaic periods.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Seventeenth Century

At the time of European contact and settlement, the study area was probably occupied by the Minsi group proper. The Waoranecks lived between Stony Point and Dannels Kammer (near Newburgh Bay) with their western boundary unknown. The Waoraneck people were likely a sub-branch and/or clan or village related to the large Munsee (Minsi) tribe belonging to the Delawarean linguistic family. The term "Minsi" (or "Munsee") means people of the stony country" or abbreviated as "mountaineers" (Ruttenber 1992A:35, 44-45, 49-50, 93; Ruttenber 1992A:221; Becker 1993:16-22; Hearne Brothers nd:wall map; Weslager 1991:45; Synder 1969:2).

Population estimates for the Munsee are 600 to 800 individuals. The Munsee are described by Becker (1993:18) as possibly horticultural. Hull (1996:10) mentions that they were hunters, gatherers, and horticulturalists. They fished in the fast running waters of the Wawayanda and Pochuck Creeks.

The main village of the Minsies was at Kittany in Warren County, New Jersey. According to tradition, a long time ago, the lands in town were covered by a large lake. When the water broke through the mountain gap, the lands were drained and the Minsies settled upon those lands from which the water had gone (Eager 1847:407-408).

Eighteenth Century

Wigwams were still being constructed during this century. The typical wigwam for this area appeared to be quite small, about 16 feet by 18 feet in diameter. A gutter was excavated around the perimeter of the wigwam. The roof was composed of poles, brush, and bark. The fireplace was in the center of the cabin (Eager 1847: 468).

The 1779 Sauthier map shows the project area along what appears to possibly be Route 94 (Main Street) west of New Windsor, nearby Bethlehem (Figure 3).

Nineteenth Century

The 1840 Burr Map of Orange and Rockland Counties shows the project area located in Washingtonville (called Blooming Grove) along Route 94 (Main Street). Structures or settlement are depicted in this area (Figure 4).

The 1850 Sydney Map of Orange County shows the project area between Route 94 (Main Street) and Moodna Creek. There is a structure adjacent to the project area belonging to Brooks (Figure 5).

The 1875 Beers town atlas depicts no structures nearby the project area (Figure 6).

Village industries at this time include an extensive trade in milk to New York City, Cattle raising, and horse breeding. A brickyard and tile works were located near the natural clay deposit, and the Goshen foundry and gas machinery company (Ruttenber 1881:546).

Twentieth Century

The 1902 U.S.G.S. shows structures on or adjacent to the project area (Figure 7).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office. The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE ft(m)	Site Description
	7160.000019	742(226)	Iron Bridge:Erie Railroad: 1874 bridge
	7160.000020	1116(340)	Erie Freight Depot :next to RR station
	7160.000021	1280(390)	Washingtonville 1850 Railroad Depot:Erie passenger station

Assessing the known environmental and historic data, we can summarize the following points:

- The project area is about 190 feet north of Moodna Creek.
- The study area is located on level to moderately sloping terrain with well to poorly drained soils.
- Historic sites were recorded nearby the property.
- Historic map documented structures were on or adjacent to the project area.

In our opinion, the project parcel has a higher than average potential for the recovery of nineteen century historic sites.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover

Exposed ground surfaces (70 to 100 percent visibility) were subjected to a close quarters walkover, at 3 to 5 meter intervals, to observe for artifacts. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 15 meter intervals, or less, to observe for any above ground features, such as berms, rock configurations, or depressions, which might be evidence for a prehistoric or historic site. Photographs were taken of the project area. Ground surface with good visibility (70%-100%) was walked-over at 3 to 5 meter intervals.

Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at about 15 to 7.5 meter (50 ft) intervals across the project area. Each shovel test measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts. All shovel tests (ST's) were mapped on the project area map at this time.

Soils stratigraphy was recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes on ST stratigraphy and other information was transcribed on field forms and in a notebook.

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area included the excavation of 39 shovel tests at 50 to 25 foot intervals. No prehistoric or historic sites were encountered. One kaolin pipe bowl was encountered. Two of the 25 foot intervals ST's were placed around the kaolin pipestem at ST 23 to the north & east. To the west was asphalt impacted terrain and going south was further from the house itself. The other two 25 foot radial ST's were placed at the only visible area of the house foundation where brick was noticed. The remainder of the house foundation consisted of concrete, including concrete block.

Stratigraphy

General stratigraphy across the project area consisted of:

- A/O horizon - 2 to 4 cm. thick of root mat, leaf litter, and humus.
- A horizon - 23 to 28 cm. thick of 10YR4/3 brown gravelly loam.
- B horizon - about 10 cm. dug into when possible of 10YR5/4 yellow brown gravelly loam.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon topographic characteristics and distance to known prehistoric sites, the property was assessed as having a higher than average potential for encountering prehistoric sites.

Based upon topographic characteristics and distance to historic structures the property was assessed as having a higher than average potential for encountering nineteenth century historic sites.

During the course of the archaeological field survey, 39 ST's were excavated at 50 to 25 foot intervals. One kaolin pipe bowl fragment was recovered. No historic or prehistoric sites were encountered. No further work is recommended here.

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1957 *Monroe, New York* quadrangle map, 7.5 minute series.

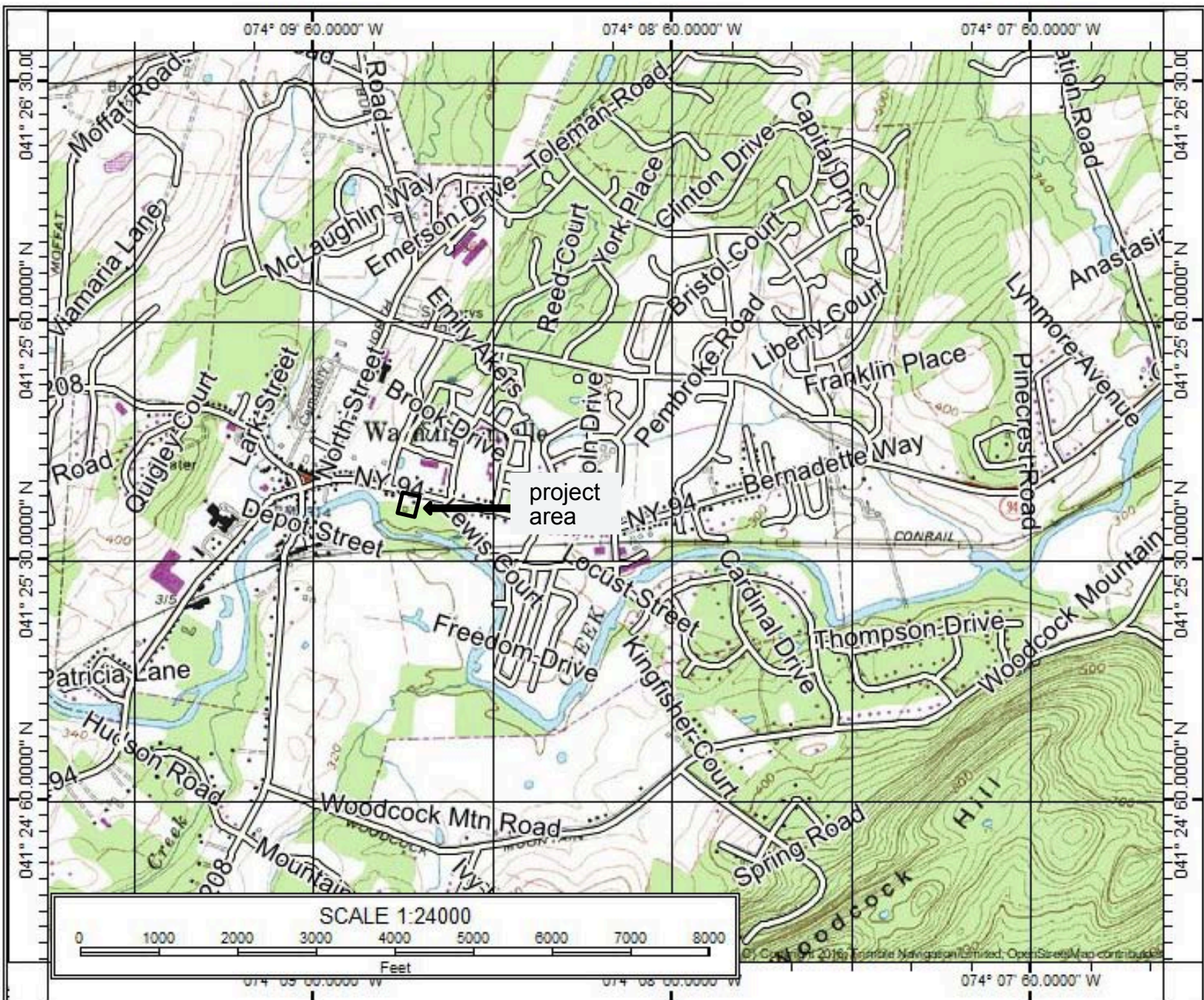
1902 *Monroe, New York* quadrangle map, 15 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

Figure 1

N

Maybrook, NY USGS



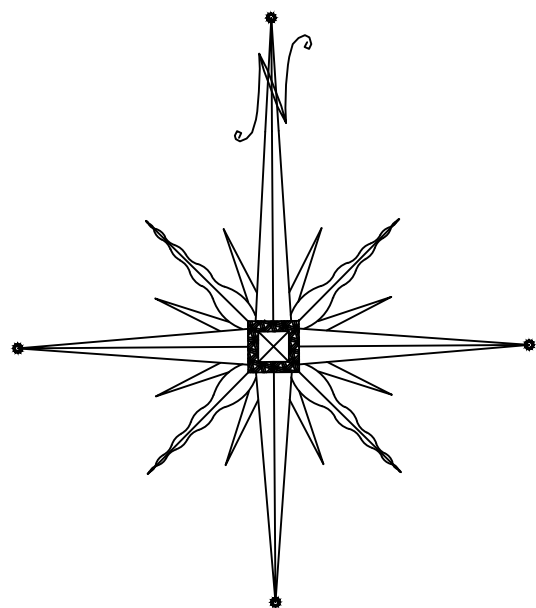
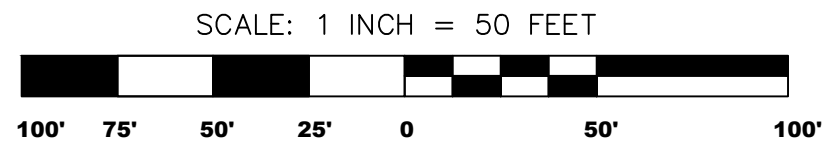
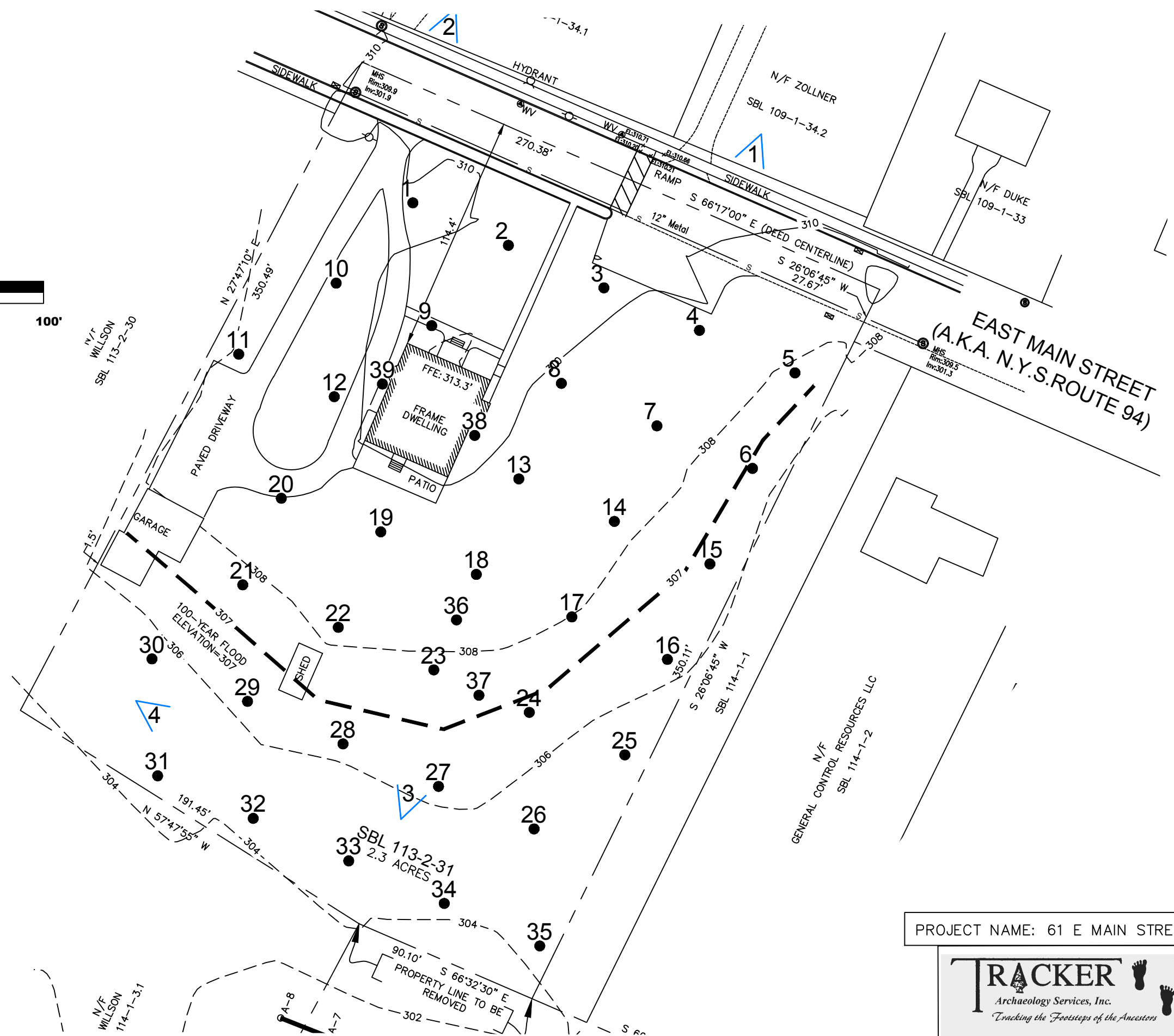


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF SHOVEL TESTS

- ✓ PHOTO ANGLE
- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST



PROJECT NAME: 61 E MAIN STREET

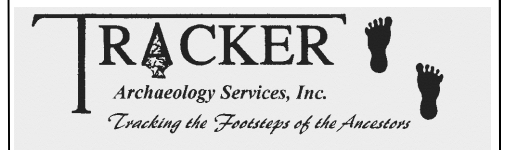


Figure 3
1779 Sauthier map

N



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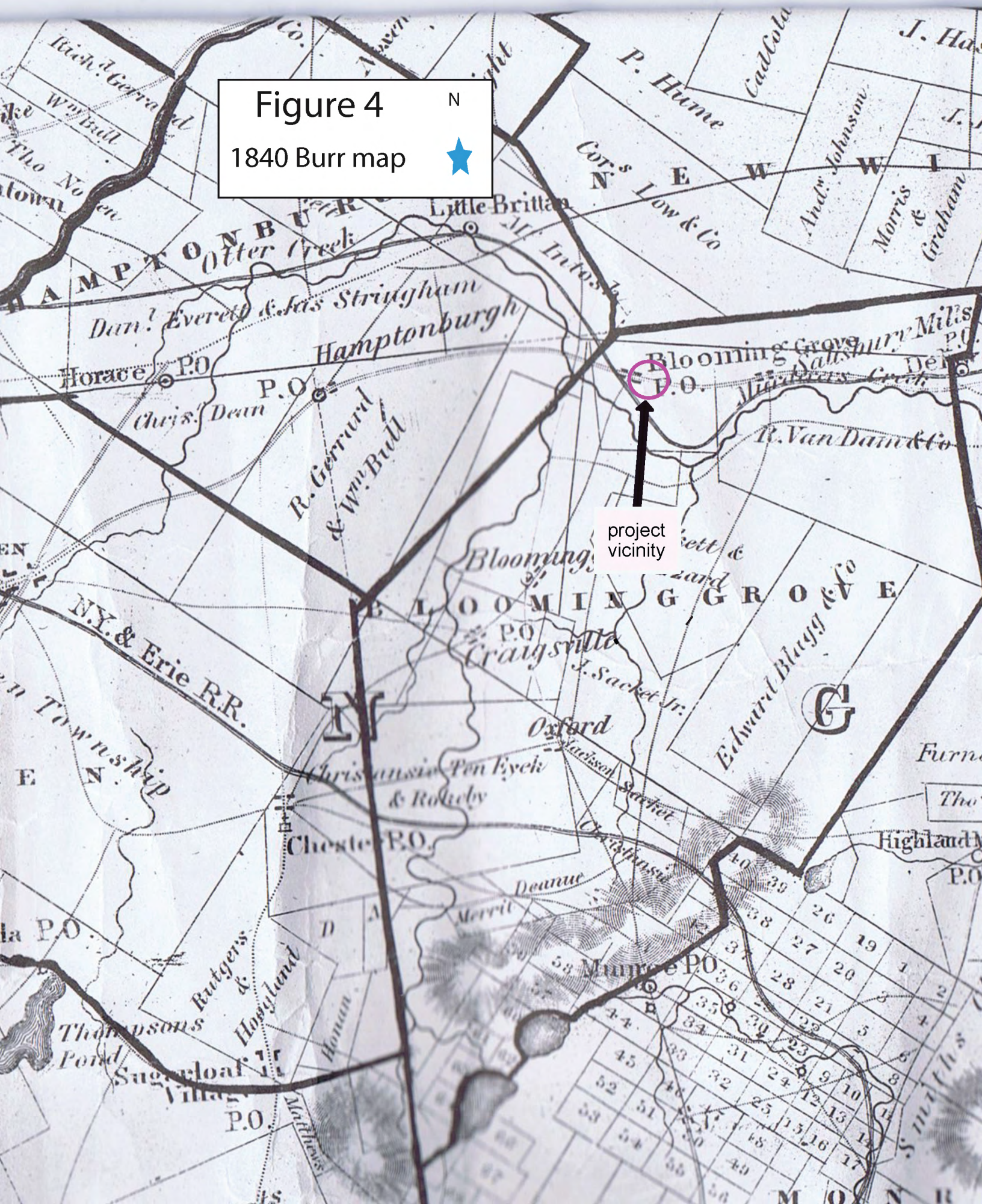


Figure 5

N

1850 Sydney map

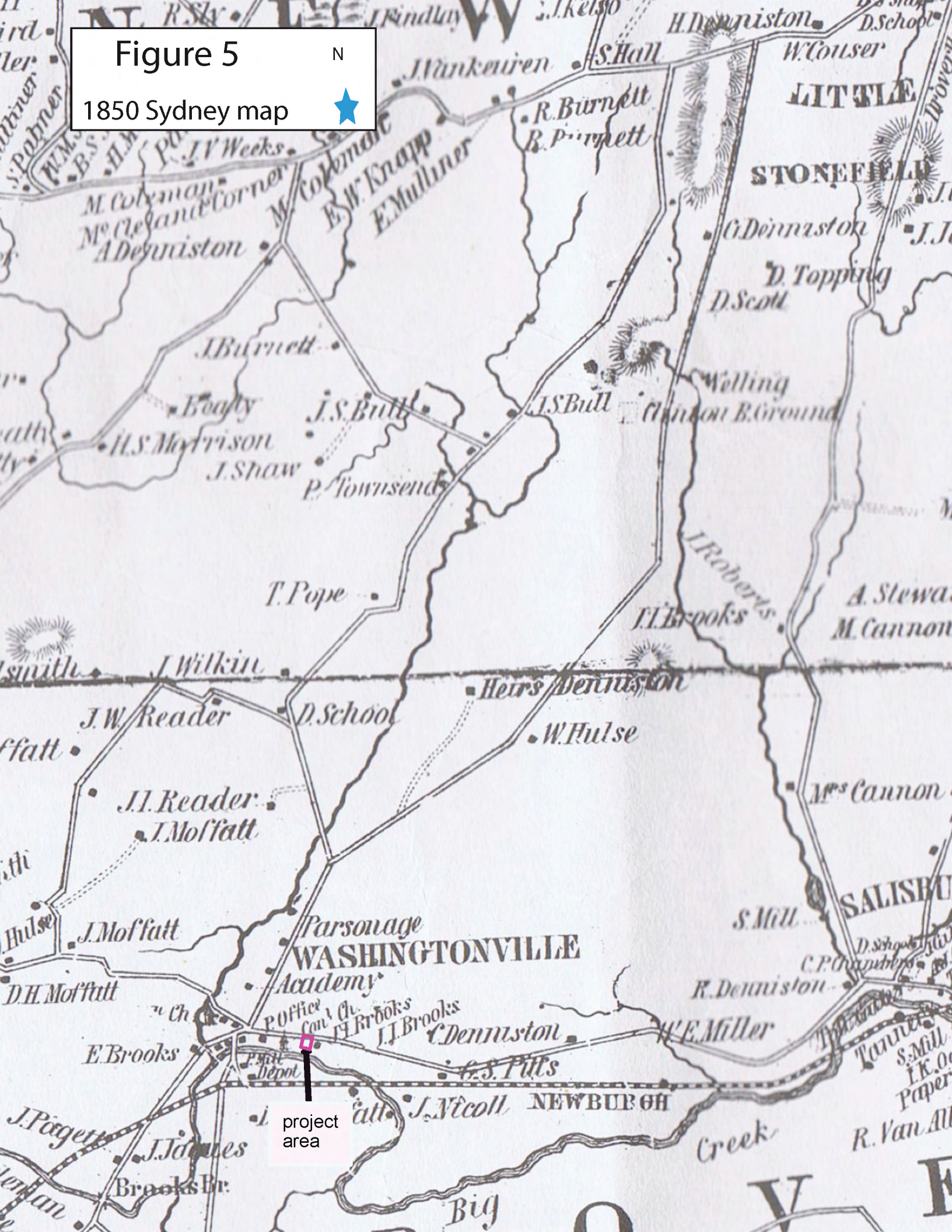


Figure 6

1875 Beers atlas



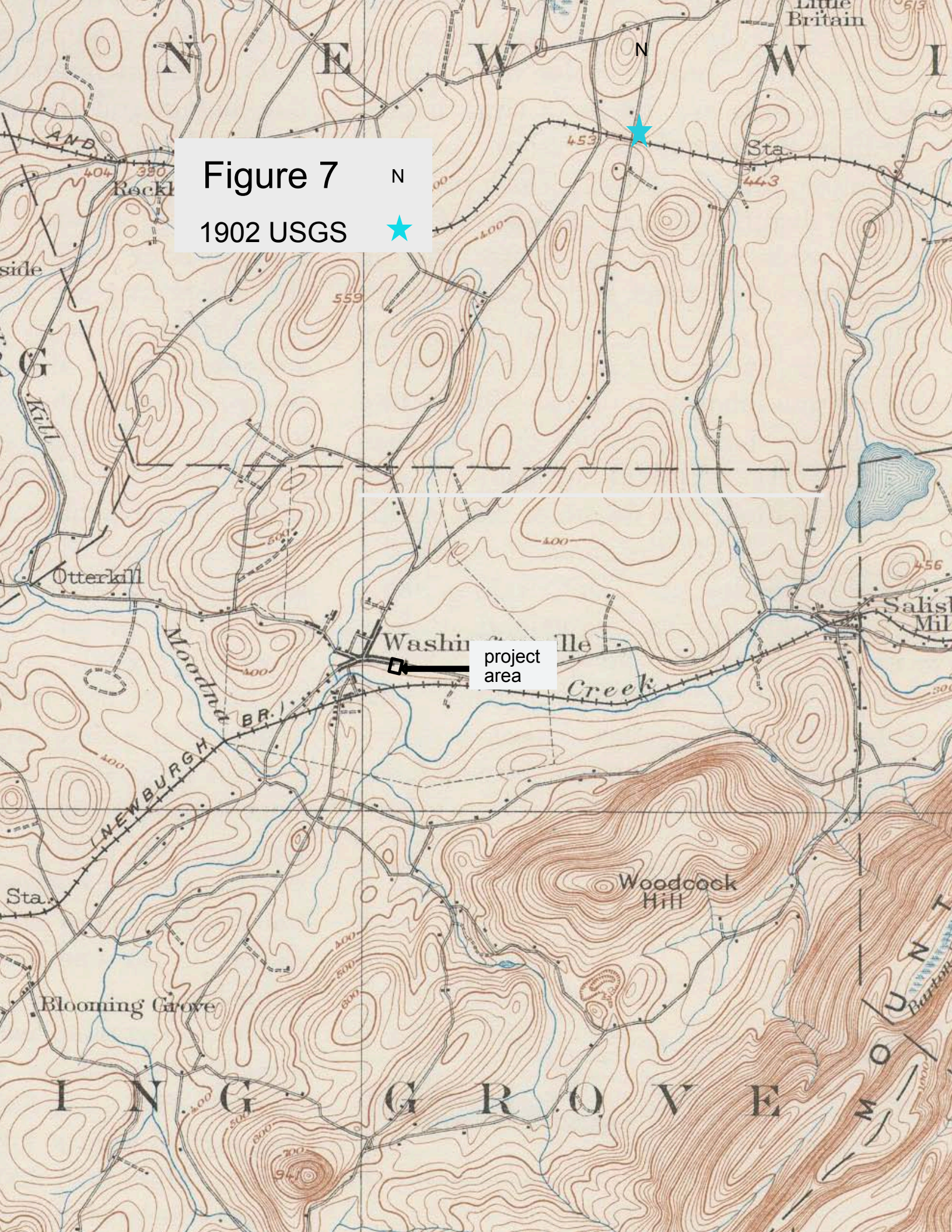


Figure 7

1902 USGS

N



project
area

Figure 8

N

County Soil Survey ★



Photo 1

Looking from across Main St (Route 94)



Photo 2

Looking from across Main St toward driveway & garage



Photo 3

Looking from back yard toward road



Photo 4
Looking east across back yard



APPENDIX 2

SHOVEL TESTS

STP	LV	DEPTH(CM)	TEXTURE	COLOR	HOR	COMMENT
1	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-28	GrLo w/road gravel	10YR4/3	A	window glass
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
2	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-28	GrLo	10YR4/3	A	bone
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
3	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	coal
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
4	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	coal
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
5	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	window glass
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
6	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	bone
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
7	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	coal
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
8	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	brick
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
9	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-29	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	coal
	3	29-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
10	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-29	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	coal
	3	29-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
11	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-29	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	29-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
12	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	31-41	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM

13	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
14	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	2 square nails
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
15	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
16	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
17	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	brick
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
18	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	bone, brick, coal
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
19	1	0-3	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	3-31	GrLo	dry mottled	10YR4/3-5/4	A/B	NCM
	3	31-41	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
20	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
21	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-20	GrLo	asphalt & rd gravel	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	20-impeded, asphalt & gravel					
22	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	asphalt frags
	3	30-35,asphalt	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
23	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	kaolin pipe bowl
	3	30-40	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
24	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM
25	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM

26	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
27	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-28	GrLo	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
28	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-28	GrLo	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
29	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo grey rock, asphalt	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
30	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-28	GrLo	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
31	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-28	GrLo	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
32	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
33	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
34	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
35	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM

25 ft. radials:

36	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
37	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-28	GrLo	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM
38	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	4-28	GrLo	10YR4/2	A	NCM
	3	28-38	GrLo	10YR5/4	B	NCM

39	1	0-4	rootmat,leaves,humus			A/O	NCM
	2	4-30	GrLo	dry	10YR4/3	A	NCM
	3	30-40	GrLo		10YR5/4	B	NCM