

# APPENDIX D

## Phase 1A/1B Cultural Resource Survey

## PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

### Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus and North Utility Corridor

Tempel Lane and 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue  
Town of East Greenbush  
Rensselaer County, New York

HAA # 4883-26  
OPRHP 15PR03674, 16PR00965 and 16PR0686

**Submitted to:**

SMRT Architects and Engineers  
11 Century Hill Drive, Suite 207  
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**Prepared by:**

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January 2017

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: *15PR03674, 16PR00965 and 16PR0686*

Involved State and Federal Agencies: *SEQRA*

Phase of Survey: *Phase IB*

## LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Town of East Greenbush*

County: *Rensselaer*

## SURVEY AREA

Length: *2000 ft*

Width: *1100 ft*

Acres: *112 acres*

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *626 Shovel Tests Placed at 15 meter (50 ft) intervals*

Number and Size of Units: *n/a*

Width of Plowed Strips: *n/a*

Surface Survey: *Mechanical Stripping of 1100 square meters to Search for Burial Shafts*

## RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: *None*

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *None*

Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: *None*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No further Archeological Investigation is recommended for the Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus or the North Utility Corridor.

Report Authors: *Andre Krievs*

Date of Report: *January 2017*

## **ABSTRACT**

The following report is a consolidation of several archeological investigations that were conducted for the proposed Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus and North Utility Corridor projects located in the Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York. The most recent Phase IB archeological investigations were conducted between January and December 2016 and included the excavation of shovel tests and the mechanical stripping of surface soils to search for grave shafts. The excavations yielded no precontact or significant historic cultural resources. A single ceramic fragment was recovered from Test 2004 located at the south end of the Tempel Lane Campus. It is interpreted as an isolated find. No artifacts were recovered from the North Utility Corridor excavations and no burial shafts were encountered. No further archeological investigation is recommended for the proposed Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus or the North Utility Corridor.



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## PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

### 1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a series of Phase IB archeological investigations for the proposed Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus and North Utility Line Corridor (Project) located in the Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York (Map 1). The Project requires approvals by the local planning board.

The investigations were conducted to comply with Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigations were 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 Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

### 2 Project Information

The North Utility Corridor is located between the Tempel Lane Campus and 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, in the Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York. The North Utility Line Corridor ranges from 100 to 350 ft in width and begins at 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue approximately 300 feet south of the I-90 underpass, and continues south a distance of 2,200 feet ending at the new Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus (Map 2). Impacts will include removal of vegetation and utility line excavations.

The proposed North Utility Corridor is located within lands of the abandoned New Rural Cemetery formed in 1900 (Map 2; Appendix 1). The proposed construction easement will traverse several roads and five burial plats. There is no indication on the cemetery maps which sections of the plats were ever used, but surface evidence suggests areas to the east and west of the construction easement.

The New Rural Cemetery property was included as part of the Phase I archeological survey conducted in 2007 for the proposed Village at Tempel Farm project (08PR01333) (Rochester Museum and Science Center 2008). The Phase I survey included the excavation of 116 shovel tests along a proposed access road (Figure 2). The former proposed construction easement is located in the same general location as the current easement. No precontact or historic cultural materials were recovered from the 116 shovel tests and no burials were identified. In a 2008 correspondence from OPRHP regarding the former Rural Cemetery property, OPRHP recommended that an archeological work scope be developed to address the presence or absence of burial shafts within the property (Appendix 2). A work scope was submitted and approved by OPRHP in January and December 2016 and included mechanical stripping of the topsoil to search for burial shafts and the excavation of shovel tests. Testing for the North Utility Line Corridor was conducted in January and December 2016 and no precontact or historic cultural resources were recovered and no burial shafts were identified. The no effect letter for the January 2016 investigation was issued by OPRHP in May 2016. The report providing the results of the two North Utility Line field investigations and OPRHP correspondence are presented in Appendix 1.

The proposed Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus is located within a 98-acre parcel situated northeast of Tempel Lane and south of the I-90 corridor, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York (Map 3; Appendix 2). The initial Phase I archeological investigation for the property was completed by Hartgen in 2000 as part of the Mill Creek Office Development Project (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2000). The Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus (15PR03674) will incorporate a large portion of the footprint investigated during the 2000 Hartgen study with some additions. The additions to the original construction footprint encompass approximately 8.3 acres and include a security building at the southeast corner of the parcel, an expanded parking area at the northeast corner, modifications to the internal circulation road, the addition/expansion of several storm water retention ponds, and a new electrical substation and access road (Map 3). Testing for the expanded footprint was completed in May and October 2016 and no precontact or

significant historic cultural resources were identified. No further investigation was recommended. No effect letters were issued by OPRHP in September and November 2016 (Appendix 1). The most recent construction plan for the Tempel Lane Campus shows a reduced footprint, thus eliminating several areas including the substation (Maps 3 and 4).

### 3 Summary of Archeological Surveys

The Tempel Lane Campus Archeological investigations were conducted in 2000 and 2016 and consisted of the excavation of shovel tests. The investigations for the North Utility Corridor were conducted in 2007 and 2016 and included the excavation of shovel tests accompanied by mechanical stripping of the surface soil to search for possible burial shafts.

Table 1. Summary of Shovel Tests Conducted for the Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus.

Year	Company	Project Name	Shovel Tests
2000	Hartgen	Mill Creek Office Development	86-455
2016	Hartgen	Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus	2001-2080
2016	Hartgen	Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus Substation	1-26

Table 2. Summary of Shovel Tests and Mechanical Stripping (Total Area) Conducted for the Regeneron North Utility Line Corridor.

Year	Company	Project Name	Shovel Tests	Mechanical Stripping
2007	Rochester Museum	Village of Tempel Farm Project	1-116	
2016	Hartgen	Regeneron North Utility Line Corridor		800 sq. meters
2016	Hartgen	Regeneron North Utility Line Corridor	1-39	300 sq. meters

### 4 Recommendations

The Phase IB archeological investigations conducted for the proposed North Utility Corridor and the Tempel Lane Campus yielded no precontact or significant historic cultural resources. A single ceramic fragment was recovered from Test 2004 located at the south end of the Tempel Lane Campus. It is interpreted as an isolated find. No artifacts were recovered from the North Utility Corridor excavations and no burial shafts were encountered. No further archeological investigation is recommended for the proposed Regeneron Tempel Lane Campus or the North Utility Corridor.

## 5 Bibliography

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

- 2000 *Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance & Addendum, Mill Creek Office Development, Mannix Road, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, HAA #1565*. Submitted to Mill Creek Development. On file at HAA, Rensselaer, NY.

New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)

- 1994 *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State*. NYAC, n.p.

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

- 2005 *New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archaeological Report Requirements*. OPRHP, Waterford, New York.

Rochester Museum and Science Center

- 2008 *Cultural Resource Management Report Phase II Site Assessment for RMSC Try 2006 Tempel Farmstead and Recommendations for Monitoring Soil Removal within the New Rural Cemetery*. On file at OPRHP, Waterford, NY, Cultural Resource Information System, <http://cris.parks.ny.gov>.

SMRT Architects and Engineers

- 2016 *Project Map*.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 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

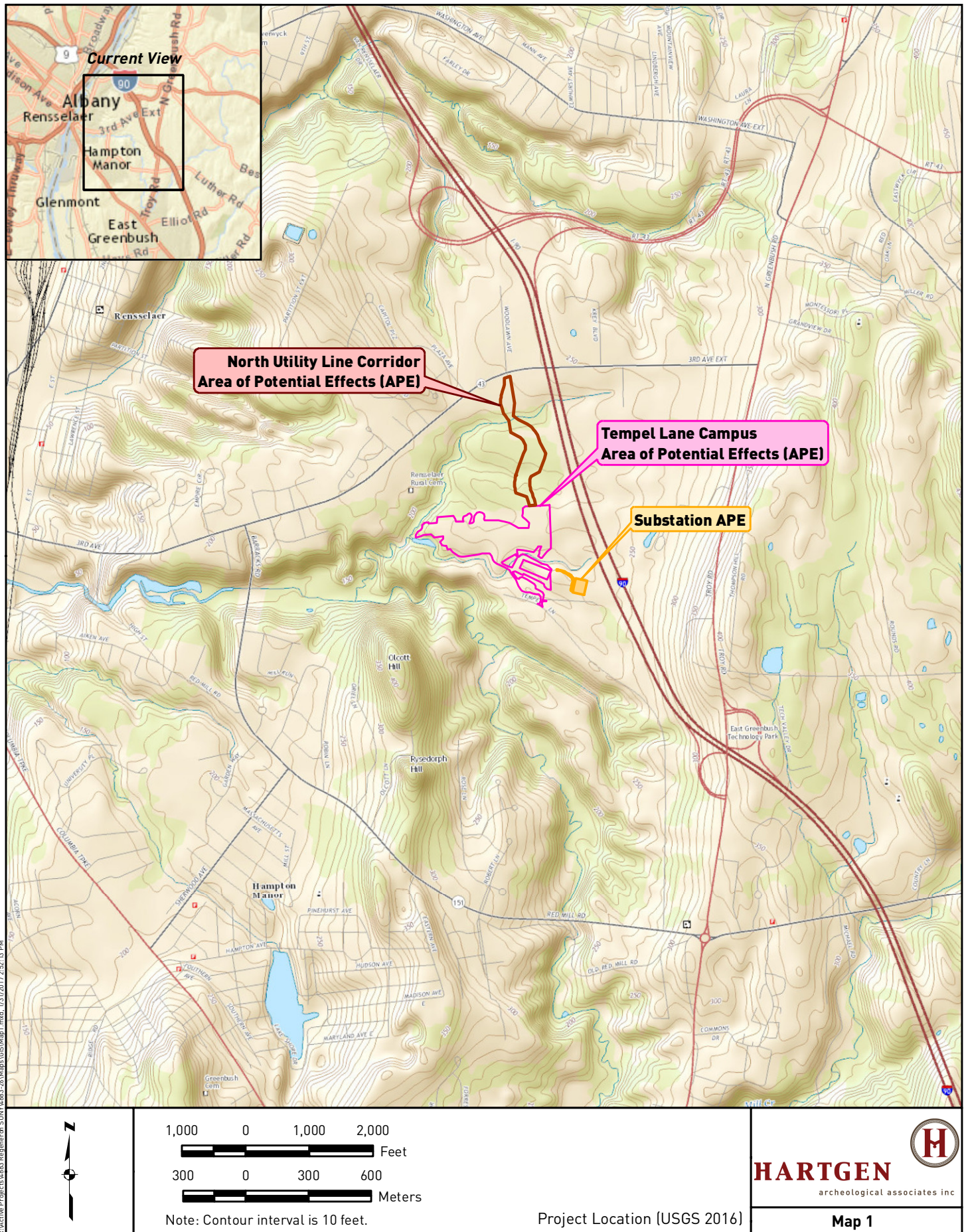
Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)

Map 2. Project Map (SMRT Architects and Engineers 2016)

Map 3. Project Map (SMRT Architects and Engineers 2016)

Map 4. Project Map (SMRT Architects and Engineers 2016)

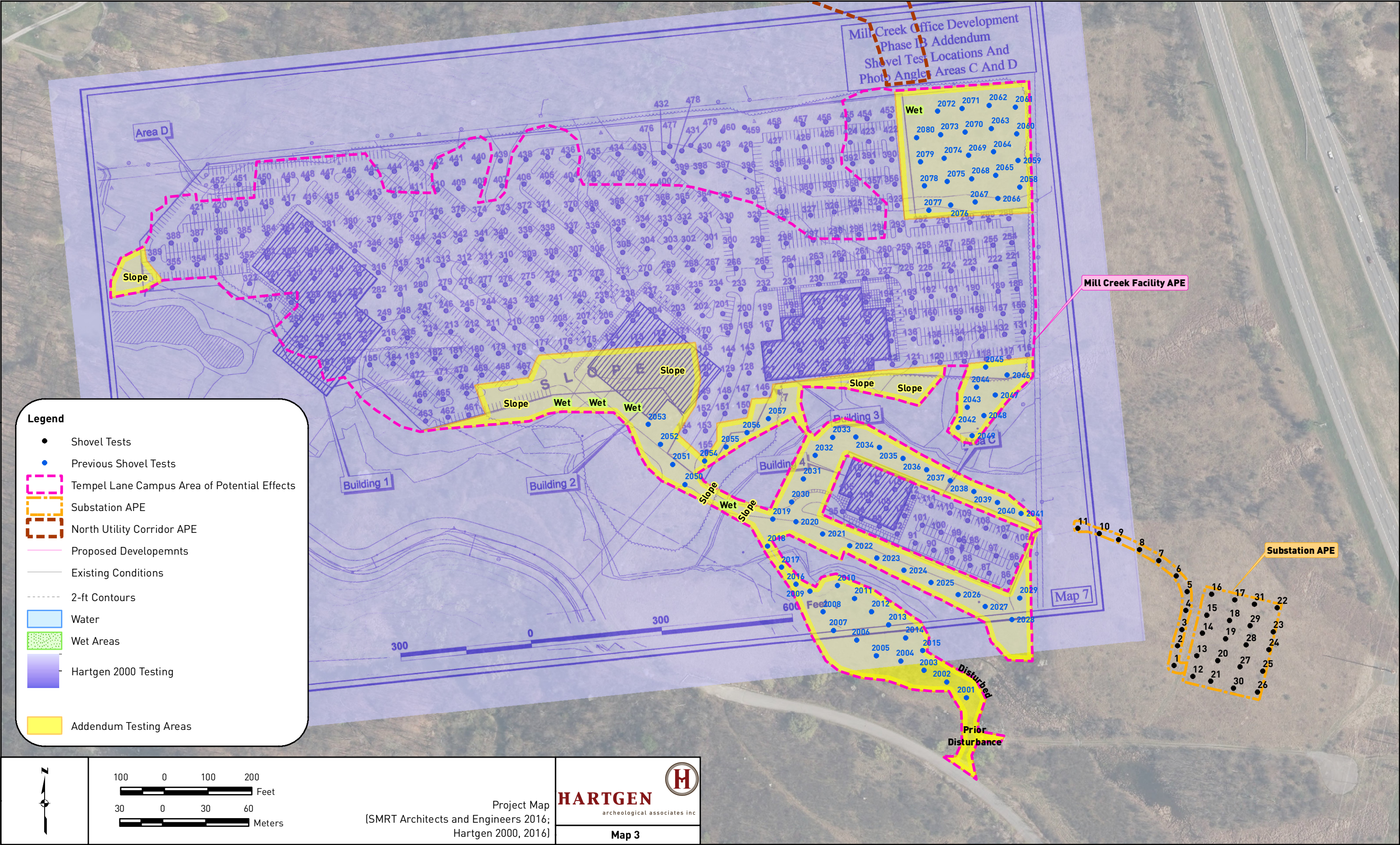




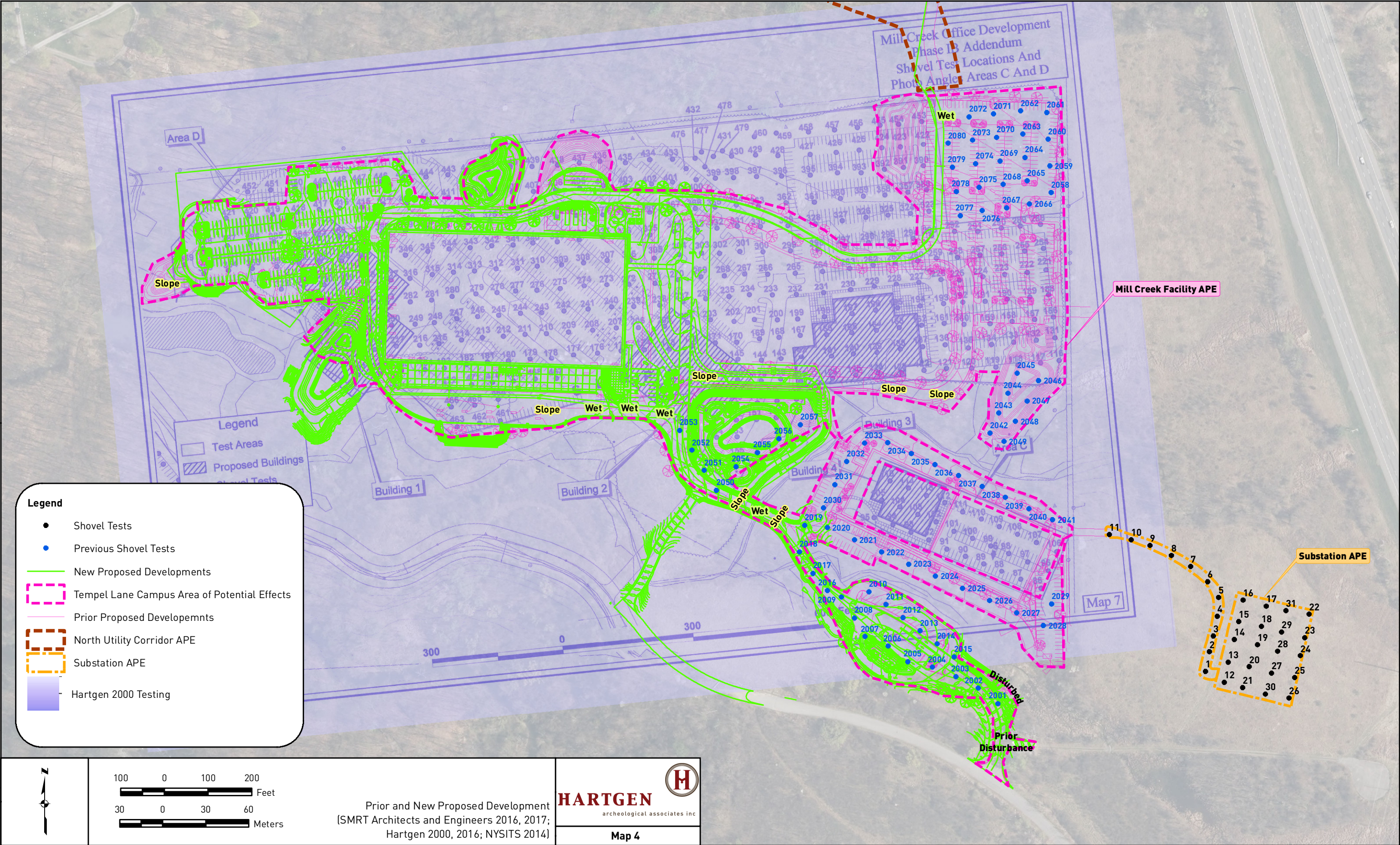














## **Appendix 1: OPRHP Correspondence and North Utility Line Corridor Report**



January 26, 2017

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Subject: Regeneron North Utility Line Corridor, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York Letter Report; Mechanical Stripping and Shovel Testing

Dear Mr. Darling,

A mechanical stripping and shovel testing archeological investigation was conducted for the proposed Regeneron North Utility Line Corridor located between 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and the new Regeneron Pharmaceutical Facility, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York (Maps 1, 2 and 2a).

The archeological investigation was conducted to comply with New York SEQRA review at the request of the Town of East Greenbush Planning Board. The Town Planning Board has requested the report 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 Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005).

## 1.1 Project Development

The North Utility Line Corridor ranges from 100 to 350 in width and begins at 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue approximately 300 feet south of the I-90 underpass, and continues south a distance of 2,200 feet ending at the new Regeneron Tempel Road Campus (Map 2). Impacts to the utility line corridor will include vegetation removal followed by utility line excavations.

The utility line corridor is located within lands of the abandoned New Rural Cemetery formed in 1900 (Figure 1, Map 3). The proposed construction easement will traverse several roads and five burial plats. There is no indication on the cemetery maps which sections of the plats were ever used, but surface evidence suggests areas to the east and west of the construction easement.

The New Rural Cemetery property was included as part of the Phase I archeological survey conducted in 2007 for the proposed Village at Tempel Farm project (08PR01333). The Phase I survey included the excavation of 116 shovel tests along a proposed access road (Figure 2). The former proposed construction easement is located in the same general location as the current easement. No precontact or historic cultural materials were recovered from the 116 shovel tests and no burials were identified. In a 2008 correspondence from OPRHP regarding the former Rural Cemetery property, OPRHP recommended that an archeological work scope be developed to address the presence or absence of burial shafts within the property (Appendix 1).

A more detailed site history describing the creation and abandonment of the cemetery was presented in an appendix to the Tempel Farm project by Rochester Museum and Science Center in 2008. According to the report (and our own subsequent research), the proposed easement sits within a 106-acre parcel which prior to 1900 had been farmland owned and operated by James B. Jermain (see Appendix 2). The parcel was purchased by the New Rural Cemetery, a private concern, incorporated on March 19, 1900. Its board of directors included Osman Kinloch, Egbert DeFreest, Charles Kinloch, H. Judd Ward, and George B. Fales; predominate local figures at the time. Based out of an office at 37 Maiden Lane in Albany, N.Y., plots began to be sold as early as 1900. The initial cemetery plan called for the development of 13 plots to be divided up onto a 56-section grid (Figure 1). The plots were separated from one another by a system roads. Roads were constructed to be 25 feet wide with a 6 inch centerline, 5 foot buffer and necessary drainage. In addition to the road system the cemetery plan included: landscaping, planting of grove trees and gardens; the damming of Mill Creek and creation of what is today Sylvan Lake; the construction of a chapel; and the conversion of an existing house into an office.

By the late 1920s the cemetery was suffering financially as evidenced by legal action brought against the corporation in 1929 by Charles H. Farling and others for failure to maintain the Farling family plot and the abandonment northern half of the cemetery and neglect of graves and roadways. The cemetery president Osman Kinloch sited the lack of funding and thus inability to hire help.

In 1953, the on-site converted office burned along with most cemetery records. The current owner Van Young purchased the cemetery property in 1978 noting that the cemetery had been continuing to deteriorate over the years prior to his purchase. In 1978 the Capital City Cemetery was incorporated out of 36 of the original 106 acre parcel in the southwestern most corner of the property along 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. Historical aerials indicate that throughout the 1950s portions of the property were still in agricultural production (likely hay fields), and that no development had occurred in the northernmost extent of the parcel (see Map 3). Since 1978, the remaining 70 acres has been left to nature and become fully wooded with its cemetery features slowly fading away.

A work scope comprised of a surface reconnaissance accompanied by the mechanical removal of topsoil to search for the presence or absence of burial shafts was submitted to OPRHP in January 2016 and approved later that month (Appendix 1).

## **1.2 Mechanical Stripping Scope of Work**

A surface reconnaissance was conducted along the construction easement in early January 2016 and no headstones or surface soil slumping suggesting evidence of graves were encountered. Hartgen was accompanied by the property manager who pointed out two areas within the property where gravestones and soil slumping were evident. The two areas are located at the south end of the property east and west of the proposed construction easement, near the southernmost cemetery road (Map 2; Photos 1 and 2).

A surface reconnaissance of the utility line corridor revealed no evidence of burials (headstones or soil slumping). The remnants of two cemetery roads were identified at the south central and south end of the construction easement. It was assumed that if any burials were present within the construction easement, they would be located near the cemetery roads. Therefore, the work scope included archeological stripping along

the level to moderately sloping sections of the APE that lie adjacent to the cemetery roads identified in the field and shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900.

Eight areas (800 sq. meters) were determined as having the highest probability of containing burial shafts. The precise location of each area was determined in the field based on their proximity to the cemetery roads and general landscape attributes including topography, vegetation and surface soil wetness. A track-hoe with a 4-foot wide straight-edged bucket was used to remove the surface soil in the selected areas. Under the direction of an archeologist, the overlying surface stratum was removed exposing the boundary of the in situ subsoil. The uppermost portion of the subsoil was hand scraped and inspected for burial shafts. The limits of each stripped area was mapped with a GPS unit and plotted onto the project map.

### **1.3 Field Investigation**

The eight areas subjected to mechanical stripping were marked in the field prior to excavation (Map 2). Areas 1 and 2 are located at the north end of the proposed construction easement near 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. Areas 3 and 4 were situated on a terrace between two tributaries to Mill Creek and Areas 5 and 6 were located along another terrace south of the southernmost tributary to Mill Creek. Areas 7 and 8 were situated at the southernmost end of the construction easement near the new pharmaceutical facility.

#### **1.3.1 Areas 1 and 2**

Areas 1 and 2 were excavated at the north end of the construction easement adjacent to the cemetery road shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900 (Map 2; Photos 3 and 4). The area contains a mixture of fallow farm fields and thick brush. Two 10 by 10 meter blocks, encompassing 200 square meters, were examined for the presence or absence of burial shafts. Area 1 was positioned north of a cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900 and Area 2 was placed along the edge and south of the cemetery road.

The Stratum 1 surface soil consisted of dark brown to brown silty clay (plowzone) between 30 and 40 centimeters in thickness underlain by a yellow brown clay subsoil. No rectangular-shaped soil mottling suggesting evidence of a burial shaft was encountered within the yellow brown subsoil. No evidence of the cemetery road was encountered within Area 2.

#### **1.3.2 Areas 3 and 4**

Areas 3 and 4 lie within the central portion of the construction easement in the general vicinity of a cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. According to the cemetery map, the proposed road lies within a wet low-lying area and appears to have been built up with fill. Areas 3 and 4 were positioned south of the wet area along a dry elevated area, a more likely location for containing possible grave shafts. Areas 3 and 4 are wooded containing a mixture of mature trees and saplings. The two areas were positioned in a way as to avoid impacting the mature trees. The Area 3 excavation was confined to a 10 by 10 meter square (100 square meters) area while the Area 4 excavations were conducted within two adjoining rectangles encompassing 100 square meters (Map 2; Photos 5 and 6). The surface soil consisted of a dark brown silt ranging from 20 to 35 centimeters in depth underlain by a dark yellow brown to yellow brown silty clay. No burial shafts were encountered within the yellow brown subsoil in Areas 3 and 4.

#### **1.3.3 Areas 5 and 6**

Areas 5 and 6 are located along the south central portion of the construction easement along the south side of cemetery road that parallels Mill Creek. The area is wooded containing a mixture of mature trees and saplings. As in the other areas, three excavation blocks totaling 200 square meters were positioned in order to avoid

impacting the mature trees. Since the cemetery road parallels the south side of a tributary to Mill Creek and there is little or no space separating the cemetery road from and stream bank, the excavation blocks were placed along the south side of the cemetery road (Map 2; Photos 7 and 8). The surface soil consisted of a dark brown to brown silty clay ranging from 25 to 40 centimeters in depth underlain by a yellow brown clay subsoil. No burial shafts were encountered within the yellow brown subsoil.

#### 1.3.4 Areas 7 and 8

Excavation areas 7 and 8 are located at the south end of the proposed construction easement on either side of the cemetery road (Map 2; Photos 9 and 10). The area is wooded containing a mixture of saplings and mature trees. Two 10 by 10 meter excavation blocks (200 sq. meters) were excavated in this area. The soils consisted of a dark brown silty clay ranging from 25 to 35 centimeters in depth underlain by a yellow brown silty clay subsoil. A small linear concentration of charcoal was identified within the level two subsoil at the southwestern corner of Area 7 (Map 2; Photo 11). Further excavation of the charcoal stain revealed it was only a few centimeters thick and 30 centimeters (12 in) long. The charcoal stain is interpreted as a tree root burn. No rectangular-shaped soil mottling suggesting evidence of a burial shaft was encountered within the yellow brown subsoil.

#### 1.3.5 Areas 9, 10 and 11

Subsequent changes to the corridor footprint required addition testing. Therefore, additional shovel testing and mechanical stripping excavations were recommended for areas not previously investigated (Map 2a). A work scope was submitted and approved by OPRHP in December 2016 and additional testing was conducted within the North Utility Line Corridor in December 2016.

In all, 39 shovel tests were excavated across the northern, central and southern portions of the North Utility Corridor footprint (Map 2a; Photos 12 and 13). No precontact or historic cultural resources were recovered from the 39 shovel tests.

Mechanical stripping was conduct at the south end of the corridor. This area was chosen because gravestones were evident east and west of the corridor. The area is wooded containing a mixture of saplings and mature trees. Three 10 by 10 meter excavation blocks (300 sq. meters) were excavated in this area (Map 2a; Photos 14, 15 and 16). The soils consisted of a dark brown to brown silty clay ranging from 25 to 30 centimeters in depth underlain by a yellow brown silty clay subsoil. No burial shafts were encountered within the yellow brown subsoil.

### 1.4 Summary and Recommendations

The mechanical stripping investigation for the proposed construction easement included the removal of more than 1100 square meters of surface soil to search of cemetery burial shafts and other landscaping features that may have associated with the cemetery. The investigation focused on those areas located adjacent to the cemetery roads shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial shafts were encountered within the proposed construction easement. Further, there was no evidence of any large-scale landscaping such as grading or filling in anticipation of the development of burial plots and plats. In each are tested, a natural topsoil was encountered over a shallow undisturbed subsoil.


It appears that the proposed easement lies in an area of the former New Rural Cemetery that was never developed for burials or other activities. As a result, no further archeological investigation is recommended for the proposed construction easement.



Currently, the easement may be developed for utilities associated with the new Regeneron facility in an adjacent parcel. The utilities will likely be installed with HDD and will be buried between 6 and 7 feet. There is no indication from the historical research or archeological fieldwork that any burials or cemetery –related features would be impacted by the installation. The applicant is also considering an access roadway within the easement. Similarly, there is no indication that the roadway would impact burials or cemetery features.

In either scenario, the project archeologists will review the construction plans to confirm the proposed activities within the easement do not impact cemetery resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andre Krievs". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a small dot above the 'i' in "Krievs".

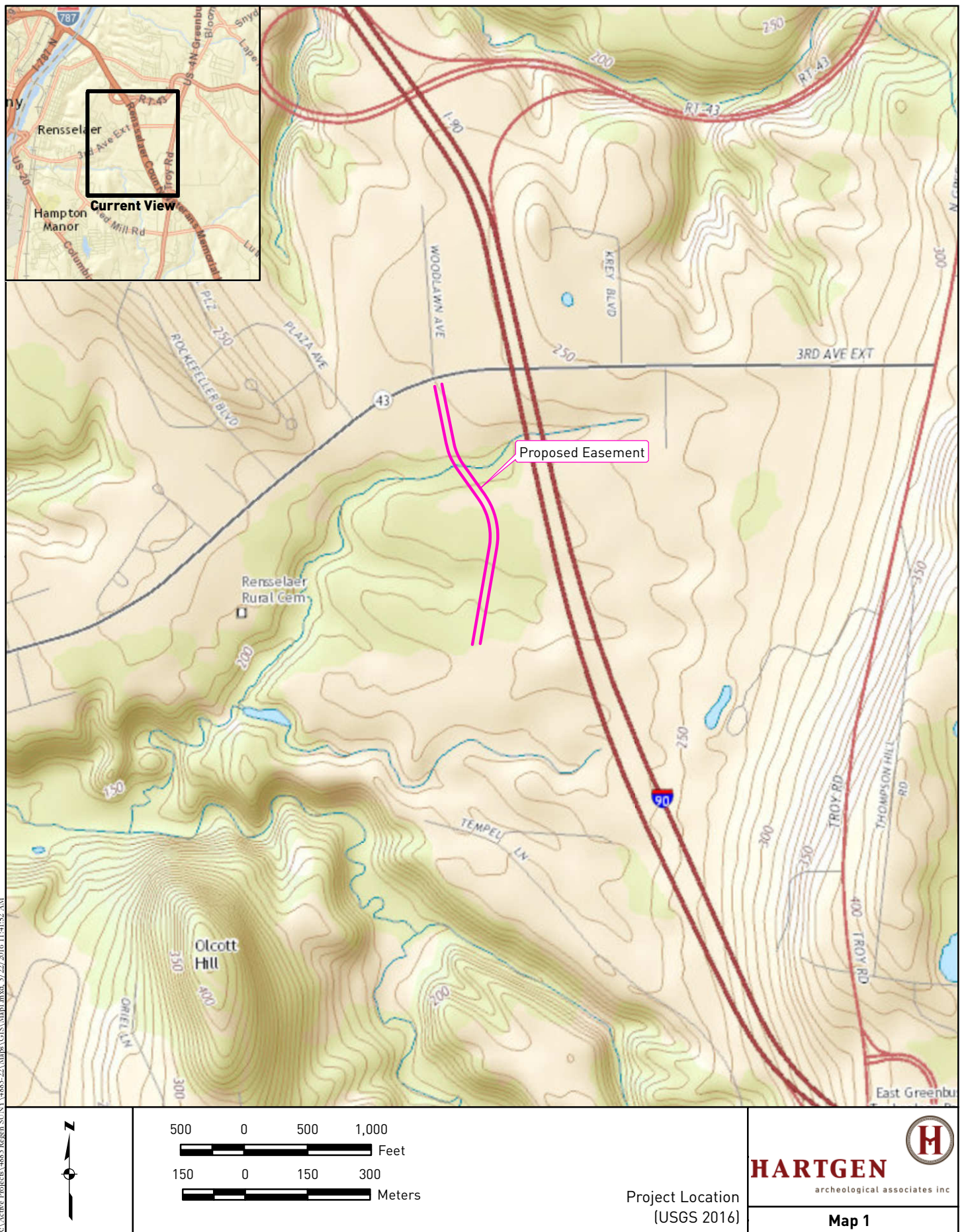
Andre Krievs  
*Project Director*

## 1.5 Bibliography

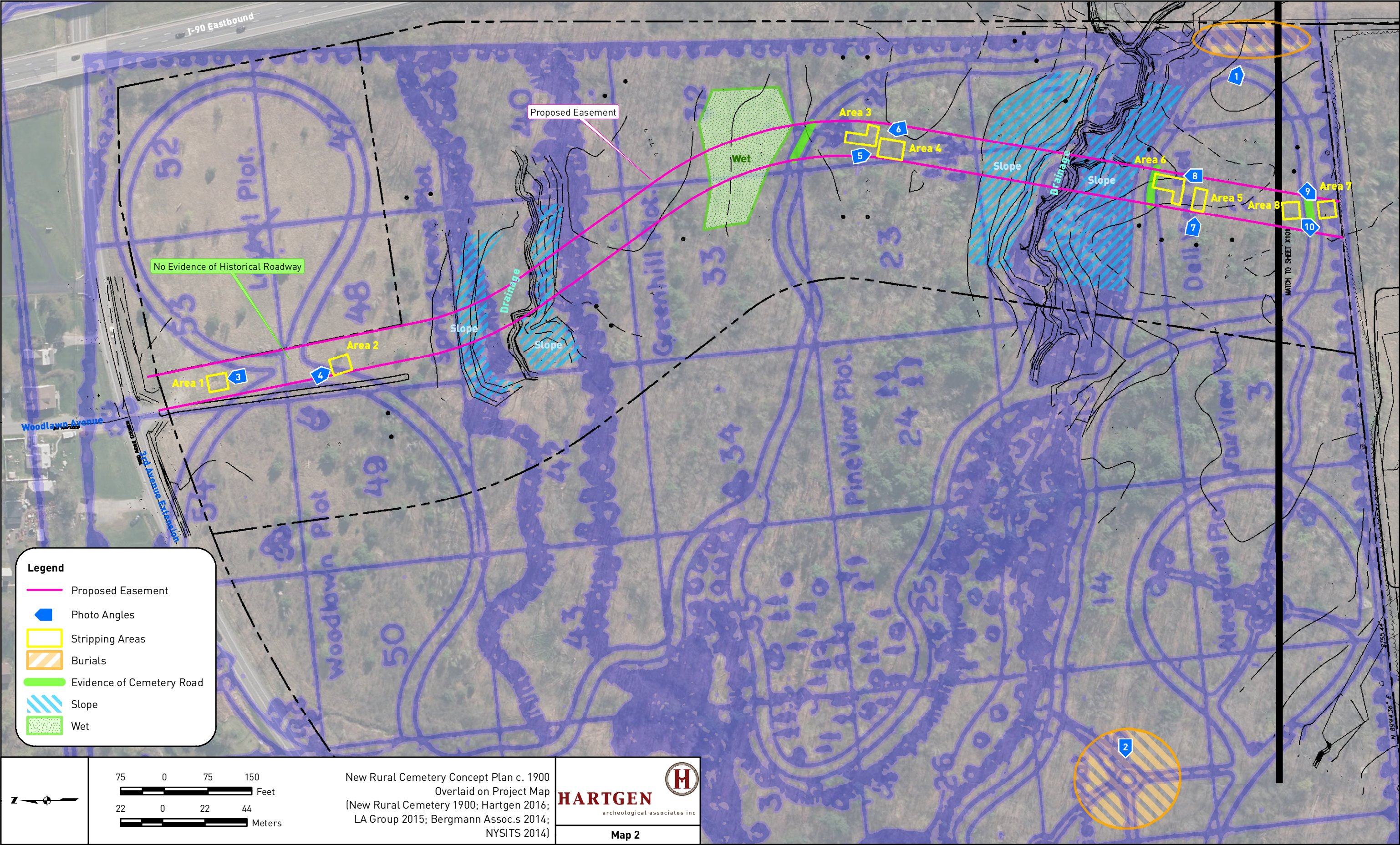
2008 Rochester Museum and Science Center

*Cultural Resource Management Report Phase II Site Assessment for RMSC Try006 Tempel Farmstead and Recommendations for Monitoring Soil Removal within the New Rural Cemetery.* On file at OPRHP, Waterford, New York.

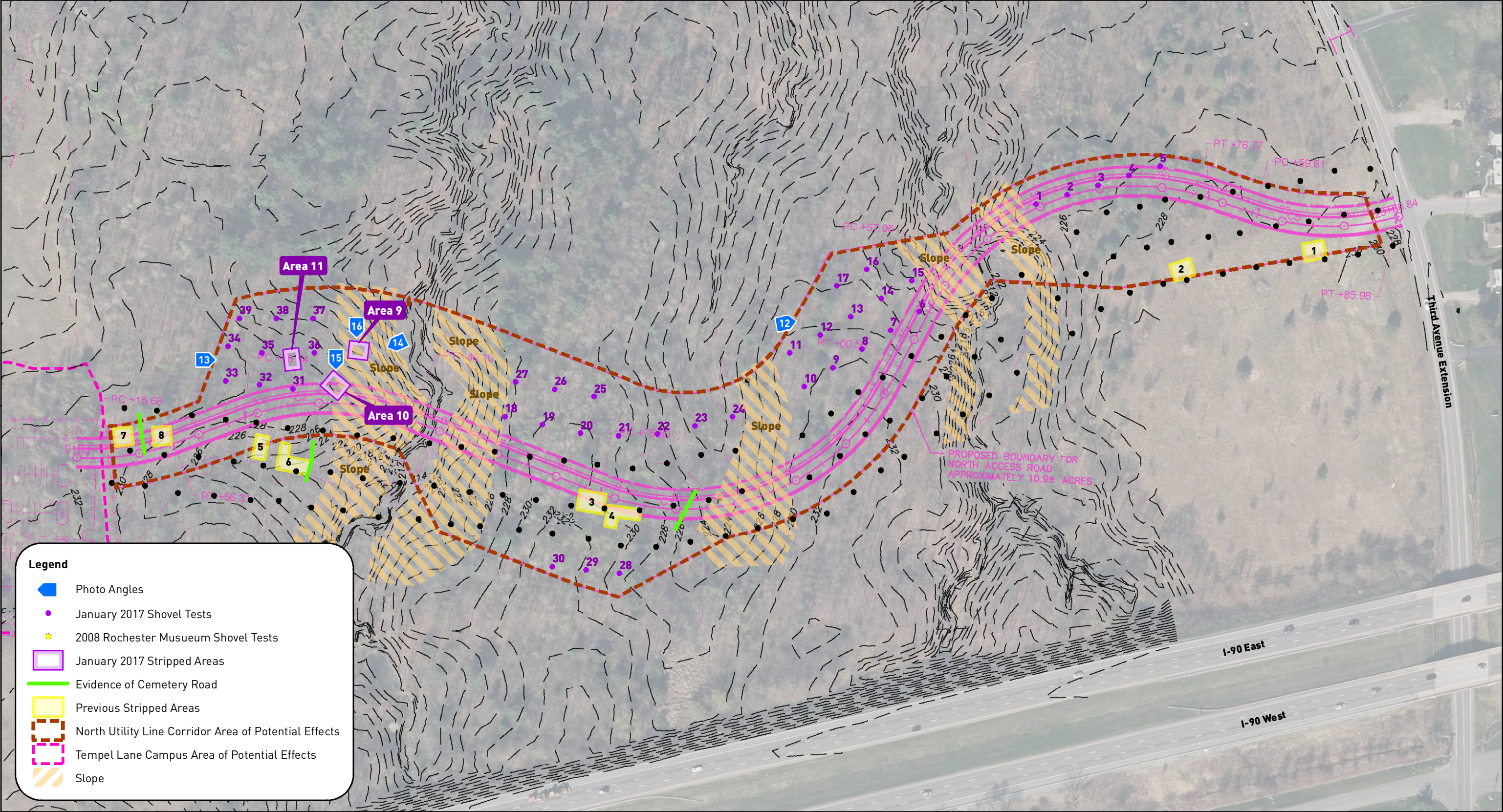
## Maps





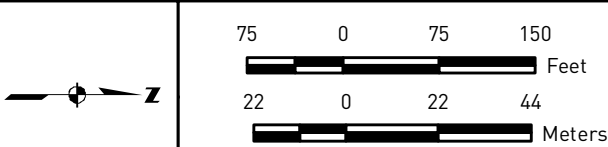




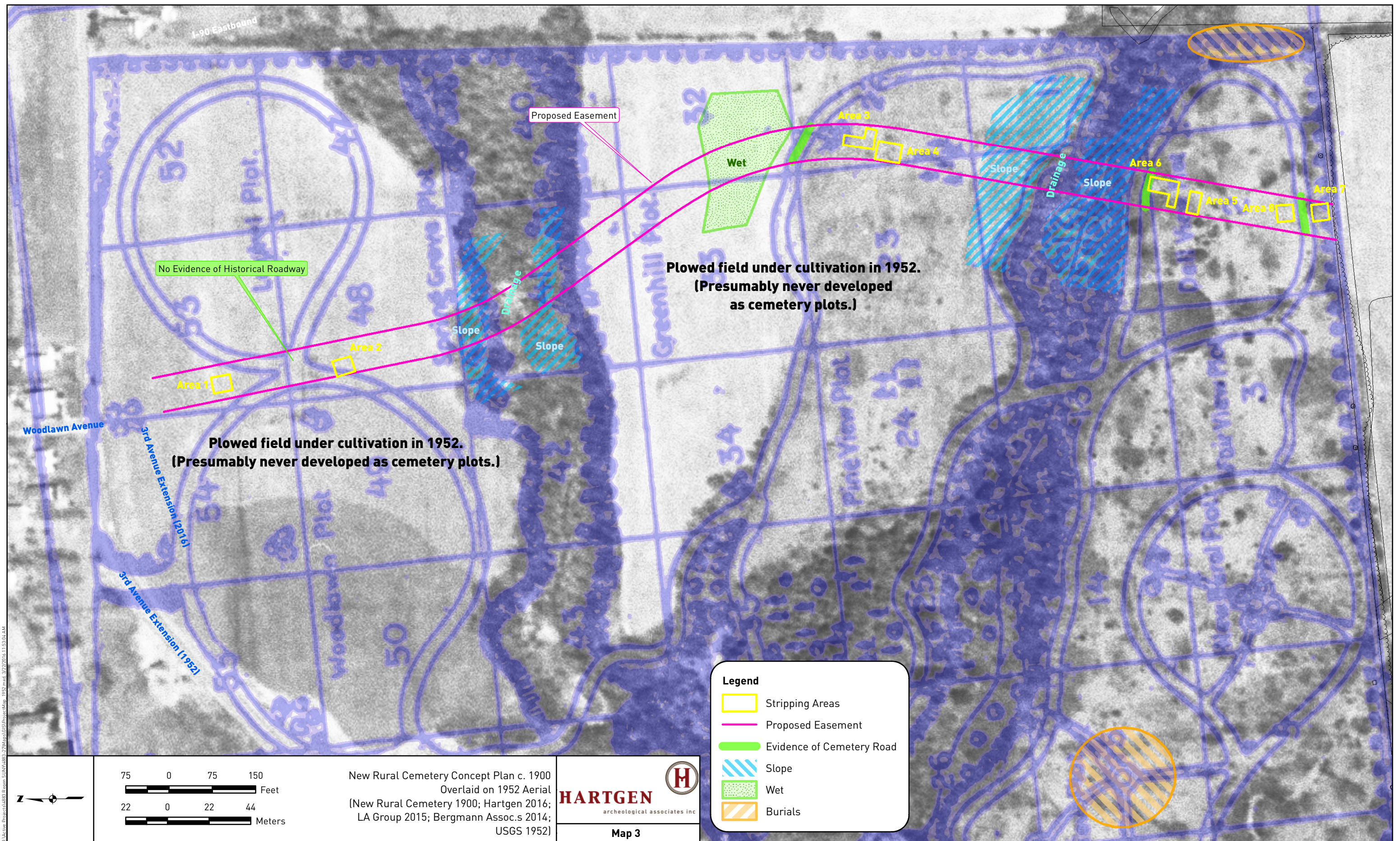


Legend

- Photo Angles
- January 2017 Shovel Tests
- 2008 Rochester Museum Shovel Tests
- January 2017 Stripped Areas
- Evidence of Cemetery Road
- Previous Stripped Areas
- North Utility Line Corridor Area of Potential Effects
- Tempel Lane Campus Area of Potential Effects
- Slope









## **Photographs**





**Photo 1:** View east of a cluster of gravestones situated east of the construction easement. The gravestones were located near the eastern end of the cemetery road that traverses the south end of the property.



**Photo 2:** View west of a cluster of gravestones situated west of the construction easement. The gravestones were located north of the cemetery road that traverses the south end of the property.





**Photo 3:** View northwest of Area 1 located at the north end of the construction easement. The 10 by 10 meter area lies adjacent to one of the cemetery roads shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial shafts were encountered within the Stratum 2 subsoil.



**Photo 4:** View southeast of Area 2 located at the north end of the construction easement. The 10 by 10 meter area was excavated adjacent to one of the cemetery roads shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burials shafts were identified.





**Photo 5:** View northwest of Area 3 located within the central portion of the construction easement. New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900 shows a cemetery road in this area. No burial shafts were encountered within the Stratum 2 subsoil during soil removal from the 10 by 10 meter area.



**Photo 6:** View north of Area 4 located within the central portion of the construction easement. The rectangular-shaped stripped area encompassing approximately 100 square meters lies near a cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial shafts were identified.





**Photo 7:** View southwest of Area 5 located within the south central portion of the construction easement. The 100 square meter stripped area lies adjacent to one of the cemetery roads that parallels a tributary to Mill Creek. No burial shafts were identified in Area 5.



**Photo 8:** View south of Area 6 situated within the south central portion of the construction easement. The 100 square meter stripped area lies adjacent to one of the cemetery roads that parallels a tributary to Mill Creek. No burial shafts were identified.





**Photo 9:** View south of Area 7 located at the southernmost end of the construction easement. The 100 square meter stripped area lies adjacent to the southernmost cemetery road shown on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial shafts were identified.



**Photo 10:** View north of Area 8 situated at the south end of the construction easement adjacent to the southernmost cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial; shafts were identified within the 100 square meter area.





**Photo 11:** A small charcoal stain encountered within the southwest corner of Area 8. Further excavation determined it was the remnants of a burned tree root.



**Photo 12:** General location of Tests 6-17 excavated at the north end of the utility line corridor.





**Photo 13:** General location of Tests 31-39 excavated at the south end of the utility line corridor.



**Photo 14:** View south of Area 9 situated at the south end of the utility line corridor adjacent to the southernmost cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial; shafts were identified within the 100 square meter area.





**Photo 15:** View northeast of Area 10 situated at the south end of the utility line corridor adjacent to the southernmost cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial; shafts were identified within the 100 square meter area.



**Photo 16:** View east of Area 11 situated at the south end of the utility line corridor adjacent to the southernmost cemetery road indicated on the New Rural Cemetery Concept Plan c. 1900. No burial; shafts were identified within the 100 square meter area.



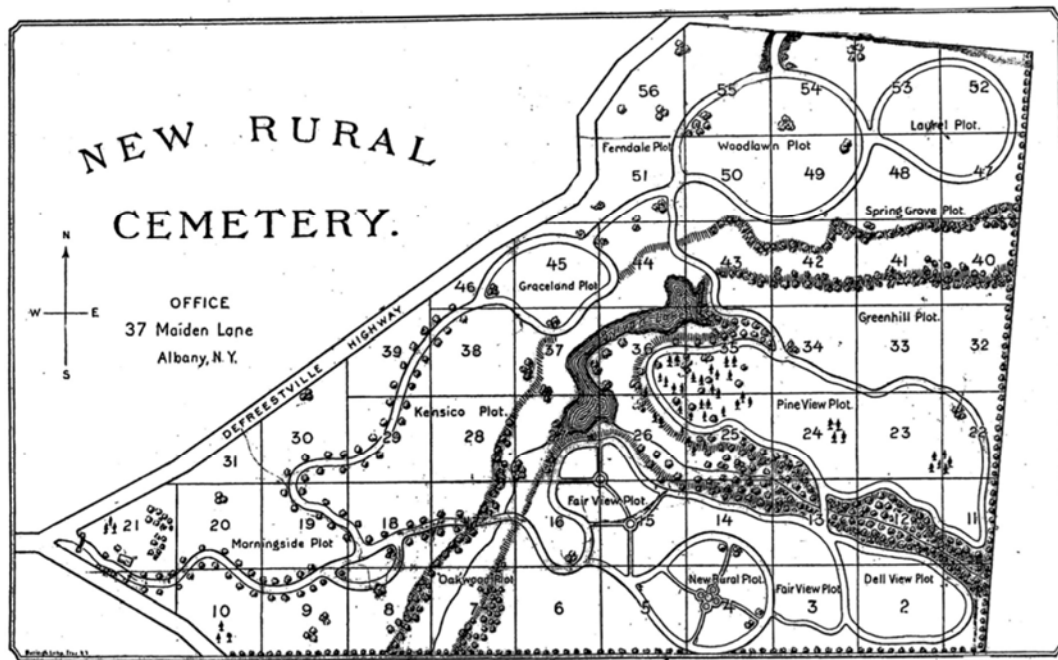
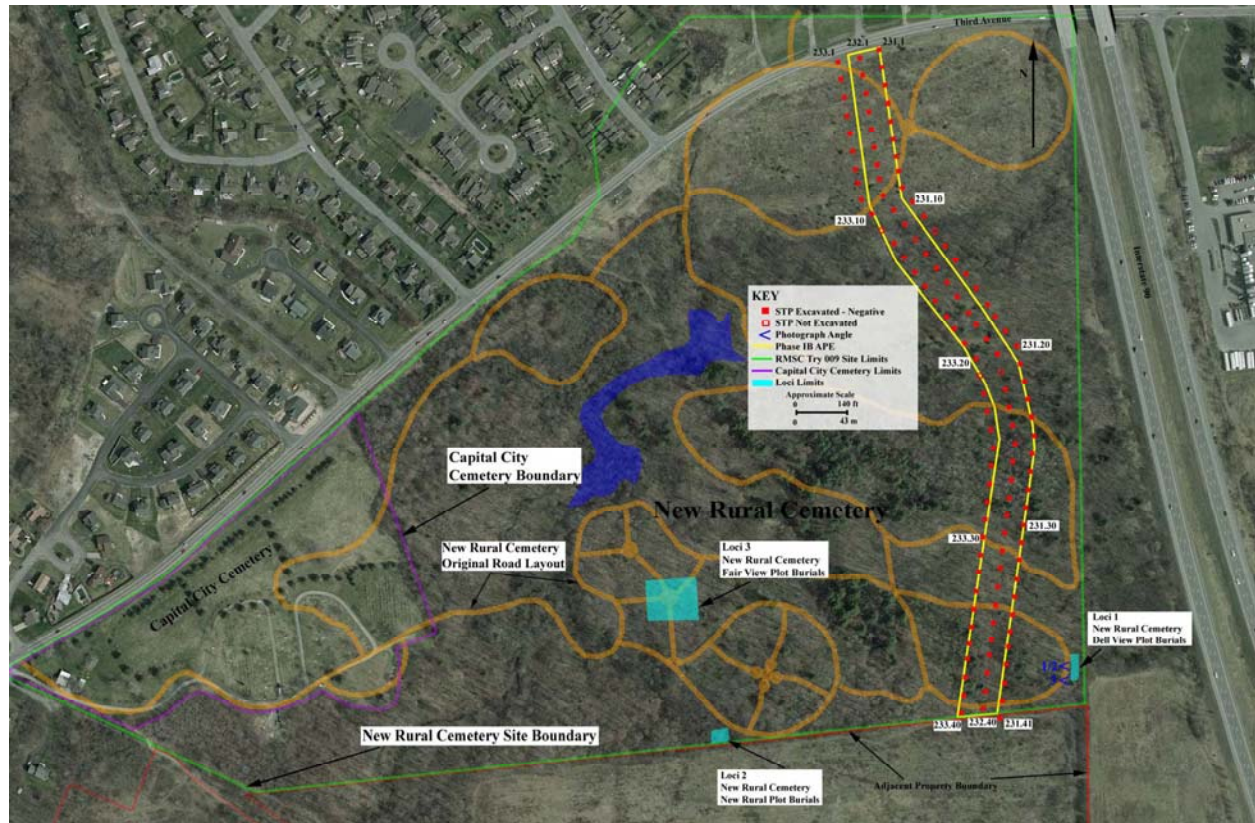


Figure 1. Circa 1900 conceptual plan of the New Rural Cemetery.



**Figure 2.** Archeological testing conducted of the proposed easement by RMSC in 2008.

## **Appendix 1: OPRHP Correspondence**



## New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189  
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Governor

Carol Ash  
Commissioner



Re: CORPS PERMITS  
Proposed Village at Temple Farm  
US 4, Town of East Greenbush  
Rensselaer County  
08PR01333

Dear Mr. Boisvert:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

The SHPO has reviewed the additional information related to the former New Rural Cemetery location within the APE. Our office notes that some of the head stones pre-date the 1900 incorporation date of the cemetery which could mean that re-burials from other cemeteries were taking place. Veterans are buried here so there could be other records with the Veterans Administration. At any rate, our experience has shown that burials have been located where no visible slumping is evident. Therefore the SHPO is not able to concur with the opinion of the RMSC that burials are unlikely to occur within the route of the proposed road.

It is the opinion of the SHPO that burials should be avoided. Since the documentation is not available to ensure there are no burials within the APE, the SHPO recommends that the archeological consultant develop a plan for removal of upper soils within the entrance road to look for burial shafts. If burial shafts are identified, the SHPO should be notified for further consultation. If human remains are encountered, the NY SHPO/OPRHP Human Remains Discovery Protocol should be implemented (enclosure).

For further correspondence regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please call me at (518) 237-8643, extension 3288.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Blakemore  
Historic Preservation Program Analyst

Enclosure

cc. Scott A. Crowder, RMSC  
Heidi Firstencel, CORPS



## Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

May 02, 2016

Mr. Steven Hart  
Hart Engineering  
1969 Ferndale Road  
Castleton, NY 12033

Re: USACE  
Regeneron Access Road  
3rd Ave Ext., west of I-90, East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, NY  
16PR00686

Dear Mr. Hart:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, the New York SHPO has determined that no historic properties will be adversely affected by this undertaking with the condition that the attached Human Remains Discovery Protocol is added to the project drawings and a copy of the updated drawings are submitted to SHPO via CRIS.

If the proposed project changes please submit updated project details to SHPO for review.

If you have any questions or concerns I can be reached at 518-268-2160 or [dan.bagrow@parks.ny.gov](mailto:dan.bagrow@parks.ny.gov).  
Sincerely,

Daniel A. Bagrow  
Scientist (Archaeology)

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### Division for Historic Preservation

P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 • (518) 237-8643 • [www.nysparks.com](http://www.nysparks.com)

**State Historic Preservation Office/  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Human Remains Discovery Protocol  
(June 2015)**

In the event that human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommends that the following protocol is implemented:

- Human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect at all times. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be immediately secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- Human remains or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- The SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, the involved state and federal agencies, the coroner, and local law enforcement will be notified immediately. Requirements of the coroner and local law enforcement will be met. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist will assess the remains *in situ* to help determine if the remains are Native American or non-Native American.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency will consult SHPO and appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action that is consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) guidance. Photographs of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects should not be taken without consulting with the involved Indian Nations.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred choice of the SHPO. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.

## **Appendix 2: Historic Background New Rural Cemetery (RMSC 2008)**

**APPENDIX N**  
**Addendum Cemetery Site Form and Updated Cemetery Research RMSC Try 009**



12 May 2008

Cynthia Blakemore  
NYSOPRHP, Field Services Bureau  
Peebles Island  
Delaware Avenue  
Cohoes, NY 12047

**Re: Addendum Cemetery Site Form and Updated Cemetery Research for Cultural Resource Management Report for a Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the Proposed Village at Temple Farm, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York (RMSC/RHPP PIN 2007.31)**

Dear Cynthia,

Please find enclosed a site form detailing the burials and related information at the New Rural Cemetery, RMSC Try 009. We have detailed available information related to the New Rural Cemetery as a whole and the three individual burial loci that have been located in the field. The information below is for the most part duplicated on the aforementioned site form.

Mark Ewing and I met with the current property owner Van Young on Thursday 5 May 2008. He has owned the property including the former New Rural Cemetery since the late 1970's. He purchased the lot to re-open the front portion of the former New Rural Cemetery as the Capital City Cemetery, encompassing approximately 36 ac of the total 106 ac lot. Unfortunately, a fire burned down the original cemetery office in 1953, destroying virtually all records of the New Rural Cemetery housed there. A check with the East Greenbush Town Clerk, Assessor, and Historian led to little other information. The NYS Division of Cemeteries was also contacted to check the availability of records. Unfortunately, according to Mary Lee at the Div. offices, the files they have do not contain specific plot plans, burial records, or plot sale records, and only include that information already included in the site form. Additionally the Division of Cemeteries was not created until 1949, which makes the likelihood of pre-1953 records there unlikely. The data below is a synthesis of multiple sources, and to our knowledge is all that is available.

The New Rural Cemetery was incorporated on 19 March 1900 by its board of directors including H. Judd Ward, George B. Fales, Egbert DeFreest, Charles Kinloch, and Osman Kinloch. The land was purchased from James B. Jermain, who was farming the approximately 106 ac property. The New Rural Cemetery was incorporated as a private cemetery and began selling its first plots shortly after the March 1900 incorporation. The New Rural Cemetery main office was located at 37 Maiden Lane, Albany, NY, while the Cemetery was located along the DeFreestville Highway. The original plan included 13 plots divided into a grid of 56 sections. The plan included a network of roads, groves of planted trees, a small lake (Sylvan Lake) created by damming up a section of Mill Creek, a chapel, and gardens.

Plots by Name:

Ferndale Plot	Graceland Plot	Morningside Plot	Dell View Plot
---------------	----------------	------------------	----------------

Woodlawn Plot	Greenhill Plot	Fair View Plot	
Laurel Plot	Pine View Plot	Oakwood Plot	
Spring Grove Plot	Kensico Plot	New Rural Plot	

According to a report to the Board of Directors dated 1901 (provided by Van Young, current owner of cemetery property), the initial development of the cemetery property had progressed well including:

- Construction of all proposed roads, 25 ft wide, 6in. high center line, with 5 ft buffer on each side and associated drainage
- Sale of an unspecific number of plots
- Planting of ornamental trees and landscaping
- Construction of a chapel
- Development of an existing house into an office

According to Van Young, current cemetery owner, the original office on the property burned down in 1953 with almost all cemetery records inside. Mr. Young purchased the cemetery property, which had been slowly deteriorating for many years, in 1978 and incorporated it as the Capital City Cemetery with a plan to develop approximately 36 acres of the greater 106 acre property (See map titled Capital City Cemetery Site Development Plan). It is unclear how long the cemetery was left unkempt for prior to his purchase in 1978. Because the new cemetery included only the plots fronting 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, the majority of the original cemetery property is heavily forested today, with only traces of the original road network visible.

Although there are no records that detail the development of the cemetery or the sale of plots, based upon our field scouting and interviews with the current property owner and other local residents, three separate loci of developed outlying burial plots have been located in the undeveloped acreage of the Capital City Cemetery property. These three loci include burials in the Dell View, New Rural, and Fair View Plots in grid sections 2, 5 and 15 respectively (See map titled New Rural Cemetery). These burials include both those with headstones and those without. All burials were visible in the field because of a coffin shaped depression on the surface (Photographs 2 and 3).

These three burial loci are labeled:

**-Loci 1** - Dell View Plot Burials in the Southeast corner of cemetery property  
(NAD 83) 18 0605793E 4721424N  
(NAD 27) 18 0605793E 4721185N

Names Associated with headstones at Loci 1 (Dell View Plot Burials)

Name	Date of Birth – Death	Additional Text
C.D. Van Aken	1835 – 1905	Co. M. 21, REG, NY CAV. V.

\* Several other headstones are visible at this loci, however they were too badly deteriorated to read names and dates.

**-Loci 2** - New Rural Plot Burials along south central boundary of cemetery property  
(NAD 83) 18 0605503E 4721397N  
(NAD 27) 18 0605481E 4721176N

Names associated with headstones at Loci 2 (New Rural Plot Burials)

Name	Date of Birth-Death	Additional Text
Morris Harding	1841-1901	Co. C. 25 Reg. U.S.V.
Samuel D. Fox	- May 8, 1908 (Aged 60 Yrs)	U.S. Navy

Rosa K. Uhlemann	1865-1918	
Elizabeth, Wife of Samuel P. Cunningham Also Their Children:	Died Mar. 11, 1851 (Aged 30 yrs, 25 days)	
Isadora Cunningham	Dec. 6 1839, Aged 2 Days	
Nelson Cunningham	Jan. 14, 1846, Aged 2 mo. 3 days	

**-Loci 3** - Fair View Plot Burials in southern central section of cemetery property  
(NAD 83) 18 0605395E 4721504N  
(NAD 27) 18 0605364E 4721283N

Because these burials are so far off the proposed route of the road, and are so numerous, details of these burials were not recorded.

Considering the background information available and the visual evidence of grave site depressions in the field as observed within known loci and the absence of evidence in the route of the proposed 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave Extension access road, the RMSC believes that there are no burials located within the route of the proposed road.

Sincerely,

Scott A. Crowder  
Assistant Manager, Regional Heritage Preservation Program  
Encl.



**NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**  
NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
(518) 237-8643

**For Office Use Only—Site Identifier**

**Project Identifier** RMSC/RHPP PIN 2008.13

**Date** 12 May 2008

**Your Name** Scott A. Crowder

**Phone** (585)271-4552 x352

**Address** 657 East Avenue  
Rochester, NY 14607

**Organization** Regional Heritage Preservation Program  
Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. **Site Identifier(s)** RMSC Try 009 - New Rural Cemetery

2. **County** Rensselaer

**One of following:**

**City**

**Township:** East Greenbush

**Incorporated village**

**Unincorporated village**

**Hamlet**

3. **Present Owner** Van Young

**Address** Capital City Cemetery  
330 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Extension  
East Greenbush, NY

4. **Site Description (check all appropriate categories):**

**Structure/Site**

Superstructure: complete ☐ partial ☒ collapsed ☐ not evident ☐.

Foundation: above ☐ below (ground level) ☐ not evident ☐.

Structural subdivisions apparent ☐ Only surface traces visible ☐.

Buried traces detected ☐.

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

**Grounds**

☐ Under cultivation ☐ Sustaining erosion ☒ Woodland ☐ Upland

☐ Never cultivated ☒ Previously cultivated ☐ Floodplain ☐ Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐.

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☒ moderate ☐ steep ☐.

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.): Tributary of Mill Creek runs through site limits

Elevation: Variable 234 - 250 ft (71 - 76 m) amsl

5. **Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary):**

Surface ☒ Date(s)

Site Map (submit with form\*)

Collection

Subsurface ☒ Date(s) 29 Oct. 2007 to 12 Dec. 2007

Testing: Shovel ☒ Coring ☐ Other

Unit size 30 cm x 30 cm

No. of units: 121 @ 15 meter intervals in route of proposed road, outside of site Loci, but within site limits.

(Submit plan of units with form\*)(See Attachment)

Excavation: Unit size

No. of units

(Submit plan of units with form\*)

\*Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11", if feasible.

**Investigator:** Rochester Museum & Science Center, Regional Heritage Preservation Program

**Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):**

**2007 Crowder, Scott A.**

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Village at Temple Farms on Temple Lane West of NYS Route 4 and Interstate 90, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York.

Rochester Museum & Science Center.

6 February 2008 (On file at RMSC/RHPP and at NYSHPO Office)

**Present repository of materials:** Rochester Museum & Science Center

**6. Site inventory**

- a. Date constructed or occupation period: ca. 1900
- b. Previous owners, if known:  
James B. Jermain – Prior to incorporation as Cemetery  
H. Judd Ward, George B. Fales, Egbert DeFreest, Charles Kinloch, and Osman Kinloch, at time of incorporation of New Rural Cemetery, 19 March 1900.
- c. Modifications, if known: (Append additional sheets, if necessary)

**7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary)**

- a. Historic map references
  - 1) Name: Date: Source:  
Present location of original, if known:
  - 2) Name: Date: Source:  
Present location of original, if known:
- b. Representation in existing photography
  - 1) Photo date: Where located:
  - 2) Photo date: Where located:
- c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)
- d. Persons with memory of site
  - 1) Name: Address:
  - 2) Name: Address:

**8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):** N/A

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

**9. Map references:**

Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2" x 11" if possible.

**USGS 7.5' Series Quad Name:** Troy South

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates

**10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):**

Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



## 11. Eligibility Discussion

### A. \_\_\_\_\_Property appears NR/SR eligible.

-Identify relevant theme:

-Existence of relevant context: \_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_ no (undeveloped)

Discuss:

### B. \_\_\_\_\_Specific Criteria for Eligibility:

Criteria A. \_\_\_\_\_Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Criteria B. \_\_\_\_\_Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

Criteria C. \_\_\_\_\_Embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criteria D. \_\_\_\_\_Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history

### C. Discussion: (Provide a brief paragraph summarizing site)

The New Rural Cemetery was incorporated on 19 March 1900 by it's board of directors including H. Judd Ward, George B. Fales, Egbert DeFreest, Charles Kinloch, and Osman Kinloch. The land was purchased from James B. Jermain, who was farming the approximately 106 ac property. The New Rural Cemetery was incorporated as a private cemetery and began selling its first plots shortly after the March 1900 incorporation. The New Rural Cemetery main office was located at 37 Maiden Lane, Albany, NY, while the Cemetery was located along the DeFreestville Highway. The original plan included 13 plots divided into a grid of 56 sections. The plan included a network of roads, groves of planted trees, a small lake (Sylvan Lake) created by damming up a section of Mill Creek, a chapel, and gardens.

Plots by Name:

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Spring Grove Plot	Kensico Plot	New Rural Plot	

According to a report to the Board of Directors dated 1901 (provided by Van Young, current owner of cemetery property), the initial development of the cemetery property had progressed well including:

- Construction of all proposed roads, 25 ft wide, 6in. high center line, with 5 ft buffer on each side and associated drainage
- Sale of an unspecified number of plots
- Planting of ornamental trees and landscaping
- Construction of a chapel
- Development of an existing house into an office

According to Van Young, current cemetery owner, the original office on the property burned down in 1953 with almost all cemetery records inside. Mr. Young purchased the cemetery property, which had been slowly deteriorating for many years, in 1978 and incorporated it as the Capital City Cemetery with a plan to develop approximately 36 acres of the greater 106 acre property (See map titled Capital City Cemetery Site Development Plan). It is unclear how long the cemetery was left unkempt for prior to his purchase in 1978. Because the new cemetery included only the plots fronting 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, the majority of the original cemetery property is heavily forested today, with only traces of the original road network visible.

Although there are no records that detail the development of the cemetery or the sale of plots, based upon our field scouting and interviews with the current property owner and other local residents, three separate loci of developed outlying burials have been located in the undeveloped acreage of the Capital City Cemetery property. These three loci include burials in the Dell View, New Rural, and Fair View Plots in grid sections 2, 5 and 15 respectively (See map titled New Rural Cemetery). These burials include both those with headstones and those without. All burials were visible in the field because of a coffin shaped depression on the surface (Photographs 2 and 3).

These three burial loci are labeled:

**-Loci 1** - Dell View Plot Burials in the Southeast corner of cemetery property

(NAD 83) 18 0605793E 4721424N

(NAD 27) 18 0605793E 4721185N

Names Associated with headstones at Loci 1 (Dell View Plot Burials)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date of Birth – Death</b>	<b>Additional Text</b>
C.D. Van Aken	1835 – 1905	Co. M. 21, REG, NY CAV. V.

**-Loci 2** - New Rural Plot Burials along south central boundary of cemetery property  
 (NAD 83) 18 0605503E 4721397N  
 (NAD 27) 18 0605481E 4721176N

Names associated with headstones at Loci 2 (New Rural Plot Burials)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date of Birth-Death</b>	<b>Additional Text</b>
Morris Harding	1841-1901	Co. C. 25 Reg. U.S.V.
Samuel D. Fox	- May 8, 1908 (Aged 60 Yrs)	U.S. Navy
Rosa K. Uhlemann	1865-1918	
Elizabeth, Wife of Samuel P. Cunningham Also Their Children:	Died Mar. 11, 1851 (Aged 30 yrs, 25 days)	
Isadora Cunningham	Dec. 6 1839, Aged 2 Days	
Nelson Cunningham	Jan. 14, 1846, Aged 2 mo. 3 days	

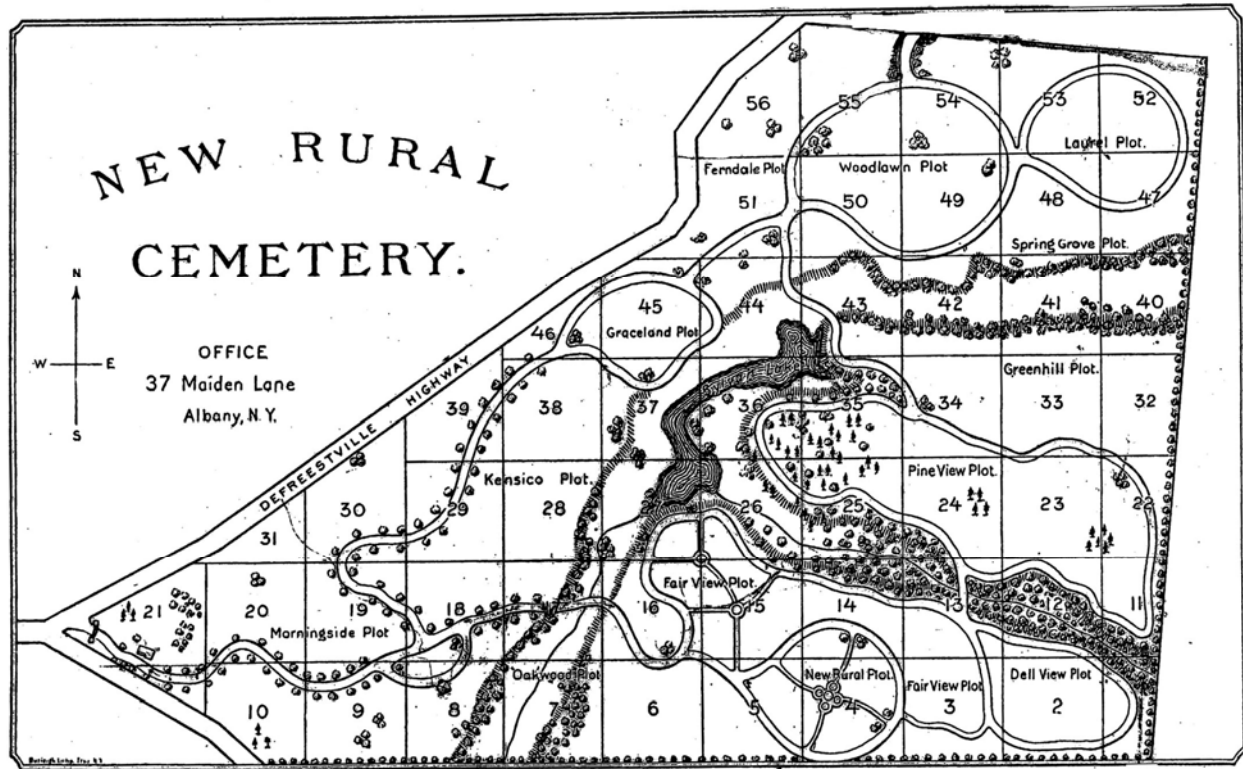
**-Loci 3** - Fair View Plot Burials in southern central section of cemetery property

(NAD 83) 18 0605395E 4721504N  
 (NAD 27) 18 0605364E 4721283N

Because these burials are so far off the proposed route of the road, and are so numerous, details of these burials were not recorded.

Unfortunately, very little information other than that reported here exists. When the cemetery office burned in 1953, it appears that the majority of original records were permanently lost. The NYS Division of Cemeteries was contacted, and after checking their files, they have nothing not presented here. Additionally, Mary Lee of the Div. of Cemeteries noted that her office was not created until 1949, and that with the cemetery office destroyed in 1953, little duplication of records took place. Additional sources were checked including the Town of East Greenbush Assessors' Office, the town Clerk, and the town Historian. No further information was available.



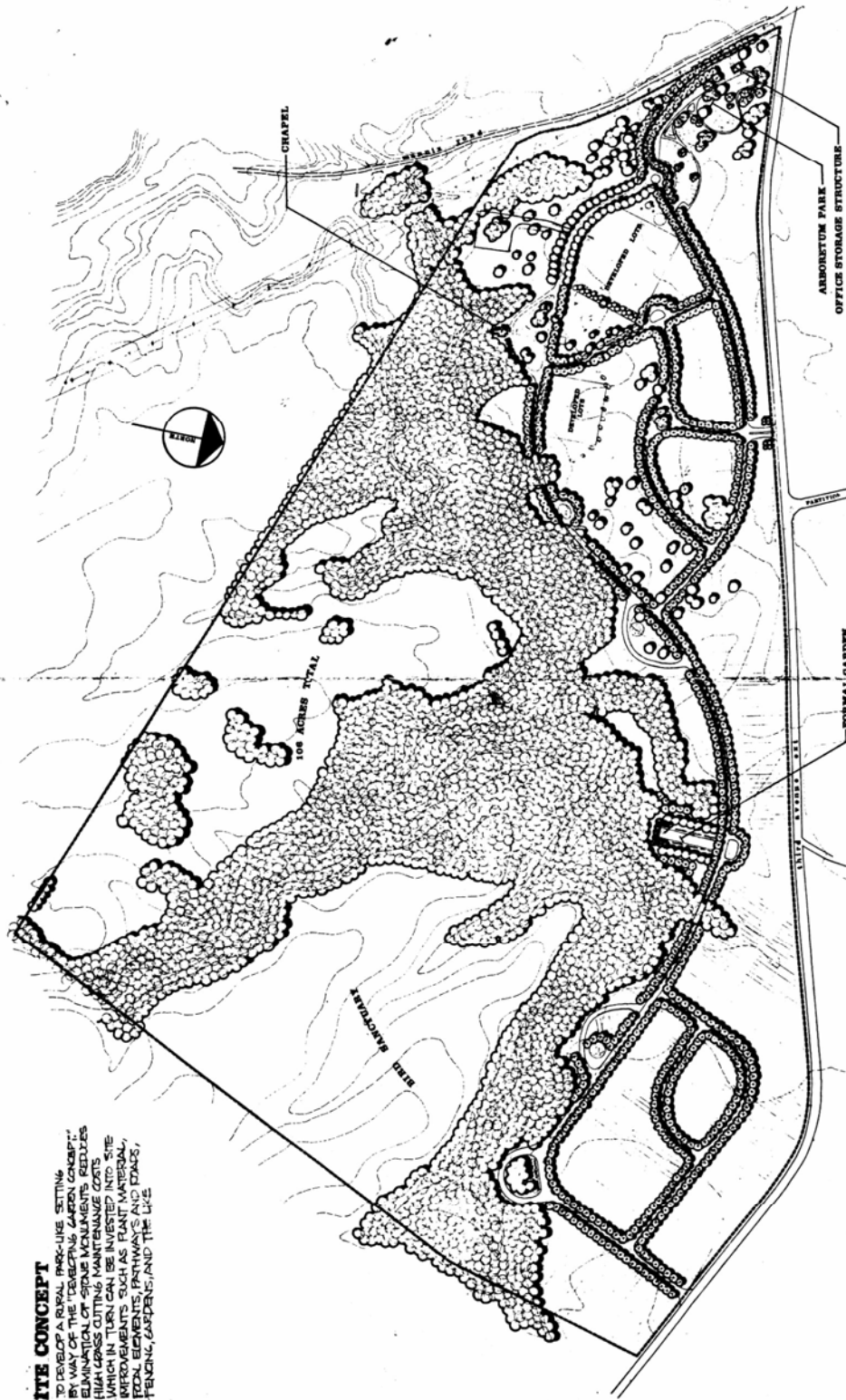


MAP OF CEMETERY.

Map of New Rural Cemetery provided by current Capital City Cemetery owner Van Young.

### **SITE CONCEPT**

- ☐ TO DEVELOP A RURAL PARK-LIKE SETTING
- ☐ BY WAY OF THE DEVELOPING "GARDEN CONCEPT"
- ☐ ELIMINATION OF STONE MONUMENTS REDUCES HILL GRASS CUTTING MAINTENANCE COSTS
- ☐ WHICH IN TURN CAN BE INVESTED INTO SITE IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS PLANT MATERIAL, FENCING ELEMENTS, PATHWAYS AND PONDS, TREES, GARDENS, AND THE LIKE.



# SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN CAPITAL CITY CEMETERY

**VAN YOUNG PRESIDENT**  
**third avenue extension east greenbush**  
**new york**  
**HOWARD HASENBEIN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**  
**SCALE 1"=100'**









Photograph 1: Typical burial with headstone at RMSC Try 009



Photograph 2: Typical burial with headstone at RMSC Try 009, note depression and folding compass for scale (Compass from end of mirror to end of base plate is 6.8 in (17.3 cm). Depth of this depression is approximately 6.4 in (16.2 cm)



Photograph 3: Typical burial depression at RMSC Try 009 with compass for scale. Depth of this depression is approximately 4.5 in (11.4 cm).



**APPENDIX O**  
**SHPO/NYSOPRHP**  
**Human Remains Discovery Protocol**

**State Historic Preservation Office/  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Human Remains Discovery Protocol**

In the event that human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requires that the following protocol is implemented:

2.     •       At all times human remains must be treated with the utmost dignity and respect. Should human remains be encountered work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be immediately secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
3.     •       Human remains or associated artifacts will be left in place and not disturbed. No skeletal remains or materials associated with the remains will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
4.     •       The county coroner and local law enforcement as well as the SHPO and the involved agency will be notified immediately. The coroner and local law enforcement will make the official ruling on the nature of the remains, being either forensic or archeological. If the remains are archeological in nature, a bioarchaeologist will confirm the identification as human.
5.     •       If human remains are determined to be Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their protection or removal can be generated. The involved agency will consult SHPO and appropriate Native American groups to develop a plan of action that is consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) guidance.
6.     •       If human remains are determined to be Euro-American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.



### **Appendix 3: Shovel Test Excavation Records**

# 488326: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron North Utility Corridor

## 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	32	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	45	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2	26	1	silt loam clay		10yr 5/3	brown	
	46	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	water
3	20	1	silt loam clay		10yr 5/3	brown	
	27	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	water
4	26	1	silt loam clay		10yr 5/3	brown	water
5	35	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	water
6	23	1	silt loam clay		10yr 5/3	brown	
	40	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	water
7	29	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	43	2	silt clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
8	27	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	41	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
10	35	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	44	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
11	28	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	45	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
12	36	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	60	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
13	22	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	water
14	33	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	water
18	287	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	39	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil



# 488326: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron North Utility Corridor

## 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>
19	26	1	silt loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	42	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
20	36	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	water
22	30	1	silt loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	50	2	silt clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
23	37	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	water
27	26	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	50	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
28	34	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	water
29	20	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
31	17	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	34	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
32	18	1	silt loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	37	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
35	24	1	silt loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	45	2	silt clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
36	18	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	35	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
37	19	1	silt loam	roots	10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	29	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
38	22	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

## **Appendix 2: OPRHP Correspondence and Tempel Lane Campus Report**



## **PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

### **Regeneron Mill Creek Facility Construction Footprint Expansion and Substation**

Tempel Road  
Town of East Greenbush  
Rensselaer County, New York

HAA # 4883-23&24  
OPRHP 16PR00965

**Submitted to:**

SMRT Architects and Engineers  
11 Century Hill Drive, Suite 207  
Latham, New York 12110

**Prepared by:**

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

1744 Washington Avenue Ext.  
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November 2016

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: *16PR00965*

Involved State and Federal Agencies: *NY DEC, Local SEQRA*

Phase of Survey: *Phase IB, addendum*

## LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *Town of East Greenbush*

County: *Rensselaer*

## SURVEY AREA

Acres: *8.3 acres of additional APE*

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OVERVIEW

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: *80 shovel tests placed at 15 meter (50 ft) intervals.*

Number and Size of Units: *n/a*

Width of Plowed Strips: *n/a*

Surface Survey Transect Interval: *n/a*

## RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Number and Name of Precontact Sites Identified: *None*

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: *None*

Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: *None*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No further archeological investigation is recommended for the proposed expansions to the Regeneron Mill Creek Facility.

Report Authors: *Andre Krievs and Matthew Kirk*

Date of Report: *November 2016*

## **ABSTRACT**

An Addendum Phase IB archeological investigations was conducted for proposed expansions to the Regeneron Mill Creek Facility located in the Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York. The initial Phase I archeological investigation for the property was completed by Hartgen in 2000 as part of the Mill Creek Office Development Project. The Regeneron Mill Creek Facility will incorporate almost all of the footprint that was investigated during the 2000 Hartgen study with some additions. The new 8.3-acre construction footprint expansion areas yielded no precontact or significant historic cultural resources. A single ceramic fragment was recovered from Test 2004 located at the south end of the property. It is interpreted as an isolated find. No further archeological investigation is recommended for the Regeneron Mill Creek construction footprint.



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## **Map List**

Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)

Map 2. Project Map (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2000)

## **Photograph List**

Photo 1. View northwest of the general location of Tests 2001-2018 excavated within the southeastern corner of the Project in the area of the proposed access road and security building.

Photo 2. View southeast of the general location of Tests 2019-2049 excavated within the southeastern portion of the Project in the area of a proposed building footprint expansion, circulation road footprint, and storm-water retention basin.

Photo 3. View northeast of the general location of Tests 2050-2057 excavated within the east central portion of the Project in the area of the proposed circulation road.

Photo 4. View north of the general location of Tests 2058-2080 excavated within the northeastern corner of the Project within the proposed expanded parking area footprint.

Photo 5. View northeast of the northwestern corner of the Project showing excessive slope. No testing was conducted in this area or other areas of similar slope.

Photo 6 View northeast of the general location of Tests 2092-2112 excavated within the proposed substation footprint.

Photo 7 View northeast of the general location of Tests 2081-2091 excavated along the proposed substation access road.

## PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

### 1 Archeological Survey

An Addendum Phase IB archeological investigation was completed for proposed expansions to the Regeneron Mill Creek Facility located in the Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York. The initial Phase I archeological investigation for the property was completed by Hartgen in 2000 as part of the Mill Creek Office Development Project (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2000). The Regeneron Mill Creek Facility will incorporate almost all of the footprint that was investigated during the 2000 Hartgen study with some additions. The additions to the original construction footprint will encompass approximately 8.3 acres and include a security building at the southeast corner of the parcel, an expanded parking area at the northeast corner, modifications to the internal circulation road, the addition/expansion of several storm water retention ponds, and a new electrical substation and access road (Map 2).

The Addendum Phase IB archeological investigation included a surface reconnaissance to identify the archeologically sensitive sections of the proposed construction footprint expansion and new electrical substation accompanied by the excavation of shovel tests across the archeologically sensitive areas.

#### 1.1 Methodology

##### 1.1.1 Shovel Testing

Shovel tests were excavated at a standard interval of 15 meters (50 ft). 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 excavations were photographed.

##### 1.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

All precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork was collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items were collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials were noted. Artifacts collected were placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags were numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing.

Shovel test records and other provenience information were entered into a Microsoft *Access* database (Appendix 1). Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 2).

#### 1.2 Results

The Phase IB archeological field reconnaissance was conducted on May 23, 24, and 27, 2016 and on October 28, 2016. The May 2016 field crew consisted of John Ham, Elizabeth Horner, James Penk, and Thomas Boyd, under the direction of Andre Krievs. The October 2016 field crew included John Ham, James Penk, and David Wendell, under the direction of Andre Krievs. Matthew Kirk, RPA, was the Principal Investigator.

The May 2016 field investigation included a surface reconnaissance to identify areas of prior disturbance excessive slope and wetness accompanied by the excavation of 80 shovel tests across the level to moderately sloping and dry sections of the construction footprint expansion areas (Map 2; Photos 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5). The soils encountered across this landscape were similar with some minor variations in color, texture, and depth to subsoil. The soils stratigraphy consisted of a dark grayish brown to brown silty clay and clay Stratum 1 plowzone ranging from 5 to 37 centimeters (2 to 15 in) in depth underlain by brown to yellow brown clay Stratum 2 subsoil that continued to depths greater than 54 centimeters (21 in) below the surface (Appendix 1). No precontact cultural resources were recovered from the 80 shovel tests. A single ceramic fragment was



recovered from the Stratum 1 surface soil in Test 2004 (Map 2; Appendix 2). The pearlware fragment was recovered from the south end of the property and is interpreted as an isolated find.

The October 2016 field investigation consisted of the excavation of 31 shovel tests (Tests 2081-2112) across the proposed 2 acre electrical substation and access road footprint. The soils consisted of a brown silt Stratum 1 plowzone ranging from 20 to 30 centimeters in depth underlain by a yellow brown silt, silty clay, and clay subsoil that continued to depths greater than 50 centimeters below the surface. No precontact or significant historic cultural resources were recovered from the 31 shovel tests.

## **2 Recommendations**

The Phase IB archeological investigations conducted for the proposed construction footprint expansion areas and the proposed new substation and access road yielded no precontact or significant historic cultural resources. A single ceramic fragment was recovered from Test 2004 located at the south end of the property. It is interpreted as an isolated find. No artifacts were recovered from the substation excavations. No further archeological investigation is recommended for the Regeneron Mill Creek construction footprint or substation.

### **3 Bibliography**

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

- 2000 *Phase IB Archeological Field Reconnaissance & Addendum, Mill Creek Office Development, Mannix Road, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, HAA #1565*. Submitted to Mill Creek Development. On file at HAA, Rensselaer, NY.

Munsell Color

- 2000 *Munsell Soil Color Charts*. GretagMacbeth, New Windsor, New York.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 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**

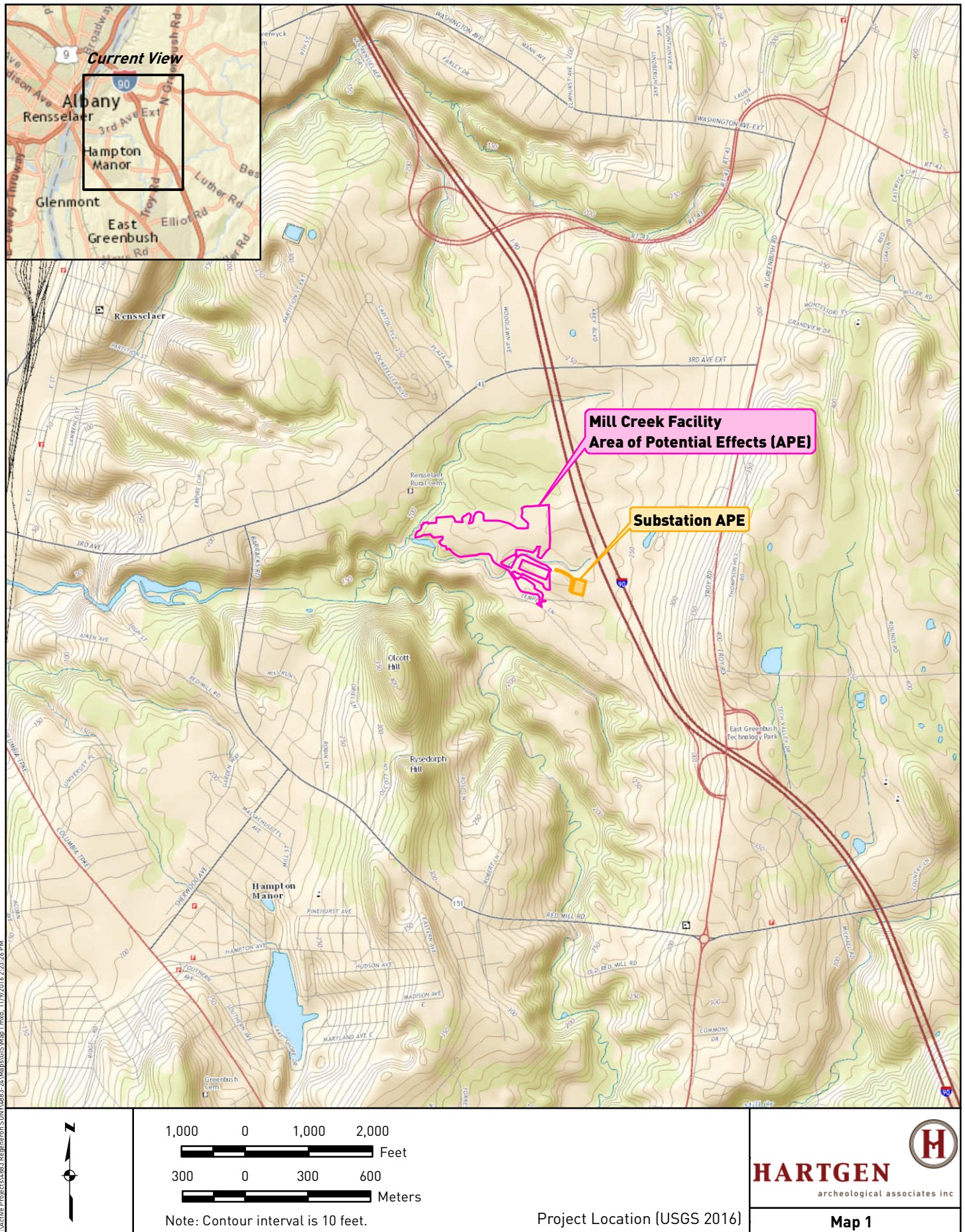


Regeneron Mill Creek Facility, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York  
Addendum Phase IB Archeological Investigation

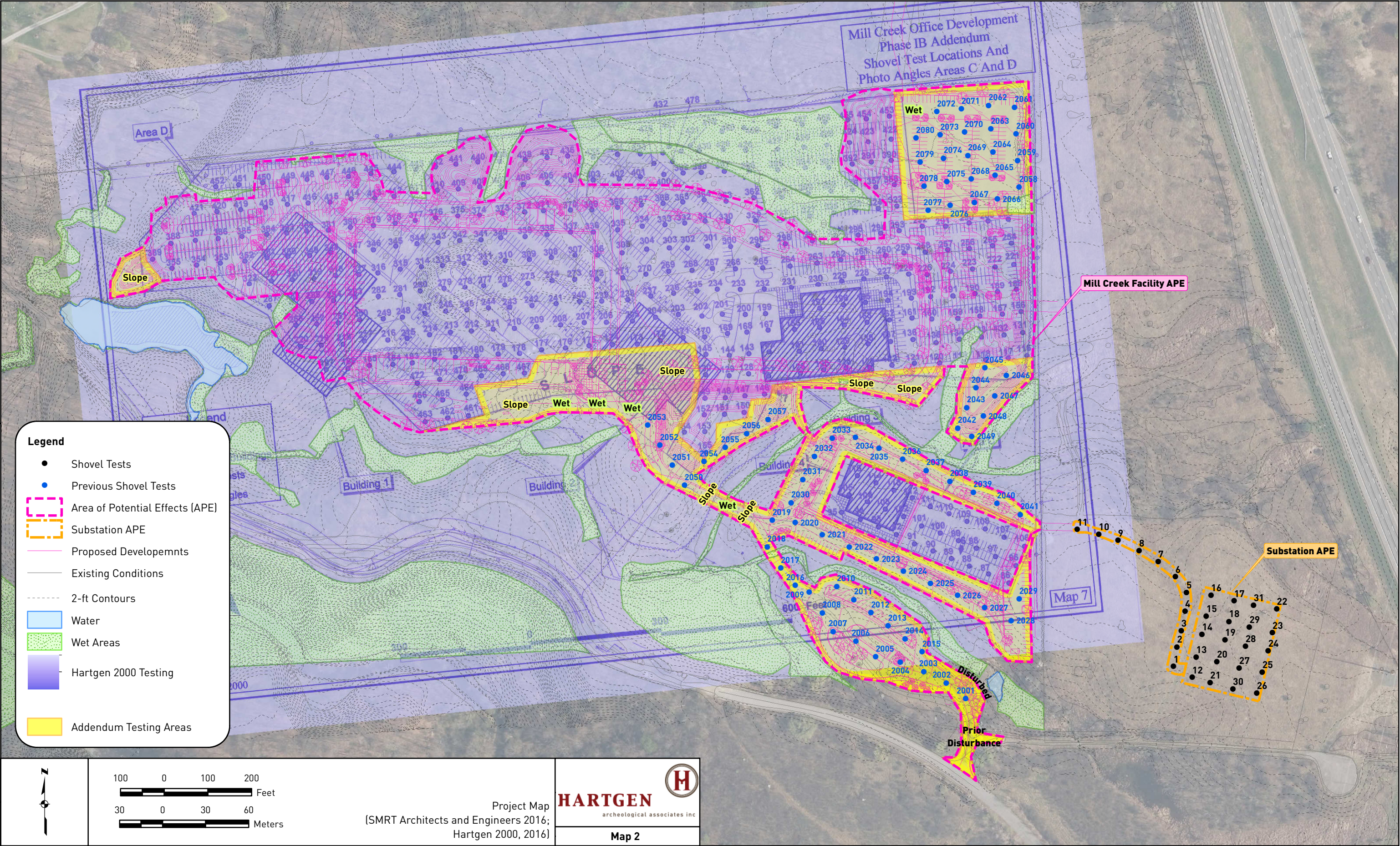
Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)

Map 2. Project Map (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2000)

Regeneron Mill Creek Facility, Town of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York  
Addendum Phase IB Archeological Investigation









## **Photographs**



Photo 1. View northwest of the general location of Tests 2001-2018 excavated within the southeastern corner of the Project in the area of the proposed access road and security building.



Photo 2. View southeast of the general location of Tests 2019-2049 excavated within the southeastern portion of the Project in the area of a proposed building footprint expansion, circulation road footprint, and storm-water retention basin.





Photo 3. View northeast of the general location of Tests 2050-2057 excavated within the east central portion of the Project in the area of the proposed circulation road.



Photo 4. View north of the general location of Tests 2058-2080 excavated within the northeastern corner of the Project within the proposed expanded parking area footprint.





Photo 5. View northeast of the northwestern corner of the Project showing excessive slope. No testing was conducted in this area or other areas of similar slope.



Photo 6 View northeast of the general location of Tests 2092-2112 excavated within the proposed substation footprint.



Photo 7 View northeast of the general location of Tests 2081-2091 excavated along the proposed subsation access road.

## **Appendix 1: Shovel Test Records**



# 488323: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2001	34	1	sand loam	gravel	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	other (fill)
2002	24	1	clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	loam clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2003	36	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	61	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2004	30	1	silt clay loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2005	14	1	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	51	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2006	32	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	54	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2007	23	1	silt clay loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2008	24	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	51	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2009	8	1	silt clay loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	31	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	bedrock
2010	22	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2011	24	1	silt clay loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2012	27	1	loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	44	2	silt loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2013	24	1	loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	48	2	silt clay		7.5yr 4/4	brown	subsoil
2014	12	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	42	2	silt clay		7.5yr 4/4	brown	subsoil

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## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2015	7	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	37	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2016	14	1	clay loam		10yr 4/3	brown	
	31	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2017	23	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	45	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2018	16	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	41	2	silt clay	roots	10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2019	30	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	51	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2020	8	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	37	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/1	gray	
2021	20	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2022	28	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	44	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2023	5	1	loam clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	38	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2024	23	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2025	19	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2026	21	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	36	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2027	24	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	46	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

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## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2028	20	1	silt clay		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2029	21	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	41	2	clay	roots	10yr 4/6	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
2030	21	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	44	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2031	21	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	35	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/1	gray	
2032	18	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	38	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2033	20	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	34	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2034	21	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2035	20	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	36	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/1	gray	
2036	24	1	loam clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	43	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2037	20	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	37	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2038	22	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	45	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2039	21	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2040	17	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	36	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil



# 488323: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2041	23	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	44	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2042	40	1	silt clay		10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	60	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2043	18	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	44	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2044	15	1	clay		10yr 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	35	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2045	11	1	silt sand clay		10yr 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	34	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	impasse (roots)
2046	26	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	impasse (roots)
2047	12	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	32	2	clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	impasse (roots)
2048	17	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	38	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2049	32	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	impasse (roots)
2050	22	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2051	24	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	38	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2052	30	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	50	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2053	20	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

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## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2054	16	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	36	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2055	28	1	clay	roots	10yr 3/3	dark brown	
	44	2	clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
2056	32	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	46	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2057	40	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	55	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2058	25	1	loam clay		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	40	2	clay	charcoal	2.5y 5/3	light olive brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/8	yellowish brown	
2059	23	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	38	2	clay		7.5yr 5/4	brown	subsoil
2060	26	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	water
					2.5yr 5/3	weak red	
2061	27	1	loam clay	roots	2.5y 5/3	light olive brown	
	42	2	clay		2.5y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
2062	26	1	loam clay	roots	2.5y 5/3	light olive brown	
	40	2	clay	charcoal	2.5y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
					2.5y 6/3	light yellowish brown	
2063	23	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	41	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2064	27	1	silt clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	45	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	
2065	34	1	silt clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	48	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
					10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	

# 488323: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2066	31	1	silt clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	42	2	clay		10yr 5/1	gray	subsoil
					10yr 5/3	brown	
2067	29	1	loam clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	46	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2068	26	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	44	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2069	25	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	39	5	clay	roots	10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2070	25	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2071	22	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/3	brown	subsoil
2072	26	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2073	30	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	46	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2074	24	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2075	26	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2076	20	1	clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	37	2	clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
2077	20	1	silt clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2078	26	1	loam clay		2.5y 4/3	olive brown	
	41	2	clay		2.5y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
					2.5y 6/3	light yellowish brown	



## 488323: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

### Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
2079	22	1	silt clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	38	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
2080	24	1	loam clay	roots	10yr 4/3	brown	
	49	2	loam clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

# 488324: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
1001	25	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1002	26	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	41	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1003	34	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	47	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1004	32	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	46	2	silt sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1005	25	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	38	2	silt loam		10yr 6/4	light yellowish brown	subsoil
1006	36	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	50	2	silt sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	depth
1007	28	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	43	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1008	27	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	42	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1009	28	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	42	2	silt loam clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
1010	23	1	silt clay		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1011	19	1	silt loam clay		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	33	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1012	26	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	48	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil

# 488324: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

## Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
1013	30	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	44	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1014	28	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	40	2	silt clay		10yr 4/4	dark yellowish brown	subsoil
1015	32	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	47	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1016	25	1	silt loam		10yr 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	47	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1017	28	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	41	2	sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1018	25	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	33	2	sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1019	23	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	35	2	sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1020	25	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	37	2	sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1021	30	1	silt loam		10yr 5/3	brown	
	43	2	sand loam		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1022	16	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	31	2	sand loam		2.5y 5/4	light olive brown	subsoil
1023	25	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	40	2	silt loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
1024	26	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	38	2	silt loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
1025	28	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	42	2	silt loam		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil



## 488324: Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

### Shovel Test Records

	<u>Ending Depth</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>		<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
1026	28	1	silt loam		2.5y 4/4	olive brown	
	40	2	silt loam clay		10yr 5/6	yellowish brown	subsoil
1027	27	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	41	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1028	27	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	42	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1029	26	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1030	27	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	43	2	silt		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
1031	26	1	silt		10yr 4/3	brown	
	40	2	silt clay		10yr 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil

## **Appendix 2: Artifact Inventory**

## Phase IB Archeological Investigation, Regeneron Mill Creek Campus

### Artifact Inventory, HAA# 4883-23

<u>Provenience</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Bag</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight (g)</u>
STP 2004	1		1	1	1	pearlware	refined earthenware	0.5





## Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

November 30, 2016

Mr. John J. Conway  
Town Supervisor  
Town of East Greenbush  
225 Columbia Turnpike  
Rensselaer, NY 12144

Re: USACE  
Regeneron Mill Creek Campus Master Planning: Area C, D, and the proposed Substation

3rd Avenue Extension, East Greenbush, NY  
16PR00965

Dear Mr. Conway:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). We have reviewed the project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. These comments are those of the SHPO and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act and/or the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8).

Based upon this review, the New York SHPO has determined that no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation