



**Marlborough Resort 1A/1B
PR#24PR08570 Town of Marlborough,
Ulster County**

November 2024

Prepared for: Passero Associates

Marlborough Resort Phase IA/IB

Management Summary

SHPO: Project Review #: **24PR08570**

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **DEC, OPRHP, SEQRA**

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A and 1B.**

Location Information: Survey Area (Metric and English): **154 acres/ 62.3 hectares.**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **Approx. 29.67 acres/12.01 hectares.**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Poughkeepsie Quadrangle**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number and Interval of Shovel Tests: 168 Shovel tests at 50 foot/15.2m intervals. Or 100' in disturbed areas as noted in the text.

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: **None**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **None**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/III or avoidance:

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: **See text.**

Number of buildings/structures adjacent to project area: **See text.**

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible

buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: **See text for proximity.**

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts:

Report Author (s): **Dylan Lewis, ABD, MA, RPA and Joseph Diamond, PhD**

Date of Report: **11/4/2024**

Abstract:

This cultural resource survey was conducted to evaluate an expansion of the Marlborough Resort in the Town of Marlborough, Ulster County, N.Y. The parcel is **154 acres/ 62.3 hectares** in extent. The project area is bounded on the north and south by several private parcels. The western boundary is Lattintown Road, and the eastern boundary is Ridge Road. The project area has one existing road that runs from east to west. A total of 168 shovel tests were excavated within the APE. No precontact Native American artifacts were found. No further work is recommended.

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I. Phase 1A Literature Search and Sensitivity Assessment:

A. Project Description

This cultural resource survey was conducted to evaluate an expansion of the Marlborough Resort Development situated between Lattintown and Ridge Roads in the Town of Marlborough, Ulster County, N.Y. (Figure 1). The parcel is 154 acres/ 62.3 hectares in extent. The project area is bounded on the north and south by several private parcels. The western boundary is Lattintown Road, and the eastern boundary is Ridge Road. The project area has an existing road that runs from east to west, along with several small farm roads.

The proposed expansion consists of retaining several existing buildings as well as expanding some, as well as new construction. New construction consists of a welcome building, a small events center, a cabin bar, a Clubhouse-Dining room, a farm market and barbeque area, a spa and gym, a 28-room hotel, pond pavilion, twenty-six tree house cabins, a storage building, a staff dorm and locker room, a wastewater mechanical plant, a petting zoo, fifteen hillside cabins, a five-bedroom guest house, sixteen cabins in the Orchard, a second Clubhouse-/Dining Room, a pavilion and a 696 kW solar array. Existing structures to be renovated include the entry cottage, the main lodge, and pond cabin. Other add-ons include septic and septic reserves and new roadways. The author was contacted and retained by Chris LaPorta of Passero Engineering in October of 2024. The literature search for this project was conducted by the Joseph E. Diamond in CRIS on 10/26/2024.

Atlas Archaeology LLC completed all work following the Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections published by the New York Archeological Council (NYAC) and recommended for use by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The report complies with New York State OPRHP's Phase 1 Archaeological Report Format Requirements established in 2005.

B. Environmental Conditions

The project area consists of relatively rolling terrain that contains three ponds, and three wetland locations as well as apple, peach and cherry orchards, and a large wooded area in the south-central portion. The Lattintown Creek runs through the western third of the project area. The project area ranges in elevation from c. 410 to 590 feet AMSL on one of the hills within the project area. A walkover of the project area found no indication of any rock face or outcrop large enough to permit use as a prehistoric rockshelter or windbreak.

The proposed project area is in the Eastern Broadleaf Forest Province. This vegetation zone is also described as a transitional area in which oak and northern hardwood species coexist, particularly in the deeper and wetter soils within the Hudson Valley. During the springtime, there are quickly growing shrubs and herbs grow and then are covered by a dense continuous canopy during the summer months. The continental climatic regime ensures a strong annual temperature cycle, with cold winters and warm summers. Mammal populations could include whitetail deer, black bear, bobcat, gray fox, raccoon, gray squirrel, eastern chipmunk, vole, shrew, and mouse. Bird populations are vast and diverse. Birds found in this region include turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, mourning dove, woodpecker, finch, red-tailed hawk, hummingbird, warblers, crows, and sparrows. Other birds include the cardinal, tufted titmouse, wood thrush, summer tanager, red-eyed vireo, blue-gray gnatcatcher, and Carolina wren. Many reptile species are found in this region, including the box turtle, garter snake, and timber rattlesnake (Baily 1995).

The flora in the project area is composed of maple, black cherry, cherry, apple, white red and white oak, pin oak, shagbark hickory, elm, birch, white birch, sycamore, black birch, willow, white pine, red cedar, cottonwood, and ash. Ground cover consists of field grasses, grape vines, mountain ivy, and poison ivy.

Geology

The bedrock geology of the project area consists primarily of the Middle Ordovician Austin Glen Formation of graywacke and shale, with the Middle Ordovician Normanskill Formation of shale, argillite, schist, and metagraywacke along the western edge of the project area near Lattintown Road (Fisher et al. 1970: Lower Hudson Sheet).

Drainage

The Lattintown Creek bisects the project area and is partially dammed to create a recreation pond in the southern portion of the APE. Surrounding the western lobe of the APE is a large unnamed wetland, which creates a peninsula effect. This peninsula is where most of the resort infrastructure is planned.

Soils

The soils in the project area (Figure 2) consist of Atherton silt loam (At), Bath-Nassau complex, 8 to 25% slopes (BnC), Bath-Nassau complex, 8 to 15% slopes (BgC) Bath-Nassau complex, 15 to 25% slopes (BgD) Bath-Nassau Rock outcrop complex, hilly (BOD), Canandaigua silt loam, till substratum (Cd), Chenango gravelly silt loam 3-8% slopes, Hoosic gravelly loam, rolling (HgC), Mardin-Nassau complex, 3 to 8% slopes (MgB), Lyons-Atherton complex, very stony (LY), Palms muck (Pa), Volusia gravelly silt loam, 3-8% slopes (VoB), Volusia gravelly silt loam, 8-15% slopes (VoC), Volusia channery silt loam, 0-8% slopes, very stony (VSB), (Tornes 1979: Accessed via Custom Soil Resource Report).

C. Previously Recorded Precontact Archaeological Sites:

Atlas Archaeology LLC consulted historical documents and maps available at the Library of Congress, David Rumsey Cartography Associates, and the New York Public Library to develop an understanding of the history and prehistory of the project area and the surrounding region. Atlas Archaeology LLC reviewed site files available from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, Historic Preservation, and the New York State Museum through the Cultural Resource Information System to establish previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile (1.6 km) of the project area. Atlas Archaeology LLC utilizes a collection of regional publications including but not limited to: Beauchamp 1900; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Ritchie and Funk 1973 for descriptions of local archaeological sites. Atlas Archaeology LLC examined the listed State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) within one mile of the Project Area, also available through the Cultural Resource Information System.

Precontact Archaeological Sites

A search of the site files at the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (including the New York State Museum's prehistoric site files) on 10/26/2024, located no pre-contact Native American site within a one-mile radius of the project area.

D. Historic Context

This is a summary of historic and cartographic research. This summary will provide information as to the probability of encountering Map Documented Structures (MDS) and other intact historic cultural resources within the confines of the project area.

There are no Map Documented Structures (MDS) within the bounds of the property or the project area.

Historic Background

Historically, European settlers have used the property for agricultural purposes. The property has been a mix of apple and pear tree production for as long as recorded. At one point, vineyards were also terraced along the hills of the central and eastern portions of the project area. The remaining evidence of this farming presence can be seen on the neighboring parcel where a Queen Anne still stands from the 19th Century. At some point in the early part of the 20th Century, a 19th-Century barn was removed from an unknown location in Orange County and reconstructed in this project area. This barn served as and still serves as the main lodge. Interestingly, the property has a long history of resort usage, beginning at the end of the Second World War and continuing to today. Though the owners and the exact resorts varied. From 1945 to 1988, an Italian friendly summer retreat involved the currently existing buildings as well as two large buildings that have now been demolished. This was aimed at attracting people from New York City with Italian ancestry who were looking to escape the crowds and heat of the city prior to the implementation of air conditioning. The promotional material advertises good home-cooked meals and clean drinking water. It depicts the allure of family meals and addresses concerns of the time revolving around the quality of water in urban areas.

With a decrease in city people's interest in upstate resorts and changes to the infrastructure to the urban environment, a lack of enrollment resulted in the demolition of the dining hall and dormitory annex portion of the resort. The remains of the demolition in 1988 can still be seen where a large rectangular dugout pit just west of the lodge can clearly be seen. This was the former location of a dormitory on the hill. Directly to the north of the dormitory was the dining hall, where large disturbed soil patches are still seen. Between 1988 and the early 2000s several unsuccessful attempts of revamping the resort resulted in a divorce which led to the annexing of a 19th century Queen Anne. The Queen Anne is now on a separate parcel from that of the project area but is connected loosely with the original 19th century farm. No other structures from the 19th century farm remain.

In the 2000s several large projects occurred on the western peninsula. A gun club and cabin resort was constructed with the addition of two log cabins purchased and relocated from Kentucky. These log cabins are still on the property and are to be incorporated in the future design. A large barn structure was built for dog training and hunting practices for the resort and gun club members. In the process, a large patch of trees was removed, and soil was bulldozed along the margins of the property, substantially disturbing another large section of the western peninsula. A four-foot berm of soil can be seen lining the southern edge of the western peninsula.

At the point of COVID-19 and the shutdown the gun club had concluded its operations and the property was sold to the current owners. Throughout the central portion of the APE large mowed areas along steep slopes with several dozen gun and sporting clay theaters can be seen. Some small pavilions and coffee spots can be seen as well throughout the central portion of the APE. Signage from gun events in 2017 and 2018 are seen throughout the property as well as unopened beer bottles along the edges of the relaxation pavilions.

Cartographic Research

Atlas Archaeology LLC reviewed the historic maps of Ulster County to locate any structures, previous road alignments, and other landscape features or alterations that could affect the likelihood that archaeological and historic resources might be located within the project area. The boundaries of the site

are superimposed on the maps. Maps from the nineteenth century lack the accuracy of modern surveyed maps. It is expected that the relationship of the project area relative to the roads, structures, and other features as they are drawn are approximate representations. Note: The subject parcel was outlined in Adobe Illustrator and placed on only certain maps and a scale is not always possible. The placement is because the historic maps were hand drawn maps and it is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the shape of the project area with the map.

Five historic maps of the project area were examined. The 1853 Brink and Tillson Map (Map 1) shows what appears to be the domicile of “E. Young” in the cut-out that extends into the project area from the north. The 1864 Lloyd Map (Map 2) appears to show the same house now owned by “W. Free”. The 1875 Beers Map of Ulster County (Map 3) shows the same house now occupied by “C.B (or C.D.) Bloomer”.

The the 1903 USGS Poughkeepsie Quadrangle Map does not show any structures (Map 4).

The 1943 USGS Poughkeepsie Quadrangle shows four structures at the end of a driveway, which may be the same parcel as discussed above, and no part of the project area as well as the two demolished structures (Map 5).

Figure 3: The 1958 Historic Aerial depicts the resort in its original form, within an apple orchard and with the now demolished dorm and dining hall.

Figure 4: 2013 Historic Aerial of the project area indicating disturbances in the southern portion and removal of two central buildings.

Historic Archaeological Sites

The OPRHP files contain no information on historic archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. The project area is within the Town of Marlborough Reconnaissance Survey Phase II of Historic Resources (Marvelli 2023). She lists a number of buildings along Old Indian Road to the north of the project area that may be considered NR eligible.

E. National Register Eligible / Listed Sites

The National Register Lattintown Baptist Church (05NR05483) is approximately 2100 feet/645 meters away. There are no NRA-eligible sites or structures listed within the project area.

F. Assessment of Sensitivity for Cultural Resources

Prehistoric Sensitivity

The literature search at OPRHP produced evidence of no known precontact Native American sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. This may result more from a lack of development and testing rather than a dearth of precontact Native American resources. The project area is bisected by the Lattintown Creek, which runs from north to south in the western third of the project area. This would indicate a moderate to high potential for precontact Native American archaeological sites. Based on this, subsurface testing of the APE/LOD is warranted.

Historic Sensitivity

Based on an examination of historic maps of the project area and the walkover, the possibility of encountering significant historic archaeological resources in the project area is considered low. Maps 6 through 8 show a nineteenth century domicile owned by several owners in what appears to be the location of the cut-out into the project area just to the north of the proposed renovated main lodge, proposed

Orangerie, cabin bar and clubhouse Dining Room #1. The nineteenth century structure is not within the project area.

G. Disturbances

There are disturbances as defined by the 2005 SHPO and NYAC Standards. In the western peninsula the project area it is clear that heavy equipment had removed and bulldozed soils and numerous locations. Additionally multiple structures can be found throughout this section of the property. Many of the roadways on the property will be reutilized as resort roads. It's clear from the 1958 aerial that these roads that network the site currently are the same roads that have been utilized for several decades.

H. Summary and Recommendations

Due to the project area's potentially sensitive location along the Lattintown Creek it is recommended that hand-excavated, hand-screened shovel tests be placed at 50 foot (15m) intervals, or less, within the Area of Proposed Effect (APE). The APE will differ from the actual bounds of the property parcel. All shovel tests will be confined to the outlined corners of the APE. Linear transects should be used when feasible. If any additional changes are made to the engineering map, supplemental testing will be needed. All soils will be screened through ¼ inch hardware mesh and examined for precontact and historic artifacts. The 1A survey included a walk-over of the project area to determine if rock shelters or rock outcrops large enough to have previously held a habitation were present, which none were identified. Surface conditions and vegetation on the site were examined. If any surface finds are uncovered, their provenience should be captured by an indication of the surface find's location on the field map and GPS coordinates. Surface collection techniques "plow and walk over" are not recommended due to the potential for disturbing buried features. There are no Map Documented Structures on the property or within the APE; therefore, no testing is required in or around historic buildings.

II. Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey

Field reconnaissance was begun in late October of 2024 and completed in early November of 2024. The overall soil conditions were excellent, since the testing fell into a long dry period in the Hudson Valley. As suggested in the Phase 1A, shovel testing was undertaken in locations that are to be impacted by construction and within the marked LOD for the project. An initial walk-over was conducted to ascertain the site's condition and plan a coordinated testing strategy. The Principal Investigator, Dylan Lewis, MA, RPA, began the field survey by examining areas of potential archaeological sensitivity, such as locating natural water sources and looking for historic foundations.

I. Archaeological Survey Methodology

Field methods included the shovel testing of linear transects at 50-foot (15.2 m) intervals across areas of the LOD, and in locations where specific smaller construction impacts were going to occur. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth and examined for artifacts. A Munsell soil color chart was used to determine soil colors. All soil was screened over heavy plastic and immediately backfilled. Areas that exhibited disturbances were recorded as a shovel test with an explanation or note describing the test location's condition. Test locations that had standing water in large basins were documented and recorded on the test forms. No test locations were skipped, each location was evaluated for cultural potential.

Due to the length and the size of the acreage of the property the survey was broken into four sections to accommodate different soil and land use regions. These areas were deemed as A, B, C, and D. Area A is best described as a peninsula or island surrounded by swamp land and bordered to the east by the

Lattintown Creek. This area is characterized by predominantly existing structures, parking lots and roads, areas of substantial disturbance caused by construction, then later the destruction of buildings as well as clearing of land and bulldozing. However, the property in this section has a long history, beginning in the 19th Century with the construction of a Queen Anne-style Victorian home after 1850. This home is still on an adjacent property which was parceled off in the 1990s and is now outside of the project area along the northern edge. At some point in the early 20th century, the 19th-century barn was disassembled somewhere in Orange County, New York, and relocated to the project area. This is now the location of a lodge-style structure. This encompasses a complex of structures, which includes a cabana, concrete in the ground pool, a basketball court, and associated septic/leach fields. Across from the lodge to the west is a large dugout depression which was the location of a dormitory that was built post World War Two/1945 and was removed in 1988. Across from this structure to the north was a dining hall which was also built and removed in the same time frame. To the south of this complex and on the other side of the road is a large open exposed ground lot. This large lot is rimmed to the south and parts of the west by a four-foot berm. According to the owner this section of the property had been wooded and was logged and bulldozed in order to create a flat space. It is very clear based on the gravelly subsoil on the surface, that this area had been substantially disturbed. Attached to this gravel field to the west is a large barn-style structure with multiple offshoots. Just to the west of that on the same side of the road is a Kentucky historic log cabin that was purchased and shipped across the country to be rebuilt at this property. To the east of this area is a grouping of utility sheds and structures along the Lattintown Creek. The eastern border of this region is bordered by the Lattintown Creek which is dammed further South to create a small boating pond.

67 shovel tests were placed in area A overall. Due to the clear evidence of disturbance across many sections of the property, a mix of 50-foot interval and 100-foot interval tests was completed. In areas of very clear disturbance and exposed subsoils 100-foot interval tests were utilized to confirm the disturbance. The southern edge of the parcel, which is rimmed by a four-foot berm, contained a mix of 100-foot interval tests between shovel test 1 and shovel test 23. Locations where soils were not overtly disturbed were tested at 50-foot intervals, which is marked clearly in Appendix A. The other area in which 100-foot intervals were utilized was within the deep depression that was clearly dug out after the demolition of the dormitories. This resulted in shovel tests 41 through 47 being completed at 100-foot intervals. Otherwise, 50-foot intervals throughout the project area resulted in limited cultural material, specifically several pieces of glass and some white wear around the perimeter of the basketball hoop.

Area B is characterized by a slope as well as the network of man-made ponds. This area was heavily used for sporting clays. A dozen or more stations for shooting clays can be found overlooking manicured fields in the woods with shooting stands facing sloped ground. A man-enhanced drainage travels east to west towards the Latin Town Creek. In the west another Kentucky log cabin can be found. Several gravel and long-used dirt farm roads Network this area, with a primary road connecting the resort lodge with the shooting range traveling from west to east. The slopes of this hill were reported to have been heavily modified through terracing for grapes. Between the existing farm roads and the slope 24 shovel tests were placed in this area other than clay pigeon fragments no cultural material is recovered.

Area C is heavily sloped and occupied currently by an active apple orchard. The ground quickly and extremely travels up. The proposed resort road travels along an extremely sloped, heavily used old farm road. The road eventually reaches the ridge top, which is several hundred feet in elevation. From there, several farm roads branch down to the east and south along which are proposed to be cabins. Hundreds of apple trees of many varieties can be found throughout this area. The southernmost portion of area C is a sloped hill that begins at the bottom of one Hill and heads uphill to the South. 61 shovel tests were placed in area C. These tests were predominantly at the top of the hill where the proposed restaurant will be along one of the southernly facing roads where several cabins planned, and in the proposed solar field. Due to the slope in this region spot testing exactly where the proposed structures were to be placed was conducted. No cultural material aside from modern beer cans and garbage was found.

Most of area D is not planned on being developed there is a new addition of a roadway branching off to the existing farm road heading to the south. Staff housing is to be placed along a heavily sloped knoll on the most eastern portion of the project area. This area had 16 shovel tests. The roadway heading south initially contained natural soils however as it travelled towards the existing ponds it was clear that clay and gravel had been brought in to create a roadway. No cultural material was recovered.

J. Archaeological Survey Results and Recommendations

There were 168 shovel test locations placed at 50ft (15m) intervals throughout the APE. Testing was conducted in along all proposed structure foundations, roadways, driveways, septic fields, and any other areas to be potentially impacted by construction. Historic finds were limited to whiteware and modern green bottle glass. No Map Documented Structures were found within the project area, nor were there any other signs of foundations/historic outbuildings. No precontact Native American artifacts were found. No further work is recommended.

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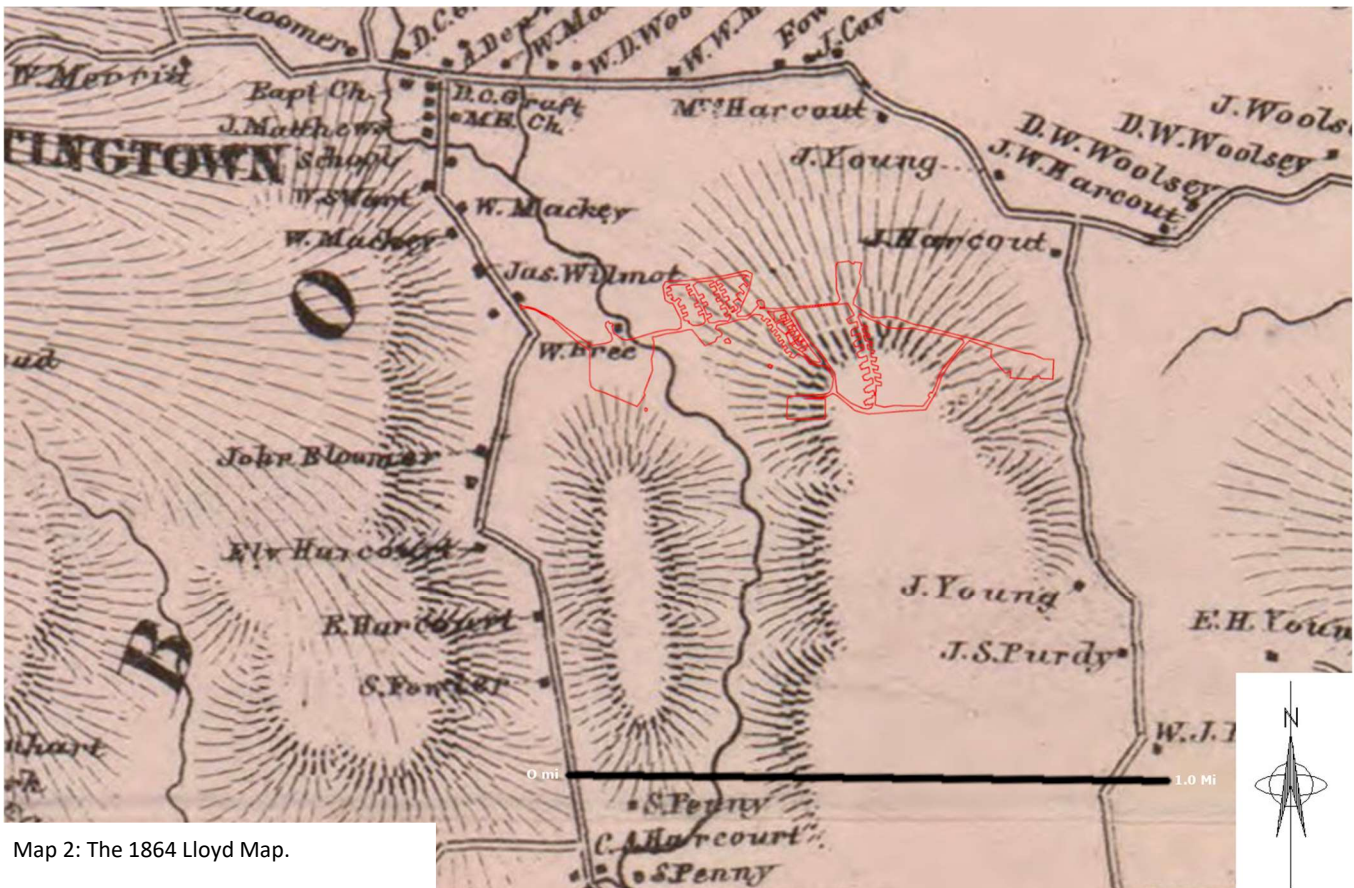
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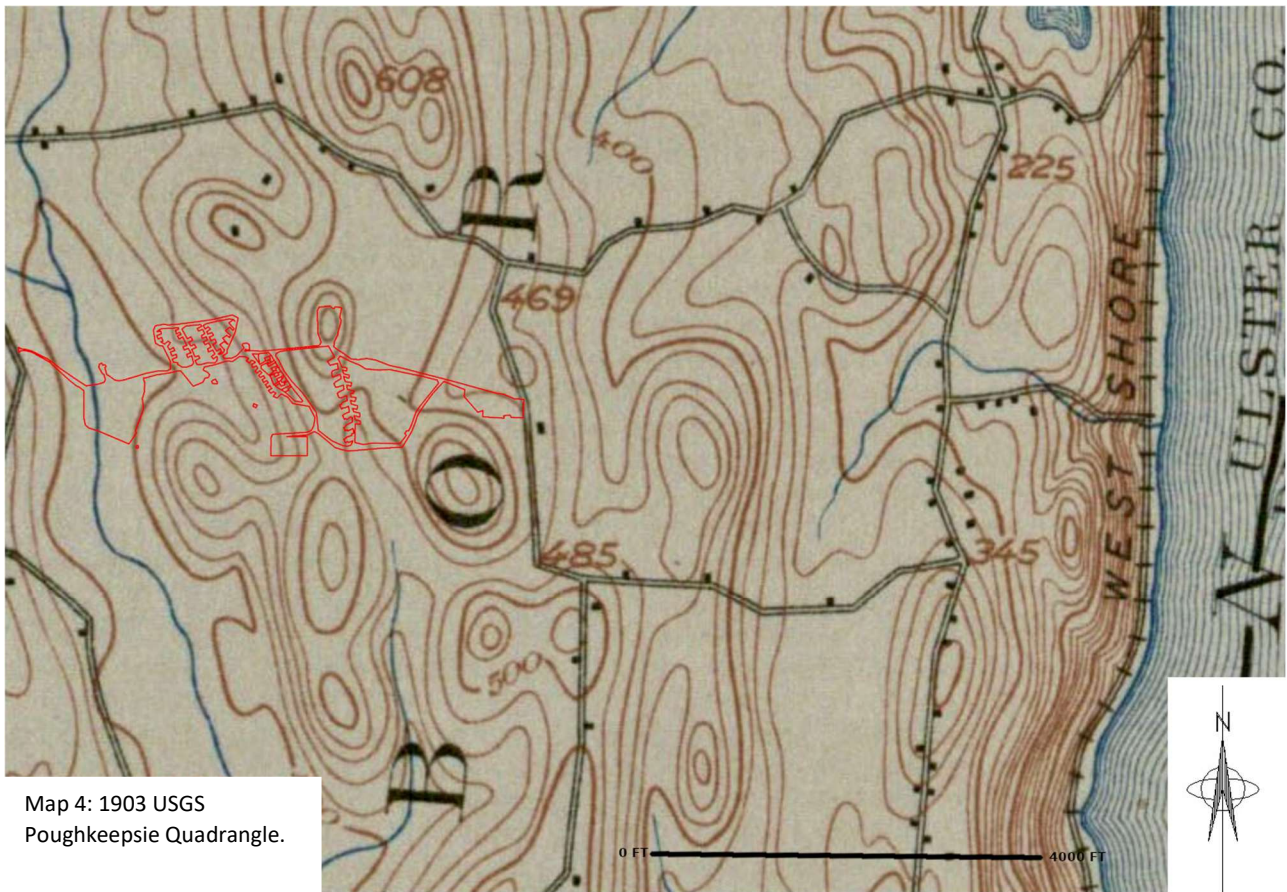
Natural Resources Conservation Service

<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx> accessed. October, 2024

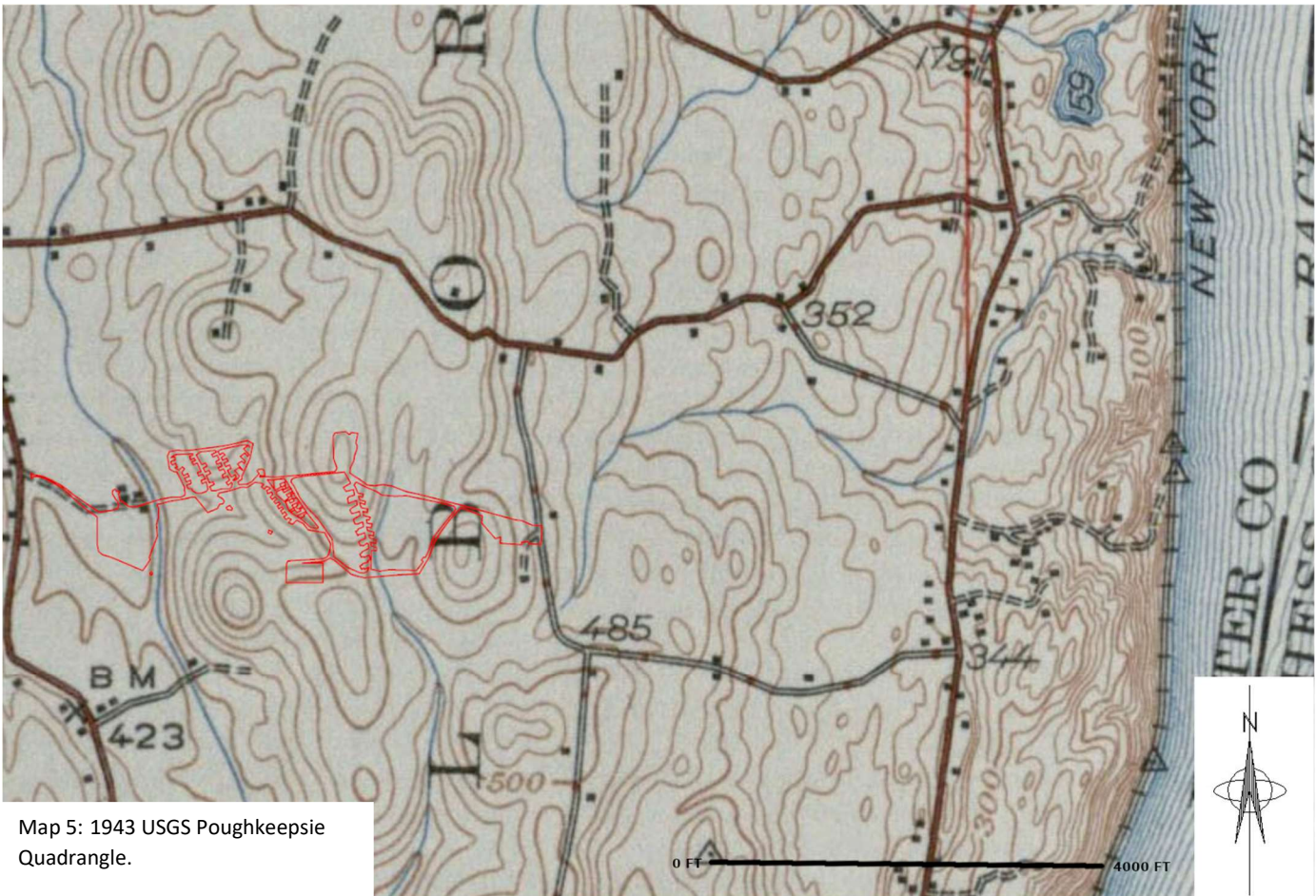


Map 2: The 1864 Lloyd Map.





Map 4: 1903 USGS
Poughkeepsie Quadrangle.



Map 5: 1943 USGS Poughkeepsie
Quadrangle.

FIGURES

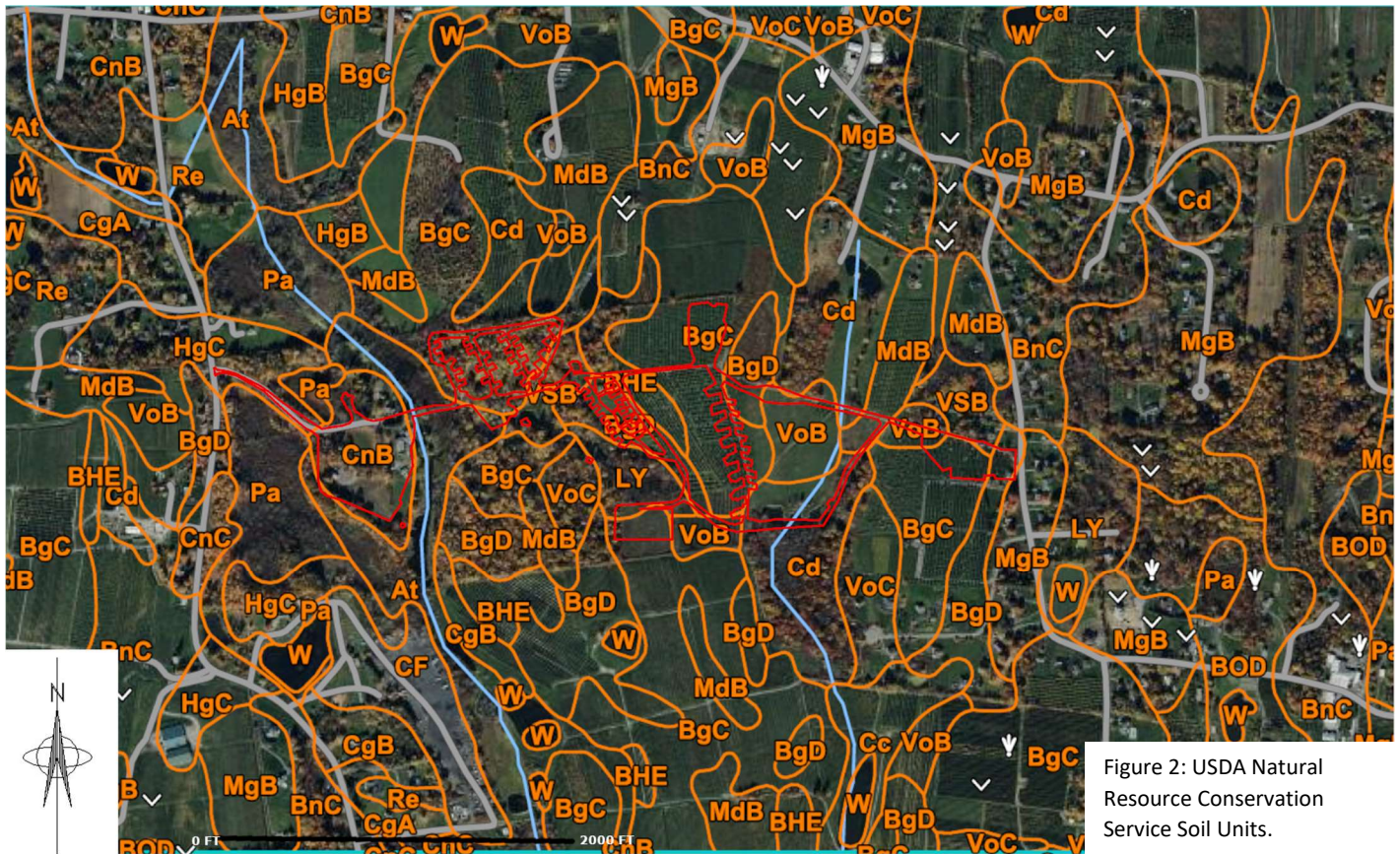


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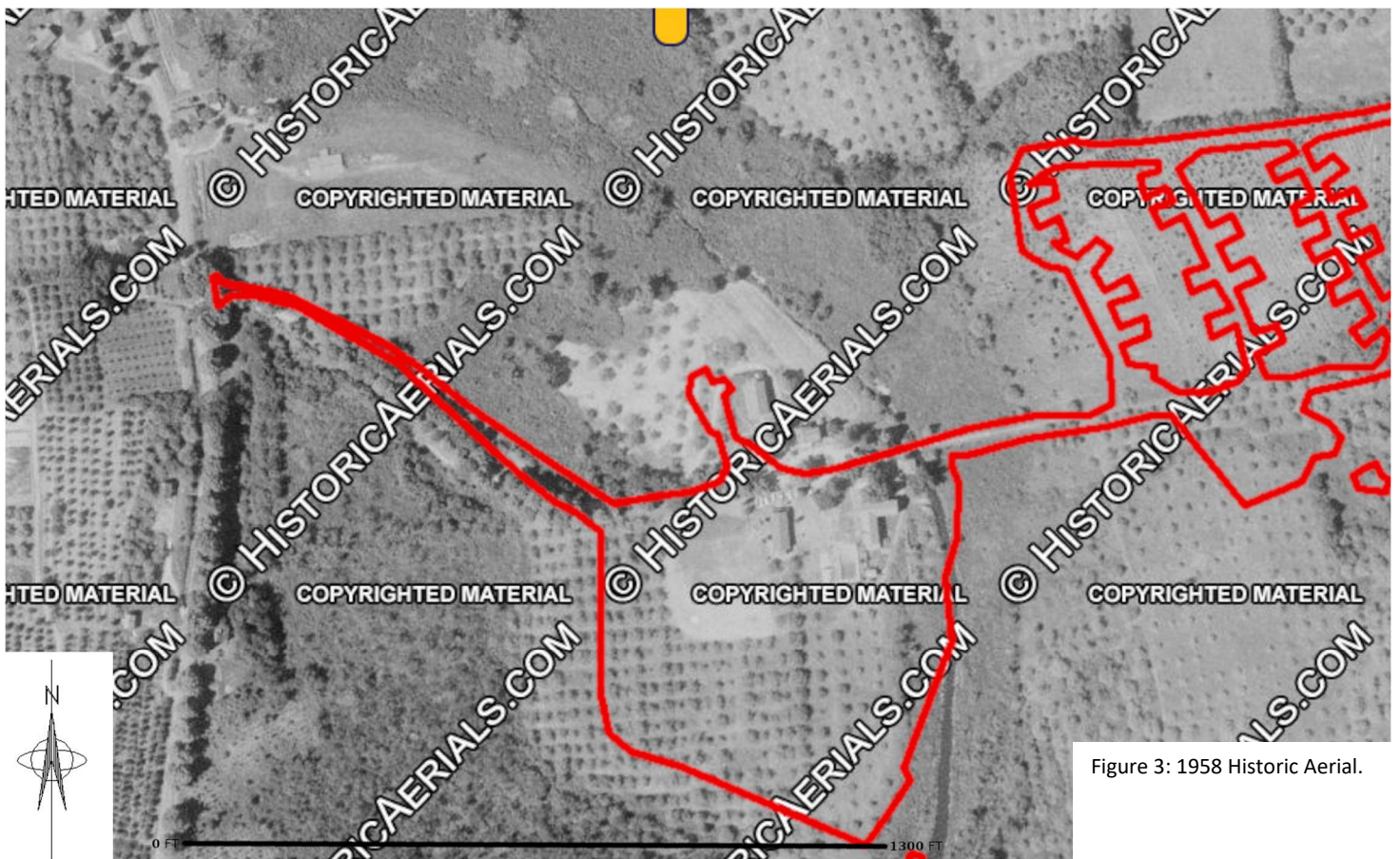
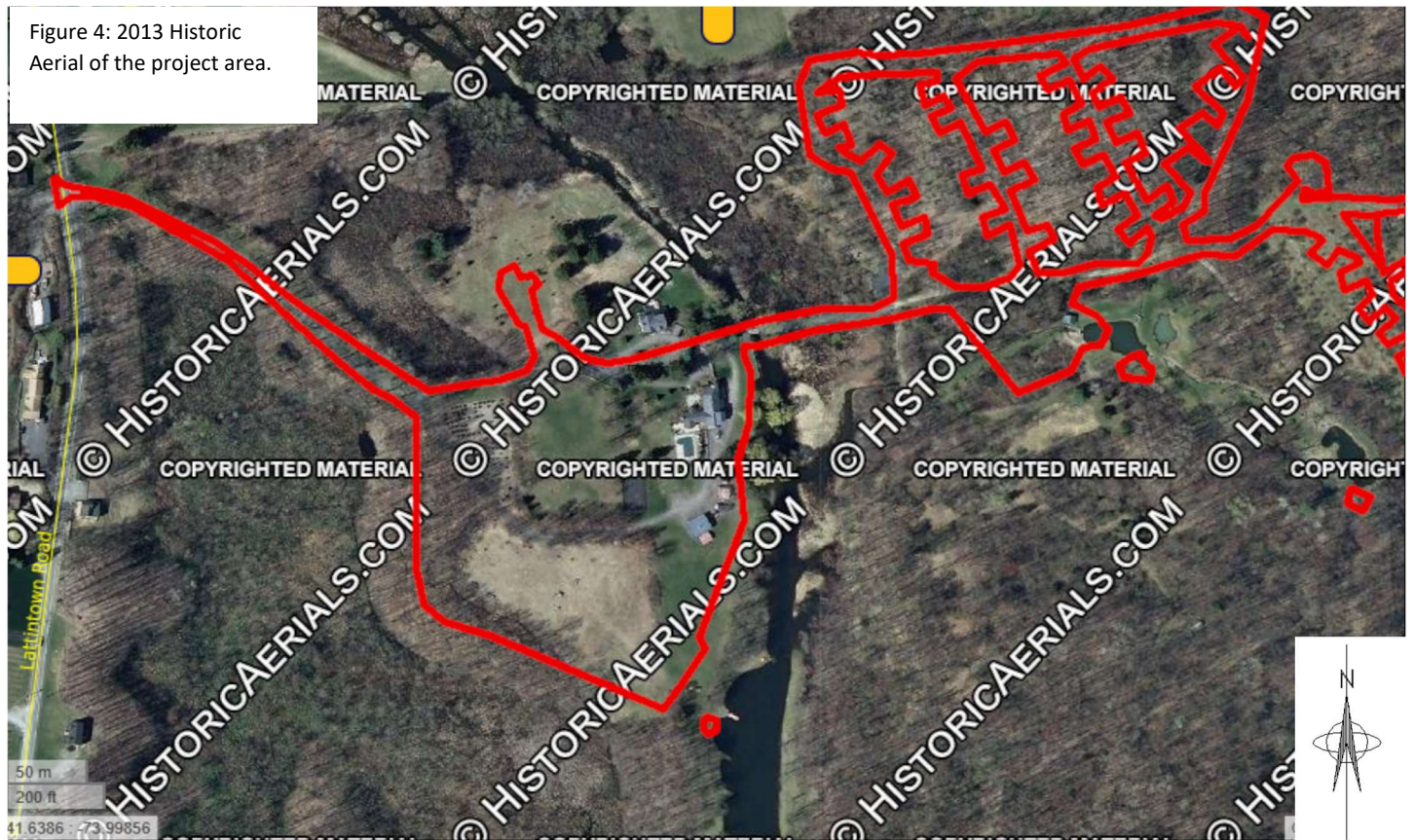


Figure 3: 1958 Historic Aerial.

Figure 4: 2013 Historic
Aerial of the project area.



PHOTOS



Photo 1: View to the east from the western entrance along an existing road.



Photo 2: View east along a fork in the road that will eventually lead to the main lodge on the right and the bridge to the orchards on the left.



Photo 3: First of two Kentucky log cabins.



Photo 4: View south from the cabin exemplifying the size of the swamp surrounding the peninsula.



Photo 5: View of the large bulldozed clearing in the southern portion of the peninsula.



Photo 6: View of the large bulldozed berm bordering the southern part of the clearing.



Photo 7: View of the lodge, cabana, and swimming pool. The rise in the hill indicates the septic.



Photo 8: View north along the existing basketball court.



Photo 9: Large dug-out depression, now a soccer field, location of the former dormitories, removed in 1988.

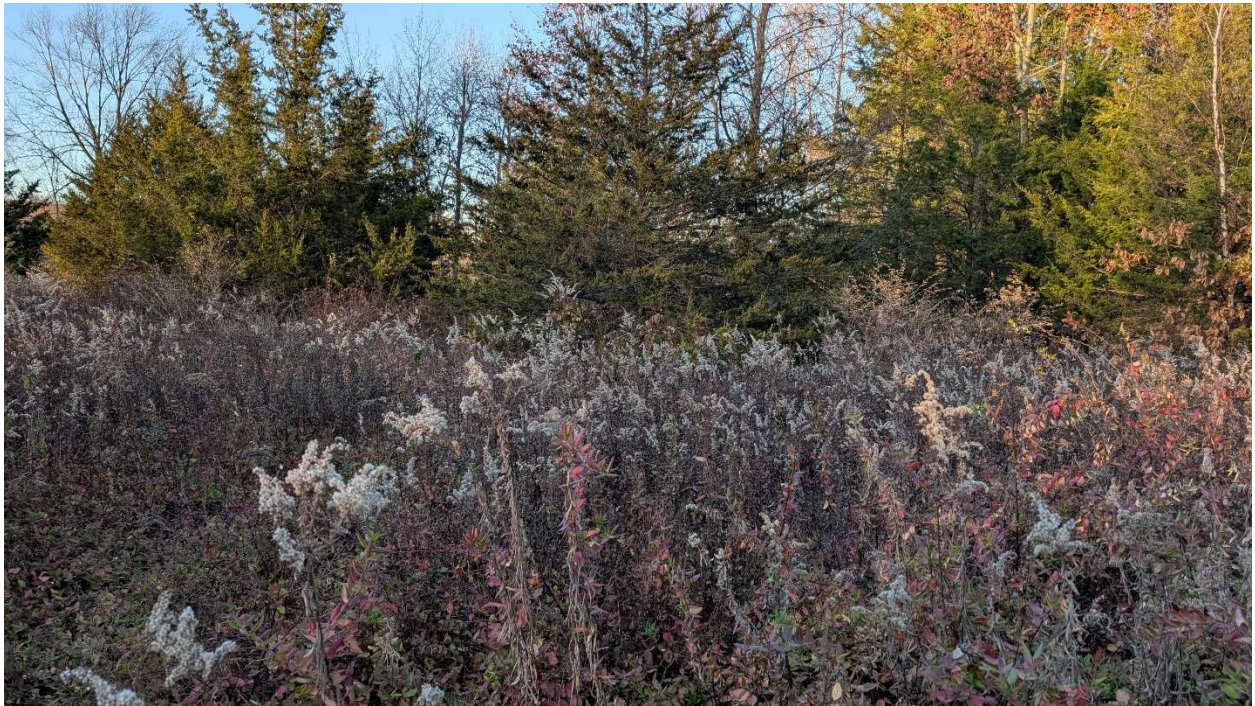


Photo 10: Disturbed soils where the former dining hall stood, removed in 1988.



Photo 11: Interior of loge. The original wooden beams and framing taken from barn durring the early portion of the 20th century.



Photo 12: The transition from Area A to Area B where the Lattintown Creek bisects the property.



Photo 13: Established gravel road running west to east in Area B.

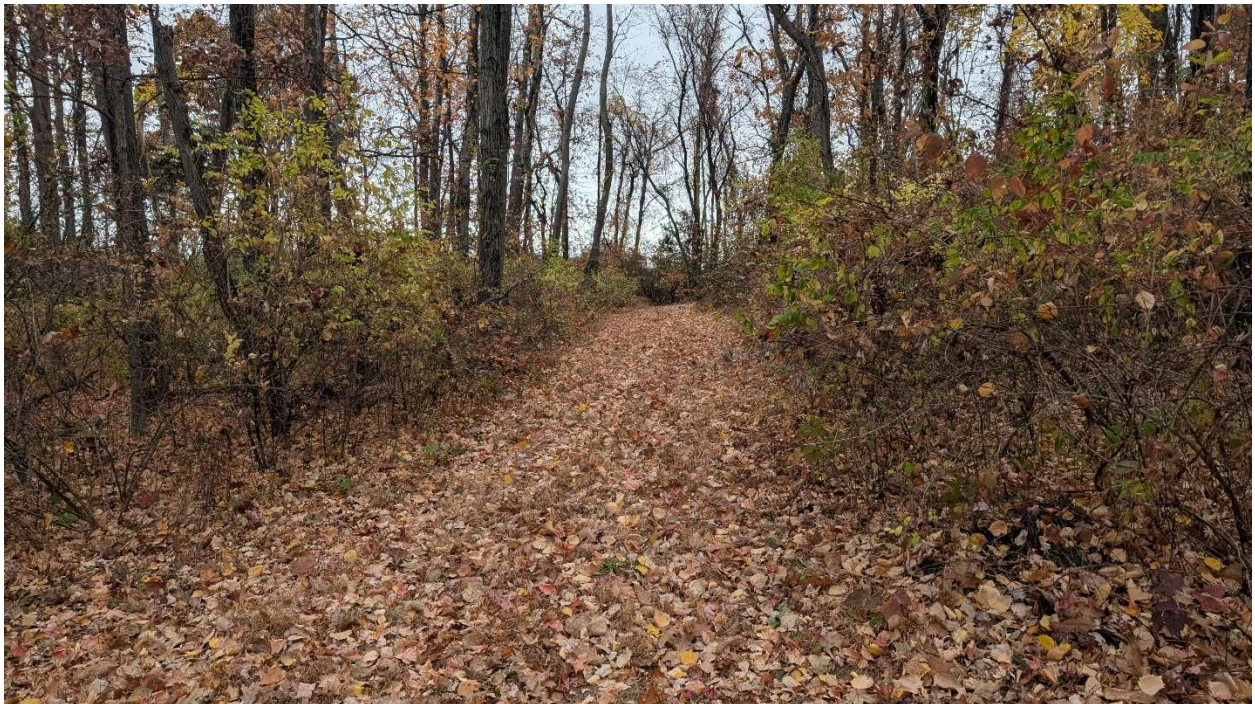


Photo 14 : View east along Road M in Area B.



Photo 15: View North along the ridge in Area C where the proposed restaurant will be constructed.



Photo 16: View South along the farm road where cabins will be built on either side. Area C.



Photo 17: View to the west across the gently sloped solar portion of Area C.



Photo 18: Jamie Meinsen, MA, RPA, completing STP 34 in Area C.



Photo 19: The established farm road in Area D, view west, and proposed staff housing will be located to the south.



Photo 20: View to the south west, from the east entrance, view along the proposed staff housing.

Appendix A: Complete Shovel Test Records

SHOVEL TEST RECORD FORM				
Project: MB Resort 2024				
Area A			DATE: 10/24-11/24	EXC. DL, KB, JM
ST #	DEPTH (cm)	SOILS	ARTIFACTS	NOTES
southern edge between berm and swamp1	0-8	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8- 18	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	2 0-12	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	12- 24	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	3 0-18	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	18-28	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	4 0-15	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	15-25	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	5 0_13	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	13-26	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6 0-8	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8- 24	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
confirm dis@ 100' 1_7	0-20	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	20-30	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	8 0-3	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	3- 15	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	9 0-4	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	4- 20	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
return to 50' from 9 10	0-14	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	14-24	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	11 0-15	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	15-27	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	

	12	0-12	yellowish brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end		12- 24	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	100'	13 gravel drive		NCM	
				NCM	
	14	0-15	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		15-27	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	15	0-13	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		13-25	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	16	0-6	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		6- 18	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	50'	17 0-15	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		15-25	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	18	0-25	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end		25-35	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	100'	19 gravel drive		NCM	
				NCM	
	20	0-17	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
			yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	21	0-14	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end			yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	100'	22 0-20	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
			yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
	23	0-14	yellow gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end of large parking are			yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
I town creek tr 1	24	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		8--24	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
	25	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		9--22	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	

26	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8--20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
27	0-5	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	5--18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
28	0-7	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	7--19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
29	road		NCM	
end of LTC tr 1			NCM	
LTC t2 2 30	0-15	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	15-25	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
31	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8 -22	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
32	0-14	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	14-24	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
33	0-12	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	12- 21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
34	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8- 20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
35	road debris		NCM	
end			NCM	
LTC tr 3 36	0-10	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end	10- 20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	bottle glass	
front yard spot tests 37	0-11	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	11- 26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
38	0-7	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	7- 19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
39	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	wine glass window glass	
	9--22	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	

	40	0-4	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end		4--16	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
old dorm @ 100'	41	0-30	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
				NCM	
	42	0-27	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
				NCM	
	43	0-31	mottled mix yellow extremely gravelly sand	1 white wear	0-25
end tr 1		10-40	sos	NCM	
	44	0-25	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
				NCM	
	45	0-28	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
				NCM	
	46	0-31	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
end tr 2				NCM	
	47	0-36	yellow extremely gravelly sand	NCM	
end of dorm				NCM	
septic dinning	48	0-4	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		4- hard packed gravel		NCM	
	49	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		9- 24	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
	50	0-12	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		12- 22	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
	51	disturbed		NCM	
				NCM	
	52	disturbed		NCM	
				NCM	
	53	disturbed		NCM	
				NCM	
	54	disturbed		NCM	

end of dining septic			NCM	
tennis court pine tree				
55	0-6	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6- 26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
56	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	9- 20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
57	0-22	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	22- 32	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
58	pit large and shed		NCM	
end			NCM	
59	0-6	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6- 20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
60	0-22	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	22-26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
61	dug out pits		NCM	
end			NCM	
62	0-5	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	5- 15	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
63	0-4	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end	4- 19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
64	0-3	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end of pine tennis	3- 16	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
front of cabin south	65	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM
	8- 26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
66	0-7	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	7- 23	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
67	0- 13	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
end	13- 27	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
Area B			DATE: 10/24-11/24	

ST #			NCM	
road m north cabins 1	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	9- 19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
2	0-11	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	11- 21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
3	0-4	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	4-rock impass	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
4	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8- 18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
5	0-6	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6- 25	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
6	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	9- 21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
road d cabins 7	0-13	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	13-23	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
8	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	8- 20	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
road c cabins 9	disturbed	irrigation tube and pit	NCM	
			NCM	
10	0-10	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	10- 21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
11	0-6	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6- 18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
West road m cabins 12	0-7	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	7- 19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
13	0-6	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	6--18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
14	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	Clay target pieces	

	8--19	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
15	0-9	brown gravelly silt loam	Clay target pieces and sg shells	
	9--21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
16	0-10	brown gravelly silt loam	sport clay	
	10--21	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
17	0-12	brown gravelly silt loam	sport clay	
	12- 25	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
tennis court18	0-5	brown gravelly silt loam	disturbed, bulldozed drainage	
	5--18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
19	0-35	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
		yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
20	0-8	brown gravelly silt loam	sport Clay, dreged stream	
	8--18	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
21	0-15	brown gravelly silt loam	sport clay	
	15-28	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
22	0-12	brown gravelly silt loam	sport clay	
	12--26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
23	0-16	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	16-26	yellowish brown gravelly loam	NCM	
24	0-29	brown gravelly silt loam	NCM	
	29- Rock	rock impass	NCM	
Area C			DATE: 10/24-11/24	
restaurant top of hill 1	0-20	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	20-30	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
2	0-11	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	11 -21	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
3	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	

	13-23	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
4	0-6	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	6- 16	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
5	0-4	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	4- 18	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
6	0-15	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	15-25	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
7	0-21	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	21-31	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
8	0-5	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	5- 15	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
9	0-7	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	7- 17	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
10	0-8	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	8- 18	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
11	0-4	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	4- 24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
12	0- 13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-23	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
13	0-9	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	9- 19	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
14	0-21	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	21-31	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
15	0-16	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	16-26	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
16	0-24	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	24-34	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	

17	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-23	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
18	0-18	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	18-28	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
19	0-5	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	5- 19	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
20	0-16	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	16-26	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
21	0-14	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	14-24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
22	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
23	0-15	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	15-25	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
24	0-17	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	17-27	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
West cabins 25	0-12	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	12- 23	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
26	0-8	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	8- 20	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
27	0-17	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	17-28	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
28	0-15	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	15-27	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
29	1-16	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	16-30	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
30	0-11	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	

	11 -rock impass	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
small East cabins 31	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
32	0-25	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	25-35	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
33	0-18	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
end of small e cabins	18-38	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
34	0-6	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	6- 16	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
35	0-5	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	5- 16	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
36	0-12	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	12-rock impass	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
37	0-4	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	4- 15	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
38	0- 13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-25	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
39	0-20	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	20-rock impass	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
40	0-14	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
end of large cabins	14-24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
Solar 41	0-15	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	15-34	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
42	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-36	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
43	0-30	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	30-45	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	

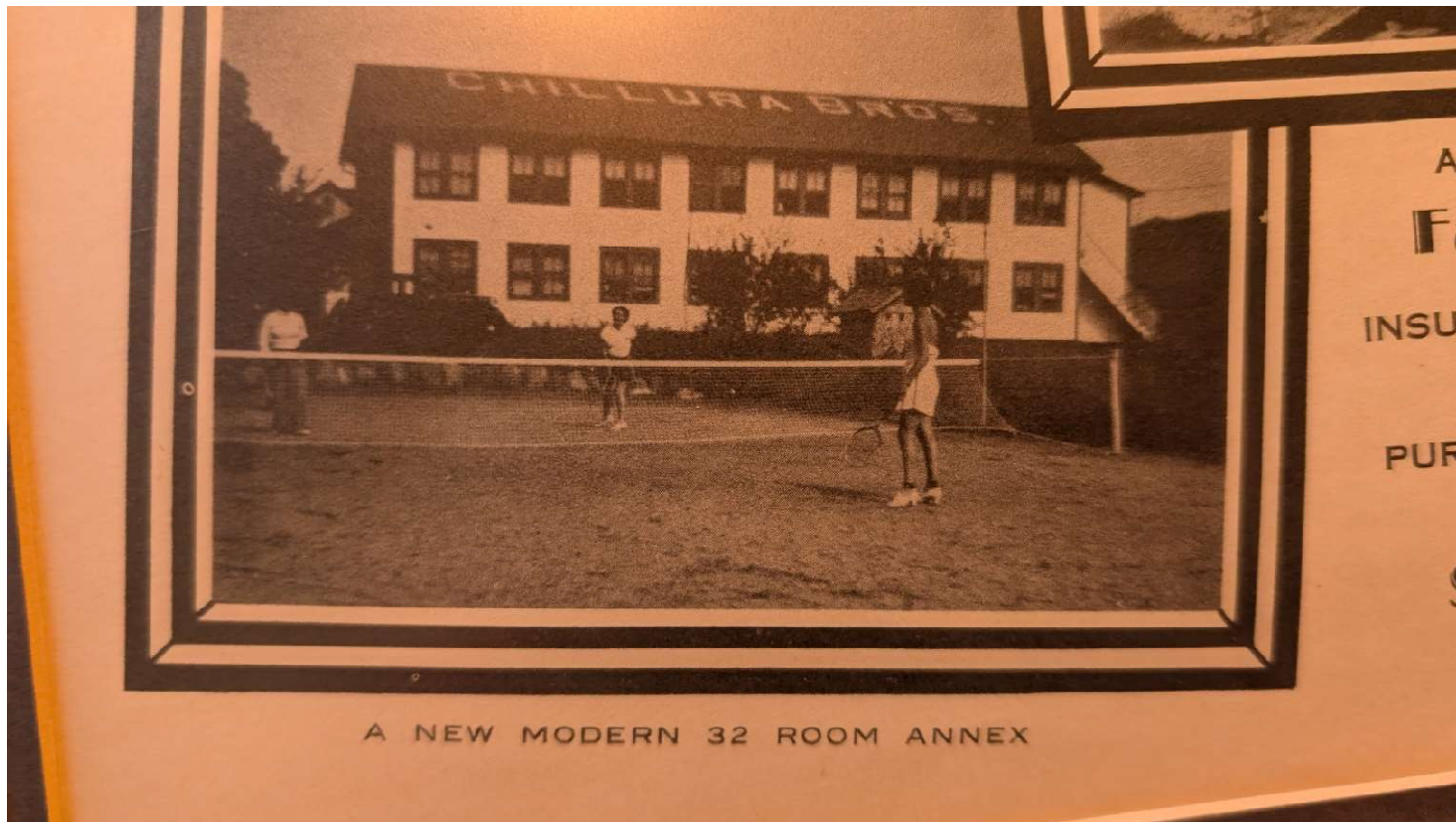
	44	0-36	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		Rock	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	45	0-29	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		29-30	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	46	0-30	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		30-40	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	47	0-34	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
End		34-44	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	48	0-32	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		32-42	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	49	0-37	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		37-47	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	50	0-14	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		14-27	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	51	0-17	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		17-31	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	52	0-10	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		10- 27	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	53	0-20	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		20-31	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	54	0-18	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
End		18-30	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	55	0-26	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		26-37	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	56	0-28	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
		28-40	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
	57	0-12	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	

	12 -24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
58	0-16	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	16-30	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
59	0-13	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	13-23	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
60	0-21	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	21-31	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
61	0-6	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
end	6- 15	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
Area D			DATE: 10/24-11/24	
road leg South 1	0-12	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	12- 24	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
2	0-11	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	11- 21	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
3	0-15	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	15- 25	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
4	0-9	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	9 -19	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
5	0-8	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	8- 20	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
6	0-12	Mottled yellow/brown clay	disturbed built up berm with clay and gravel	
	12- 22	gravel clay gravel brown		
7	0-16	Mottled yellow/brown clay	disturbed built up berm with clay and gravel	
	16-26	gravel clay gravel brown		
8	0-17	Mottled yellow/brown clay	disturbed built up berm with clay and gravel	
	17- 27	gravel clay gravel brown		

9	0-18	Mottled yellow/brown clay	disturbed built up berm with clay and gravel	
		gravel clay gravel brown		
10	0-22	Mottled yellow/brown clay	disturbed built up berm with clay and gravel	
end of road leg South	disturbed built up road			
Beginning of staff housing 11	0-17	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	17-27	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
12	0-19	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	19-29	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
13	0-10	gravelly silt loam brown	NCM	
	10 -20	gravelly silt loam yellowish brown	NCM	
14	Gravel parking		NCM	
			NCM	
15	Gravel parking		NCM	
			NCM	
16	Gravel parking		NCM	
End			NCM	

Appendix B: Photo review of 1945-1988 Chillura Brothers Villa Resort





A NEW MODERN 32 ROOM ANNEX



