

**PHASE IB
ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE**

**FDR LIBRARY AND MUSEUM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
HOME OF FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AND
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
PROPERTY
4079 ALBANY POST ROAD
TOWN OF HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**OPRHP # 09PR04334
HAA 4213-21**

Submitted to:

**CHA, LLP
III WINNERS CIRCLE
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12205**

Prepared by:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 09PR04334

Involved State and Federal Agencies: National Park Service (NPS), National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

Phase of Survey: Phase IB Field Reconnaissance

Location Information

Location: Approximately 12 acres (4.85 ha) on the site of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Presidential Library (NARA) and the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site (HOFR NHS)
4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park New York 12538
Minor Civil Division: Town of Hyde Park (MCD Number 02707)
County: Dutchess

Survey Area

Length: 700 meters (2,230 feet) at its greatest
Width: 160 meters (524 feet) at its greatest
Depth: Variable up to 12 feet (4 m)
Area of Potential Effect (APE): 3 acres (1.2 ha)
Number of Acres Surveyed. 3 acres (1.2 ha)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: 1980 Hyde Park, New York 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle

Archeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Tests: 46 on NARA property, 8 on NPS property, total of 54. All 50-cm square.

Results of Archeological Survey

Historic Site: New locus of the *Dumps near River Road and Duplex Site* (ASMIS Resource HOFR 000012.0000) (Four previous loci recorded).

Report Author: Matthew Kirk

Date of Report: November 2009

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3. A compilation of the previous archeology on the Bellefield property located immediately north of the library's land (NARA) taken from (PAL 2003:77). This map indicates that archeology has occurred for heating and cooling pipes along the parking lot and for the electrical lines along the Wallace Center that will be installed on NPS land as part of the library expansion project. There does not appear to have been previous archeology conducted at the cooling tower location, and it has since been disturbed by construction.

Appendix 1: Construction Plans

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PHASE IB FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

INTRODUCTION

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (HAA, Inc.) was retained by CHA, LLP to conduct an archaeological investigation of the proposed Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) Presidential Library and Museum project in the Town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. The FDR Library is located on the grounds of the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site. The library property is owned and administered by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), while the adjacent Home of FDR National Historic Site property is administered by the National Park Service (NPS). The FDR Library project consists of proposed upgrades to the existing water service and drainage system along the exterior of the library building. Additional improvements are proposed for the interior of the library building, which was constructed in 1939 and upgraded in 1971. The library is considered a contributing element to the National Historic Site, although technically it is not part of it. The library building is considered to be individually eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As the project is being conducted on National Archives and Records Administration and National Park Service property and will be utilizing federal funds, the archeological study is being conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The investigation will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The cultural resource survey conforms to the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* and to the New York State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (NYAC 1994 and SHPO 2005, respectively).

In June of 2009, HAA, Inc. completed a Phase IA Literature Review and Archeological Sensitivity Assessment of the proposed library project. The Phase IA had revealed that a number of archeological studies had been performed on the nearby Bellefield Mansion parcel immediately to the north, part of the NPS land, in advance of the Henry A. Wallace Visitors and Education Center. Several archeological features, deposits, and sites were located as part of the archeological studies. Due to the presence of these archeological resources, and since the library was located on the same property that was once part of FDR's home, archeological field reconnaissance in advance of the proposed library improvements was recommended. It was further recommended that similar archeological methods be employed as those from the Wallace Center.

The current field reconnaissance revealed that the landscape immediately surrounding the library has witnessed numerous changes and alterations. Also the frequent updates to the library's physical plant to meet changing demands of the staff and improvements to standards of the curational facility, as well as the constant battle with ground water around the foundation is evidenced in numerous utility trenches and other buried architectural features in the archeological excavations. Most of the excavations around the existing library documented extensive disturbance, and no further archeological work is recommended in these areas. Near the storm water outlet, a coal ash dump likely from the 20th century and related to the Roosevelt family occupation of the estate, was located. Nearby tests were able to confirm the eastern limits of the dump. It is recommended that rip-rap or other measures be taken to halt the erosion of the stream to protect the resource. During construction the dump should be fenced at the direction of an archeologist to prevent disturbance. Heavy machinery and other possible disturbances should be directed away from the resource. If the site can be avoided and protected during construction, no further archeological work is recommended. If the resource cannot be avoided, then Phase II/III archeological investigations should be conducted.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in the Town of Hyde Park, south of the village of Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York (Maps 1 and 2, Appendix 1). It is surrounded by the Home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site and includes approximately 12 acres. The FDR National Historic Site encompasses a total of 300 acres of land surrounding the library property. Ground disturbing activities on the library property will include the installation of approximately 485 linear feet (148 m) of 8-inch (20-cm) water line excavated to a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m); 1,010 linear feet (308 m) of 12-inch (30.5 cm) storm water drainage lines 4 to 12 feet (1.2 to 3.6 m) deep, and 1,095 linear feet (333 m) of 8-inch (20-cm) storm drains, also 4 to 12 feet (1.2 to 3.6 m) deep. Trenches for water lines for fire protection will be excavated around the north end of the library building and at the southwest corner of the building where the main portion of the library attaches to the southern wing. An electrical trench will be excavated around the west, north and east sides of the library and from the library to the exterior electric panel situated along the road east of the visitors center. On NPS property, areas of proposed ground disturbance include the installation of new cooling tower pipes which extend from the west side of the Wallace Center, south along the sidewalk and west along the edge of the parking lot, to the existing cooling towers on NPS property. Improvements to the storm sewer outlet located in the woods to the west of the library also are planned. Some of the lines will be placed beneath existing concrete sidewalks and other paved surfaces, as well as landscaped areas and gardens. Portions of the project area have been previously disturbed from the construction of the library and visitors center, installation of utilities, associated landscaping and previous archeological testing (Map 2). The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the project area that will be directly or indirectly altered by the proposed undertaking and the project's visual impacts. Ground disturbing activity is limited to approximately 3 acres (1.2 ha) mostly centered around the library (Figure 1).

Map 2 and Appendix 1 depicts the existing conditions immediately around the library. Map 3 details the archeological results. Map 4a depicts the proposed impacts to the landscape and exiting paths and road. Map 4b provides the proposed below ground impacts and trenches, relative to the archeological tests. Map 4c details the initial plans for the storm water outlet, although these are now subject to change based upon information from the NPS and the results of the archeological study.

The Home of Franklin Roosevelt Historic Site and the associated Presidential Library has expanded over the years from the initial donation. Roosevelt deeded the property consisting of the home, 33 acres surrounding it, and outbuildings to the United States in 1943. On November 21, 1945, the Secretary of the Interior accepted full title to the property, and Eleanor and her children waived their life interests to the property. Subsequent gifts and purchases of land adjoining the land set aside by FDR bring the total acreage of the National Historic Site to approximately 300 acres. The site is presently administered by the National Park Service whose mission is to maintain the site "in a condition as nearly as possible approximating the condition of the residence and grounds prevailing at the expiration of the life estate of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Master Plan 1977:3)."

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FDR HOME SITE AND LIBRARY

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library was the first Presidential Library to be established. It was conceived and built under President Roosevelt's direction between 1939 and 1940 on 16 acres of land in Hyde Park which was donated by the President and his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt decided that a separate facility was needed to house the historical papers, books and memorabilia he had accumulated during his lifetime of public service and private collecting, and essentially created an institution to preserve intact all his papers (www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu).

The library building is constructed of Hudson Valley fieldstone in imitation of the Dutch colonial style. A sketch made by Roosevelt dated April 12, 1937 shows the proposed building placed on the grounds very close to the site ultimately chosen and a ground plan roughly approximating the main block of the building. It was built with

privately donated funds at a cost of \$376,000, and turned over to the federal government on July 4, 1940 to be operated by the National Archives. It is the only Presidential Library that was used by a living President, and the study used by FDR is preserved within the library's museum. In planning for the library, FDR hoped that Mrs. Roosevelt's papers also would be housed within it. In 1942, he made a rough sketch of wings to be added on the north and south sides of the building should additional space be needed for her papers. The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Wings, essentially as FDR sketched, were added to the library in the 1971.

Roosevelt's actions served as a precedent and led to the passage of the Presidential Libraries Act in 1955, which regularized the procedures initialized by FDR for privately built and federally maintained libraries to preserve the papers of future presidents. Roosevelt hoped the library would become an important research center and would attract visitors to the museum (www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu). FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt are buried on the NPS property between Springwood and the Library in a small rose garden. The Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center was built in 2004 on the former Bellefield property, north of the FDR Library, with parking lots to the west of the visitor's center.

LIBRARY AND ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT

During the course of the archeological investigation, the author was provided access to the site manager's files to review as-built and planned drawings for both the library and the Wallace Center. Among the items were duplicates of original blue print plans for the library by architect W.G. Noll of the Federal Work Agency, dated 1939. Later plans also include architect Howard Battin's rendering of the existing conditions in 1964, with revisions in 1967. A separate set of drawings by Battin was dated 1969, likely in preparation for the construction of the library additions in 1971. More recent architectural drawings included as-built conditions following upgrades to the library in 2002, and plans (along with several revisions) for the Wallace Center dated 2004, by the architectural firm R.M. Kliment and Frances Halsband.

These plans and drawing provided valuable information concerning the evolution of both the library building and its associated landscape. Rather than being a static landscape unchanged since FDR's time, the library and its ground have been updated and revised numerous times in the past 70 years. In particular, the approaches to the library for both vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic have frequently changed as the number of visitors to the estate and library has increased over the years. The alterations to the library and improvements to its physical plant have resulted in disturbances immediately around the perimeter of the building. Other disturbances have resulted from the creation of driveways, parking areas, foot paths and sidewalks and their subsequent removal and replacement. The disturbance and changes to library and its associated landscape as gleaned from the historical drawings are detailed below

Significant portions of the areas surrounding the library have been disturbed from the construction of the library itself, which features a basement and sub-basement (12 feet [4 m] below the modern surface) in portions of the building (Figure 2.) The well-landscaped yard surrounded the building disguises numerous buried utilities including electric, natural gas, water, sewerage (and abandoned septic tanks and septic fields), drainage pipes, sprinkler system, telecommunications, and cooling and heating pipes.

The library was constructed in several stages. The original building, constructed in 1939 under the direction of FDR from his own conceptual designs, featured what is now the central portion of the building. The two-story, stone and frame building was U-shaped with a courtyard surrounded by porticos. The style is derived from vernacular Hudson Valley Dutch houses with steeply pitched roofs and small dormers.

The building was surrounded by flag stone walkways. To the rear of the building (west) was a small (one-story) stone gate house, later rebuilt and/or repurposed as a pump house. A sunken garden or "court" (as referenced on the original site plans) was situated on the south side of the building, which was accessible through a series of stone stairs. The sunken garden, about 10 feet (3 m) below the current ground surface, appears to have provided

natural light to the basement level as well as easier access from the exterior. A large portion of the garden was removed upon the construction of the library wings. The original parking area for the library on the north side of the building was significantly larger than it is today and was paved to within 40 feet of the north side of the main portion of the library, covering a large portion of what is today the front lawn of the building. The parking area articulated with the front doors of the library via a paved driveway with a cul de sac at the main entrance. A private drive and parking area was located on the southwest side of the building providing FDR access to the library from the main house in the last years of his life. At some point early in the history of the library, the private drive and cul de sac were removed and replaced with sidewalks and walking paths.

By 1964, a cooling tower had been erected on the southwest corner of the main library building. This was subsequently removed and the concrete pad upon which it was built was left in place until the construction of the north and south wings several years later. Several new walking paths were proposed around the gate house in the rear of the library. In the 1967 drawings, the gate house was labeled as pump house, suggesting that buried water lines had also been installed in the area to assist in diverting water from around the foundation of the library. Water appears to have a constant problem for the foundation since construction. The pump house was enlarged from its original square shape to one with a rectangular plan.

In 1971, two wings were added to the north and south ends of the original library. Each addition was approximately 80 by 40 feet in size (24 m by 12 m). New walkways and alterations to the northern parking area were also affected by the construction of the additions. It appears from the drawings that the parking area to the north of the library was altered several times between 1971 and 2004 when the Wallace Center was constructed. Other significant alterations include the construction of a buried utility vault off the northwest corner of the original library building. A monument/sculpture garden was also added to the southwest portion of the building just off the south wing. An access road was eventually built between the pump house and the northern addition to provide service entrances to the library. The sidewalks on the northeast side of the library following an angular plan based on right angles, were removed and replaced with a curved sidewalk that articulates with the nearby employees' parking lot and the main sidewalk on the front of the building.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEYS AND SITES

According to OPRHP files, eight separate cultural resource surveys have been conducted within or adjacent to the FDR National Historic Site (NHS) property. An Archeological Overview Assessment (AOA) obtained from the National Park Service summarizes all of the known archeological sites and previous surveys conducted on the NPS property. The report was written by Christopher Lindner, PhD., compiled and edited by PAL and the NPS (PAL 2008). Due to the poor level of record-keeping, there is no information for some of the surveys conducted on the property. According to Lindner (PAL 2008) and Leslie Mead (NPS 2001), there have been over 17 surveys that have been reported in and around the FDR National Historic Site property. Of these 17 surveys, it appears that up to five have been conducted on the Bellefield property, just north of the library property. Two of these surveys are of interest to the current study: Linck's 1984 survey and Mead and Penalva's 2000 survey (Figure 3).

Diane Lee Rhodes (1986), with the NPS Service Center in Denver, Colorado, completed archeological investigations for the Proposed Parking Lot Expansion at the Home of FDR NHS in ELRO Package 104 in 1986. Rhodes independently contracted with the NPS to write the reports for fieldwork conducted from 1983-1984 by principal investigator Dana C. Linck. Linck's work was prompted by the NPS plan to have a shuttle bus provide transportation to the park at Eleanor Roosevelt's Valkill estate (ELRO) and to the Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site (VAMA). The NPS planned to have a passenger loading area at the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt. To provide additional parking associated with the shuttle bus, the existing parking lot was to expand to the north into the Bellefield parcel in an area that contained a recent community garden and a service road. This archeological survey served as the basis for much of the later archeology associated with the Wallace Center.

Three archeological testing programs were conducted at Linck's direction. The first involved an intensive surface collection near the existing plots of the community garden followed by the excavation of 55 one-foot diameter shovel test pits (STPs) at 30-foot intervals. Several transects of these tests were located on the southern boundary of the Bellefield property immediately adjacent to the current library study. A small scatter of artifacts was located across the project area that could be divided into two principal loci.

The artifacts included pearlware, transfer-printed whiteware, a fieldstone concentration, creamware, delft, black-glazed buff earthenware and a wrought nail. The conclusions drawn by Rhodes discount the artifacts recovered due to their disturbance by tillage, the probable importation of artifacts with manure and old topsoils, and Linck's selective sampling (PAL 2008:80). One of the loci in the south-central portion of the project area contained 18th-century creamware, it was later identified part of the Bellefield Mansion Complex HOFR 1, ASMIS # HOFR1.008.

In July of 2000, Leslie A. Mead and Maria Schleidt Penalva from NECRC conducted a Phase I archeological survey on the Bellefield property in advance of the Wallace Center (NPS 2000). Mead and Penalva utilized Linck's earlier work, and tested those areas not previously investigated but likely to be impacted by the proposed construction.

A total of 116 shovel test pits were excavated based partly on the grid established by Linck. The tests were 50-cm squares, instead of the one-foot diameter holes used by Linck. These tests partly overlapped near the boundary of the library parcel, but also extended further to the east. As a result of the tests, the ceramic scatter appears to have increased in size, principally to the east.

Although a Phase II study was conducted on the Bellefield property for the Wallace Center by NECRC archeologists Andrea G. Clark and Kelly M. Admirand during the summer of 2001, no additional archeological investigation took place on the ceramic scatter (NPS 2001 and 2004). This locus is now believed to be largely destroyed by the Wallace Center.

Virtually the entire APE for the proposed library project on the NPS land to the north has been previously tested for the Wallace Center and the earlier bus parking area expansion. These include the lines that will connect to the existing cooling towers on the west side of the existing parking lot as well as most of the electrical lines that will connect to the current above-ground transformers near the southeast corner of the visitors center. No previous archeological study has occurred at the storm water outlet west of the main house.

The current archeological study focused on areas not previously tested. The methodology of utilizing 50-cm squares on a 10-meter grid followed the methodology of the Mead and Penalva study, but the tests were not placed on the same grid since many of the impacts fall between the grid lines.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The archeological testing for the proposed library improvement project occurred on two separate days, October 9 and October 13, 2009, and again on November 6, 2009. The field crew consists of John Ham, Steve Reister, Erica Stupp, John Wilkinson, and Shannon Wright. Matthew Kirk was the Project Director, Principal Investigator, and author of the report. The laboratory work was undertaken by Shannon Wright and Neni Isaac under the direction of Jessica Reed. Eric Braymer and Eric Fenske composed the project maps. Matthew Kirk was the GPS operator.

Archeological Field Methods

Since many of the proposed impacts were fairly localized in extent and, due to the large number of existing landscape features, an overarching grid was not employed. Rather, tests were placed in areas of proposed impacts

and spaced at 10-meter intervals utilizing a long tape. Often tests were moved slightly to avoid trees, sidewalks, buried utilities, and other surface and subsurface obstructions (Maps 3 and 4).

Each test was 50-cm square, and all of the excavated soils were passed through quarter-inch mesh screening to search for buried artifacts. The tests were excavated according to stratigraphic levels. These levels were recorded according to depth, soil composition, and Munsell color, as well as the artifacts associated with each level.

Recovered artifacts were bagged according to the stratigraphic levels from which they were obtained. The bags were tracked in the field and through the lab according to a bag number assigned to each as tracked through a bag list. The bags were brought to laboratory following the completion of the fieldwork.

The shovel tests were numbered according to their location. Tests on the library property were numbered 101 through 142. Those tests excavated on NPS property were numbered 201 to 205. The shovel test locations were surveyed with a Trimble Geo Pathfinder Pro XH, and the data was post-processed to create sub-meter accuracy for the data points collected.

Laboratory Methods

Artifact analysis was completed at the Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. Laboratory in Troy, New York. Shovel Test Records were transcribed into a Microsoft *Access* database and are presented in Appendix 2. Cultural materials were identified by provenience, and counted or weighed. The Artifact Inventory is presented in Appendix 3.

National Park Service Property Results

Since the majority of the impacts on the NPS land have either been previously tested or will occur at or near the location of existing structures such as the cooling towers (Photo 1) and Wallace Center, only five tests were excavated on NPS property. Test 201 was excavated between the existing above-ground electrical transformer and the southeast corner of the Wallace Center. Earlier construction plans indicated that a buried electrical line would be needed in the area. The most current plans now indicate the buried electrical line will end at the transformer. The test, like many along the northern portion of the library property (as will be discussed), encountered very compacted soils likely from the construction of the Wallace Center and the previous use of the area as a paved parking lot. The test was only excavated 36 cm below the surface before being terminated. No artifacts were located in the test. Since the impacts to this area occur where previous archeology has been conducted and the buried electrical line will not extend as far at the location of the shovel test, no further archeological work is recommended in this area of the NPS land.

The proposed drainage area is located on NPS land down slope of the library approximately 200 meters (656 feet) to the west (Map 4c). A series of older drainage outlets have been built in the same location over the years (Photo 2). The outlet receives water pumped from the pump house at the rear of the library from around the foundation and issues it into a small stream that flows westward to the Hudson River. The project plans include using stone rip-rap about 1.5 feet deep to stabilize the eroding bank along the stream immediately downs stream of the outlet. A settling pool will slow the flow of the water which will then proceed through an eight-inch, 17-foot long pipe. In all the impacts will be approximately 37 feet (11 m) long by 12.5 feet (4 m) wide in this area.

Standing water was noted immediately above (east) of the existing outlet. Much of the area has been disturbed by the construction of two separate drain pipes (one of which is no longer functional). Four tests were excavated on the level portions of the stream around the existing drain outlet. Final construction plans were not available to the archeologists at the time of the excavations. The placement of the shovel tests were aided by the NPS Chief of Area Services, Henry Van Brookhoven. According to Mr. Van Brookhoven since the trees in the area are considered to be an important component of the historic character of the area as they were part of planting

directed by FDR, all the impacts would be limited to within the stream bank. This would limit potential damage to the surrounding vegetation.

Prior to excavating the shovel tests, the exposed and eroding shore line was intensively surveyed for potential artifacts or features. No artifacts were observed in the soils; however, a deposit of coal ash was noted along the edge of the stream about 8.5 meters (28 feet) downstream of the outlet. No artifacts were observed in the coal ash, and no tests were conducted in this area as it appeared to be outside of the area of potential effects. The coal ash pile was about 6 meters (19.6 ft) long by about 3 meter (10 ft) wide (Photo 3).

Tests 202 to 205 were excavated on both sides of the outlet. Test 202 and 203 were excavated on the south side of the stream. Test 202 evidenced three stratigraphic levels. A topsoil fill about 11 cm deep with a fragment of vessel glass and window glass. Level 2 appeared to be buried topsoil with two very small fragments of ceramics, a fragment of blue transfer-printed whiteware and an undecorated piece of "hotel china." No artifacts were found in the undisturbed subsoil. The ceramics in Level 2 were likely the results of downwash from deposits located upstream.

Test 203 evidenced two levels of disturbed soils to a depth of about 40 cm, but reached undisturbed subsoil at a depth of about 48 cm below the surface. No artifacts were encountered. On the opposite side of the outlet, test 204 evidenced two levels of fill over undisturbed subsoil. No artifacts were located in this test. Test 205 appears to have been excavated partially within the trench for the outlet pipe. The test was excavated until 55 cm below the surface through heavily mottled soils. At 55 cm the soil became very compacted and the excavation terminated to avoid damaging the drain pipe. No other tests were excavated to the west due to the slope of the stream bank.

To assist in determining the limits of the coal ash dump three additional tests were excavated to the east, along the edge of the stream bank on November 6, 2009. Test 207 encountered a large mass of roots from the nearby tree. In order to protect the tree, considered a cultural resource in its own right, the excavation was terminated at a depth of 20 cm. No coal ash or other materials were located in the excavation. As a result, Test 208 was excavated 1 meter to the west. Although more tree roots were encountered in the eastern half of the unit, the western half could be excavated to a depth of 56 cm below the current ground surface. The test did not encounter any coal ash or other artifacts. The test terminated in a gray silt that appeared to be glacial lake deposits, overtop of a layer of colluvium of silt and gravel.

Test 206 was excavated immediately adjacent to the east side of the coal ash dump. A few fragments of clinker were noted but no coal ash or other cultural material was located in this test. The test was excavated to a depth of 63 cm below the surface into a sterile subsoil of compact clayey silt, likely glacial lake deposits.

The coal ash dump deposit is part of a series of dumps noted in this area, called Dumps along River Road and the Duplex (ASMIS 00012.0001-4). Four separate loci have been identified to date, not including the current dump. There is no evidence that any of the dumps have been archeologically investigated, although there is evidence of looting occurring at some of the locations (PAL 2008: 53 and 60, Appendix B). The sites appear to have been found by park staff and reported in two separate reports by Dick Hsu (1973) and in Linda Towle, Dick Hsu, and Gerald Kelso (1990). These reports primarily deal with issues at the Duplex site and Bellefield property to the north and east. There has been no systematic effort to record all of the dumps in this area, and there is likely more to be discovered. On the Roosevelt and nearby Bellefield properties there have been other dump sites recorded including the Kirchner dump (ASMIS Resource HOFR 00010.000, Pump House Road (ASMIS Resources HOFR 00015.000), Bellefield Dump (ASMIS Resource HOFR 00002.003). None of these sites appear to have been recorded as an archeological site in the OPRHP site files, but are listed on the National Park Service's Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) as an archeological resource (as found in PAL 2008). A NYSOPRHP archeological site for the Dumps along River Road and the Duplex as been included in Appendix 4).

NARA Property Results

The shovel tests were excavated on the north, east, west, and south sides of the library building (Map 4a). The parking areas and areas of existing sidewalks were not tested. A cluster of seven tests were excavated on the north side of the employee parking area on the north side of the library just inside of the NARA property line within a narrow strip of lawn. Here, a buried electrical line connecting to the Wallace Center above-ground transformer is planned.

The first four tests (101-104) were excavated between 30 and 60 cm in depth, but were terminated in very compacted soils with a high gravel and rock content (Photo 4). Test 105 reached undisturbed subsoil at a depth of 40 cm. Two other tests (121 and 122), excavated on the east side of the sidewalk in the area of a proposed buried electrical line also encountered compacted soils. Test 122 was able to reach undisturbed subsoil at a depth of 57 cm.

A small scatter of artifacts was located in the first four tests. All of the artifacts were located in fill soils above the compacted soil that was likely the base of the paved parking area. In test 101, a glass white button was recovered from Level 2. In test 102, artifacts were recovered in Level 1 (white-bodied ceramic sherd) and Level 3 (decal porcelain rim sherd and pipe stem fragment). Two fragments of colorless vessel glass were recovered from Level 2 of tests 103 and 104 (Table 1).

Table 1. Artifacts Recovered from the Proposed Library Improvements Shovel Testing Program.

Test	Level	Artifacts	Stratigraphic Interpretation
101	1	Glass button	Fill
102	1	White-bodied sherd (2)	Fill
	3	Porcelain sherd, pipe stem	Fill
103	2	Vessel glass	Fill
104	2	Vessel glass (2)	Fill
111	1	Ceramic tile, copper rod (2), iron nail	Fill
113	2	Creamware (2), pearlware (2), 1950s penny, earthenware	Fill
114	2	Porcelain fragment	Fill
	3	Lamp chimney glass fragment	Fill
115	2	Whiteware sherd, ceramic tile	Utility Trench
116	2	White-bodied sherd	Fill
118	2	Vessel glass	Fill
122	2	Vessel glass (2)	Fill
129	1	Ceramic tile, vessel glass, window glass, wire nail	Utility Trench
133	2	Ceramic tile (4), wire nail (3)	Rodent Burrow
135	1	Cut nail	Topsoil
141	2	Window glass (2), tile ceramic	Fill
142	2	Ceramic tile (9), iron hardware, wire nail (7)	Fill
145	2	Whiteware (3)	
	3	Vessel glass	
202	1	Vessel glass, window glass	Topsoil/Fill
202	2	Transfer-printed whiteware, porcelain	Buried Topsoil

According to the as-built and construction plan in file at the library, this area was once part of the library parking area and/or access roads. The compacted, stony soils witnessed in many of the tests was likely the prepared soil base upon which crushed stone was placed and asphalt paving laid over top. The paving and crushed stone was subsequently removed and new topsoil in the form of fill was brought in to create the grassy median and lawn that now exists in the northern portion of the library parking area.

A second cluster of tests was excavated off of the northeast corner of the library in the front lawn (Photo 5). New water lines for fire suppression, a storm water drainage system, and heating and cooling pipes are proposed in this area. Currently, this portion of the project area is criss-crossed with existing buried utilities including water lines, sewer lines, cable and telephone lines, and electrical lines for lighting along with associated concrete vaults. Also, according to the as-built plans this area in the northeast corner of the library was originally the visitor's parking area. The parking area was subsequently removed and several manifestations of pedestrian trails were built and removed over time.

Tests in this area included 106 to 110, 116, 118, and 119. Of these tests 106 to 109 appear to be along the same alignment of the former access road, as evidenced by a row of mature trees to the east (Photo 5). All of these tests terminated onto compacted soil and gravel that appeared to be a road surface located 17 to 33 cm below the ground surface. None of these tests located artifacts. Similarly, test 110 was terminated at 50 cm in fill with a large rock obstruction. Test 116 and 118 ended at about 60 cm due to compacted soil. Test 199 stopped on top of asphalt that appeared to be part of a former sidewalk.

To the east of the library a transect of tests was excavated between two parallel sidewalks (Photo 6). Included in the transect were Tests 111 to 115, 117 and 120. Test 111 may have been excavated in an old utility trench as a single layer of soil was encountered to 66 cm. The test was terminated at very compacted soils which could not be penetrated by hand. Test 112 appears to have been located on top of a former sidewalk as it terminated on a compacted level of gravel and sand at 19 cm.

Test 113 evidenced three stratigraphic levels, a fill topsoil devoid of artifacts, a second fill level with a scatter of historic material, and a sterile subsoil. The second fill level had a small assemblage of two small fragments of creamware, two pearlware fragments that include a base sherd with an impressed mark "...shire" likely for the place of manufacture: Staffordshire, England which was the center of British ceramic production. In the same stratigraphic level was a brick fragment and a circa 2000 US penny. The undisturbed subsoil was found at 45 cm below the surface.

To confirm that the material was recovered from a disturbed context four additional shovel tests (143-146) were excavated at the cardinal directions at 2.5 meters from Test 113 (Photo 6). Tests 143 encounter a buried utility trench as demarked by a caution tape found at a depth of 38 cm below the surface. This may be buried cable and telecommunication cables. Test 144 also encountered a utility trench in the northern half of the test. In the southern half, the three strata were encountered. The upper stratum appeared to be modern topsoil, the middle strata fill deposits, and immediately below appeared to be undisturbed sterile subsoil with glacial silt and gravel (40 cm below surface). The utility trench cut through all three strata suggesting it was of very recent origin. The trench fill was a uniform sand and silt, with gravel fill, likely brought in from off the property.

Tests 146 and 145 terminated in impenetrable fill at over 60 cm in depth. Test 145 was encountering plastic at a depth of 60 cm. It terminated in a very compacted level of fill with large rocks and gravel. Test 146 encountered a large chunk of concrete that appeared to be part of the fill.

The creamware and pearlware appear to have been part of a fill deposit. Similar scatters of late 18th and early 19th-century material were located on the nearby Bellefield property for archeology of the Wallace Center by Linck in 1983 and later Mead and Penalva (NPS 2000). This suggests that soils from other parts of the property may have been brought to the library over the course of the past 70 years. The confirmation tests indicate the area has been extensively disturbed with buried utilities. But the test also indicated that intact soil strata should have been found at a depth of less than 40 cm below the current surface where sterile subsoil was discovered in Test 144.

Approximately 10 meters to the south, Test 114 encountered compact fill and gravel soils to a depth of 70 cm. A small fragment of 20th-century "hotel china" was located in Level 2. Test 115, further south, also evidenced a small assemblage of material in Level 2, fill soils. A fragment of red ceramic tile and a small sherd of whiteware

were recovered. The red ceramic tile was frequently found in disturbed soils around the library. The tiles were likely part of a drainage system that was built and replaced after the construction of the new library wings were added in 1971. A small sample of the tile was taken when encountered the remaining testing. Only those with diagnostic elements were retained and kept as part of the artifact collection.

Test 115 was terminated when a PVC pipe was discovered at 53 cm below the surface. Tests 117 and 120 both appeared to have been excavated into sterile subsoil. Unfortunately, the excavation level form for test 120 was misplaced. But the excavator, reported that subsoil was encountered at about 40 cm below the surface, similar to that found in test 117. Neither test encountered cultural material.

Along the northwest side of the library two lines of tests were excavated along the NARA/NPS property line and near the pump house. The tests in this area included 123 to 129. The transect included tests 123-129. With the exception of test 129, which terminated when a buried utility tape was discovered at 42 cm below the ground surface, all of the test stopped at asphalt, a road surface or very compacted soils. This area was once part of a larger parking lot before the 1971 expansion of the library.

Immediately west of the library another transect of tests was excavated in the area of proposed storm water drains and heating and cooling pipes (Photo 7). In this area the property line coincides with a former sheep fence that was once part of the FDR estate (Photo 8). The tests were placed between the fence line and a mature stand of trees. The vicinity of test 130 is riddled with buried utilities that extend to the north and west and enter the library through a buried vault that was constructed along the western portion of the original library's wall. Test 130 evidence three distinct levels of modern fill and terminated at a buried plastic tarp that could not be penetrated. Approximately 10 meter to the south, test 131 terminated when the excavator suspected they were in a utility trench, as judged by the mottled soils and loose fill. Similarly test 132 was terminated at 42 cm when a buried PVC utility pipe was encountered. Test 133 was excavated to 94 cm in depth. It appears the test was excavated in a rodent burrow which had been the subject of repeated subsidences. The burrow was filled with several layers of soil throughout the years. The soils were very loose and filled with modern trash and debris.

The southwest side of the building, near the current sculpture garden, appears to have been less disturbed than other areas around the library. Test 134 to 138 all ended in natural subsoil at a depth of about 30 to 50 cm (Photo 9). Only one of the tests located an artifact. A cut iron nail was located in Level 1 of test 135.

A single transect was excavated along the southern side of the library, where new storm water drains are proposed. This portion of the project area has been previously disturbed by buried water lines, electrical lines, and an abandoned septic system. Three tests were excavated between the utilities that could be detected on the surface. However, test 139 was terminated when a utility caution tape was uncovered at 39 cm. Test 140 was terminated on a large rock in what was likely subsoil.

A short transect of tests were excavated along the southeast part of the library, in what was once part of the sunken court or garden (Photo 10). Tests 141 and 142 did not encountered subsoil, as it was likely fill brought in later to level out the former sunken garden. The proposed impacts to the area include a new storm water drain and the replacement of drains around the perimeter of the foundation.

In summary, the tests around the perimeter of the library evidenced numerous landscaping alterations over the past 70 years. A few areas appeared to be largely undisturbed from former parking lots, walkways, and buried utilities. Most of these areas did not yield significant assemblages of artifacts with the exception of test 113 where three sherds of late 18th- and early 19th-century ceramics were found in a buried topsoil. Scatters of similarly aged ceramics were noted on the Bellefield property from the archeology conducted for the Wallace Center. Previous archeologists interpreted the ceramic scatters as a result of manure spreading, or to enrich the topsoil in the former agricultural and horticultural fields on the property (NPS 2000:21). The library site is situated on what was once sheep pastures on the FDR estate. It is possible the ceramics are the result of manure spreading on these pastures, as

no structures are known to have been located in the vicinity. These small, isolated finds alone are not likely to be considered eligible for the National Register, but are important in assisting to understand the landscape development and its use over time when articulated with similar scatters to the north.

Since the remaining portions of the property are highly disturbed, no further archeological work is recommended on NARA lands surrounding the library.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current archeological study has been conducted to assess the impacts to archeological features and deposits that may be eligible for the National Register from the proposed upgrades to the FDR library. The library was built in 1939 and two large additions built onto it in 1971. The well-kept, level yard with mature trees surrounding the library appears to be largely undisturbed for 70 years, however, the archeology and review of historical as-built maps and construction plans reveal a complex evolution to the landscape. As result of the frequent changes to the walkways, parking arrangements, and continual addition of buried utilities, the area surrounding the library has been heavily disturbed. Almost all of the artifacts recovered in the archeological survey were found in fill and not in their original context.

The sections of the proposed project on NPS land, on the former Bellefield property to the north are located in areas that have been previously tested, and/or disturbed in the instance of the existing cooling towers at the west end of the parking lot. At the storm water outflow to the west of the library, seven tests were excavated. None of the tests identified archeological deposits or features of interest. However, a coal ash dump was noted downstream and immediately west of Test 206. This test helped to confirm its eastern extent as virtually no coal ash was found in the test.

The dump is immediately along the edge of the stream bank. There is no evidence that it is currently eroding, however, additional erosion of the stream bank could endanger the resource. Efforts to stop or limit the erosion will help to protect the resource. The archeological feature is part of a cluster of similar resources in the area identified on the ASMIS database as Dumps along River Road and the Duplex (HOFR 00012.0001-4). It appears no previous site form has been filed at OPRHP for this resource (Appendix 4). The coal ash may date to the 20th century and may be related to the occupation of the estate by Franklin Roosevelt. If so, the resource would likely be considered eligible for the National Register. At the time of the completion of this report, the designs for the storm water outlet were being modified. The project should be designed in such a way as to protect and avoid this resource. It is recommended that the resource be fenced during construction and avoided by heavy machinery. Efforts to slow or stop the erosion at the outlet, however, should be encouraged to protect this archeological resource. The design and construction can be accomplished in such a way as to avoid direct impacts to the coal ash dump, but still advance the project. If there is no feasible alternative but to impact the coal ash dump, additional archeological study to determine the date of the dump and evaluate its potential for the National Register should be undertaken.

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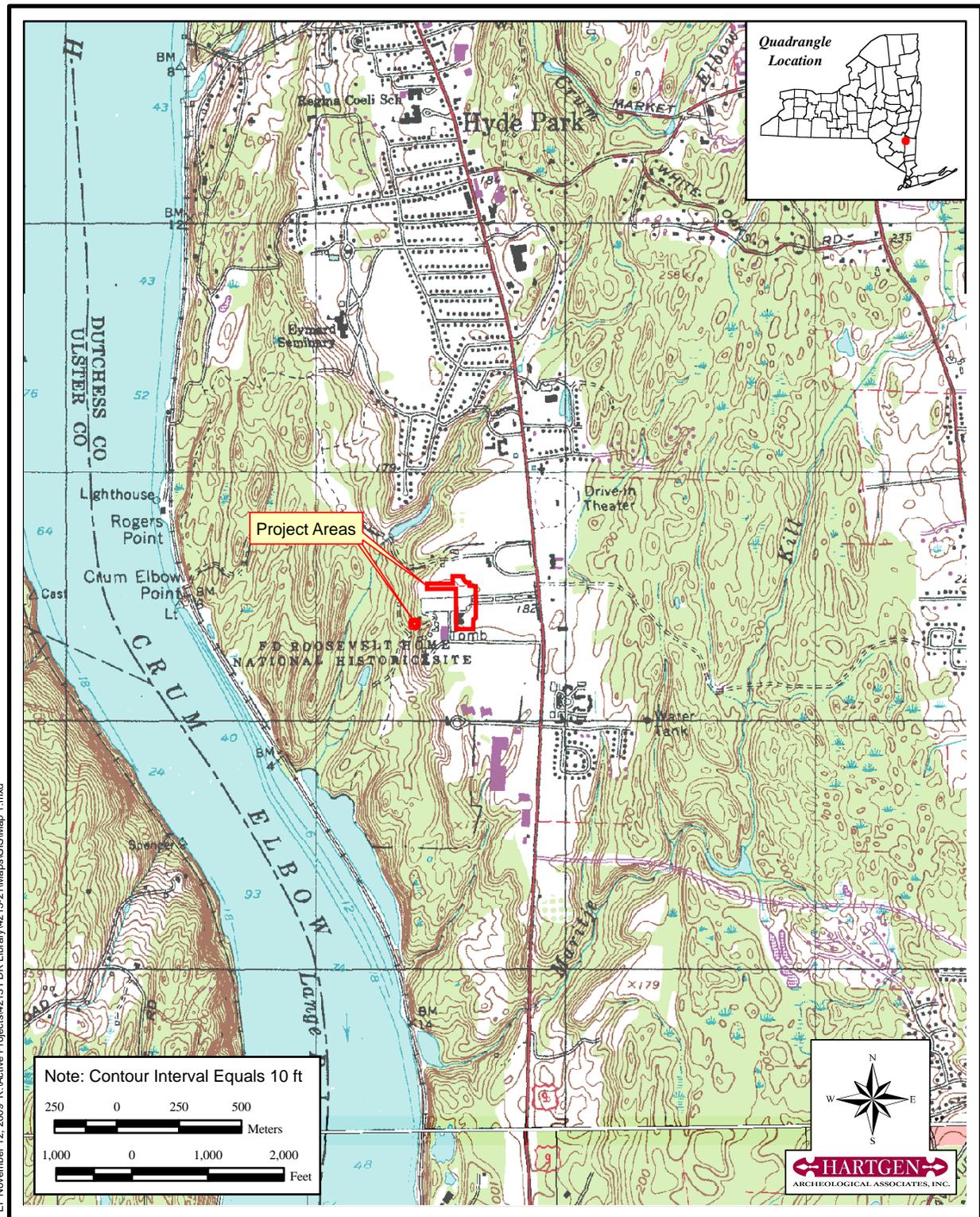
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United States Geological Survey

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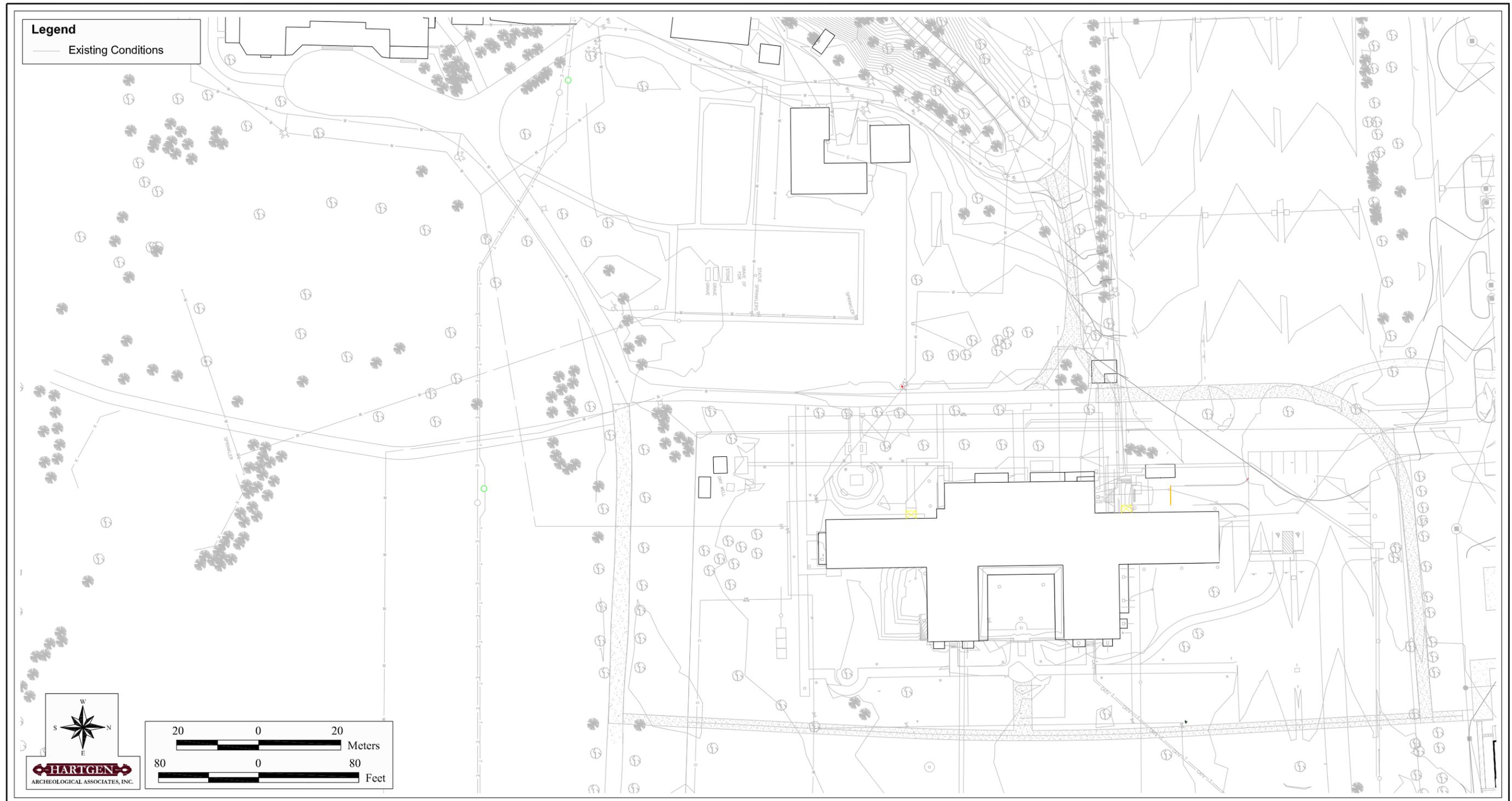
Maps



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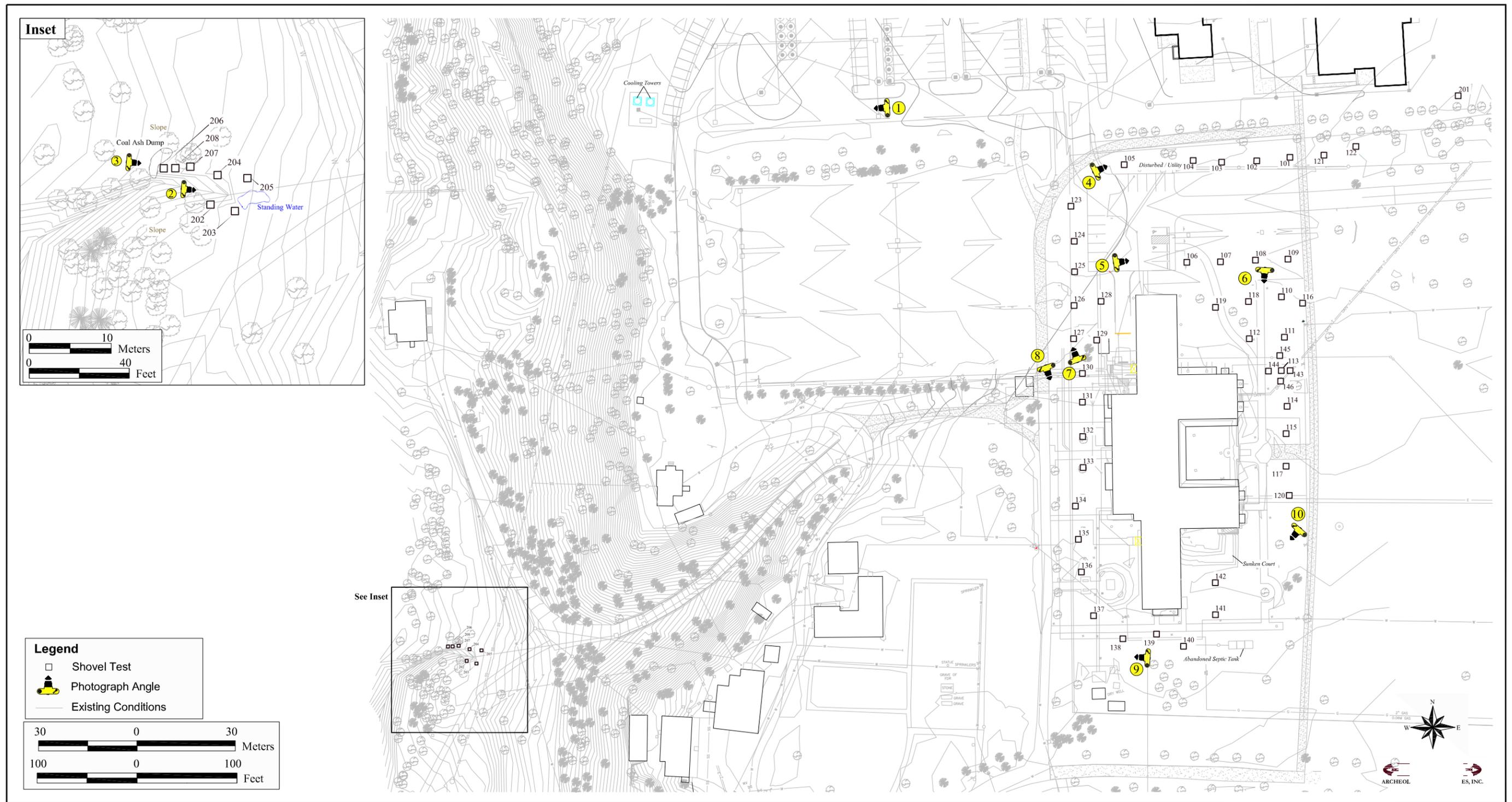
Map 1

1980 USGS Hyde Park 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, New York



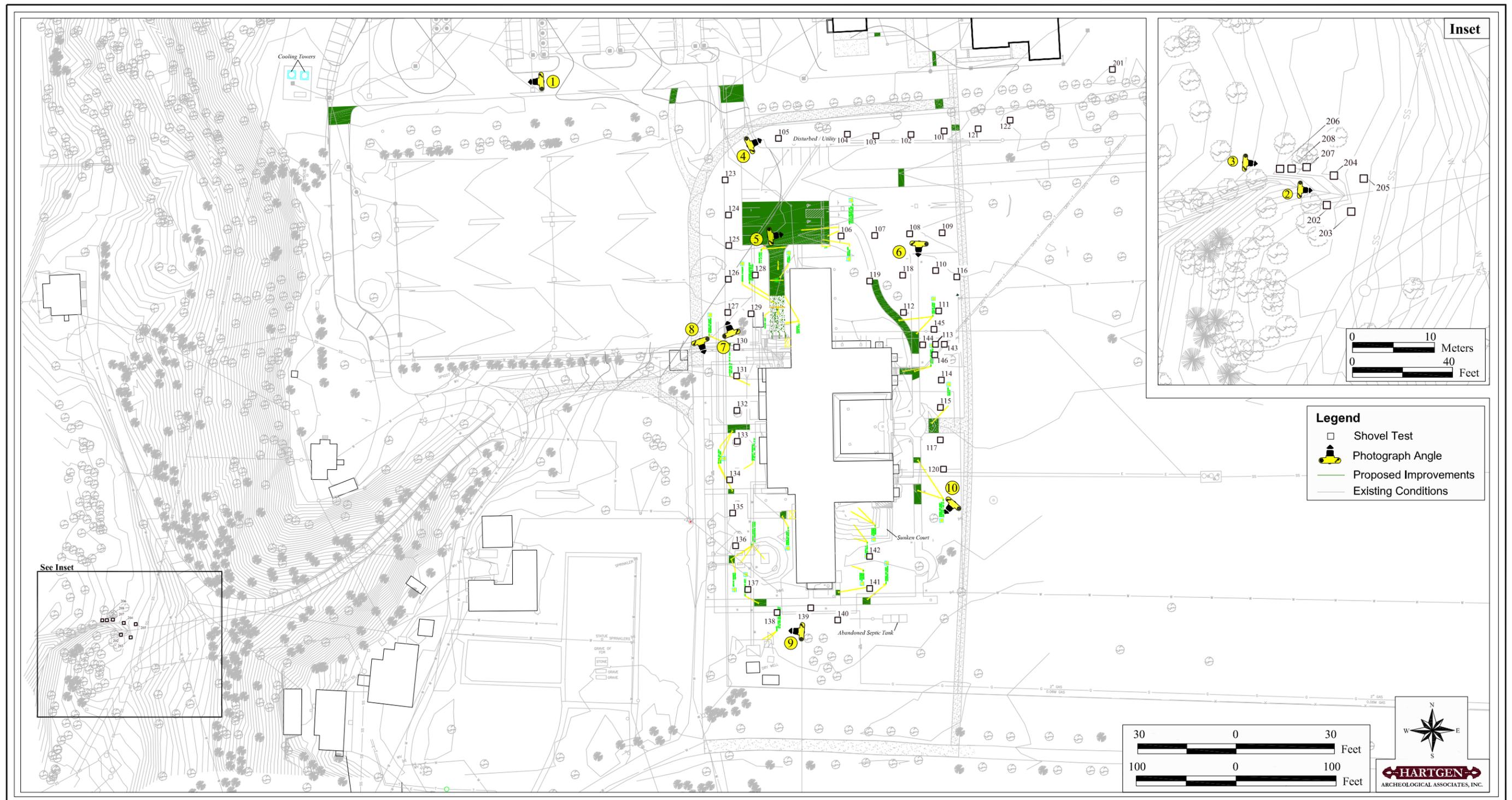
Map 2

Existing Conditions (2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E Project Map)



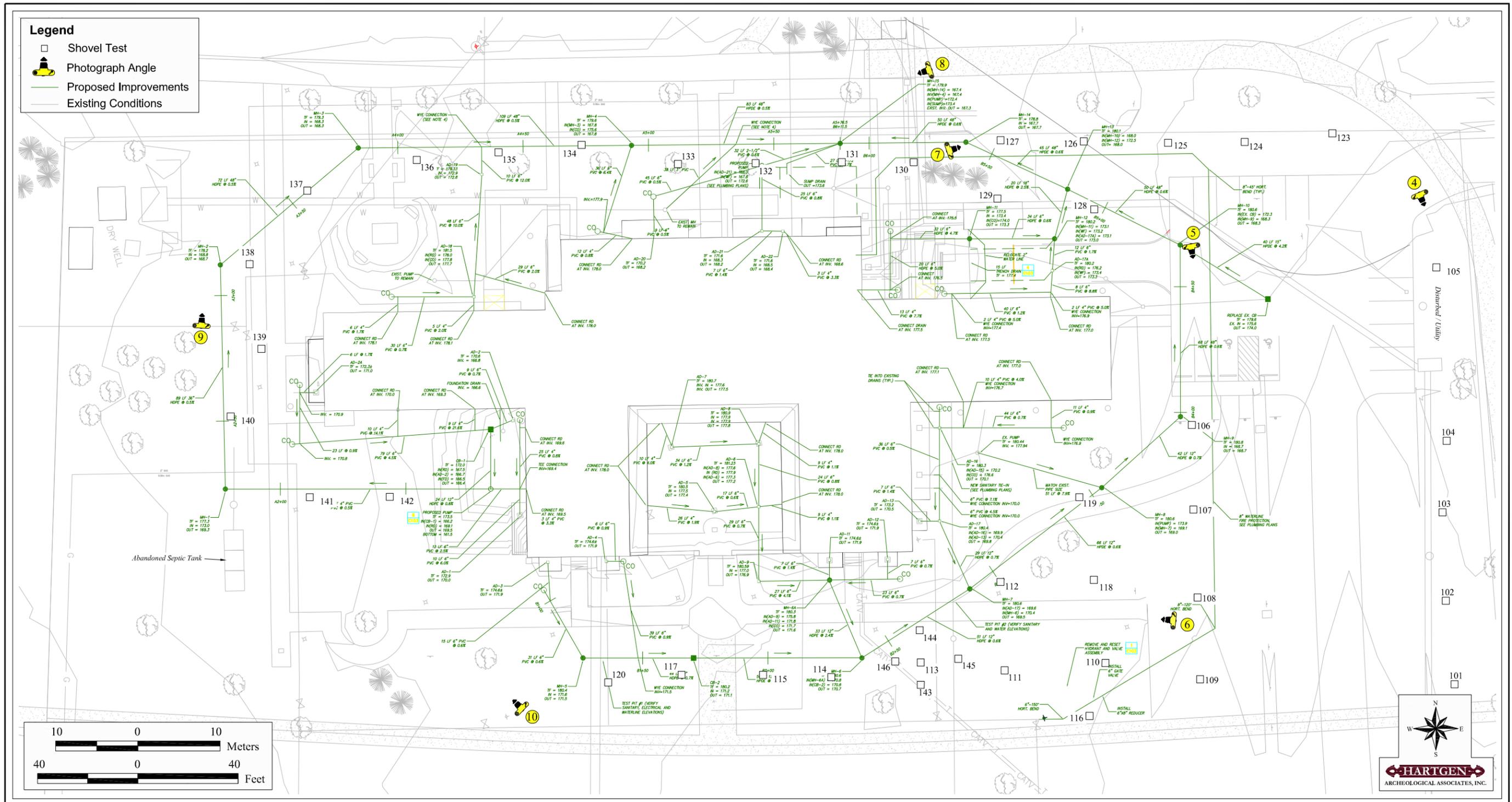
Map 3

Archeological Results (2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E Project Map)



Map 4a

Proposed Improvements (2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E Project Map)



Map 4b

Proposed Improvements (2009 Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, A&E Project Map)

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1. View west of the existing cooling tower for the Wallace Center. The library will abandon its existing cooling tower and utilize the visitor's center. The area along the southern portion of the parking lot where the proposed heating and cooling lines will be buried has been previously tested (see Figure 3).



Photo 2. The storm water outlet location on the NPS property to the west of the library. Seven tests (202-208) were excavated around the outlet. The stream banks are being eroded by the flow of water. The area immediately adjacent to the outlet has been disturbed by the installation of several generations of drainage pipes (indicated by arrow).



Photo 3. A 20th-century coal ash dump along side the small stream into which the storm water outlet (see arrow) from the library flows. Test 206 was excavated on the east side of the dump, and helped to delineate its eastern extent. Avoidance of the dump is recommended as it is likely a National Register eligible resource, associated with the Roosevelt family.



Photo 4. View east along the northern border of the library property (NARA), the employee parking area is to the right and the new Wallace Center to the left. Test 105 is being excavated by an archeologist in the foreground, to the rear the top a buried concrete electrical vault can be seen.



Photo 5. Archeological testing along the northeast lawn of the library. Test 109 is being excavated in the rear. According to historical maps and plans this area was once paved, the prepared substrate was evidenced in Test 109.



Photo 6. An archeologist excavates Test 145 along the front lawn of the FDR library. A cluster of confirmation tests helped to confirm that creamware and pearlware located in Test 113 was recovered from fill deposits, as this area evidenced extensive disturbance from buried utilities.



Photo 7. View north of an archeologist testing along the rear of the library. Test 128 is being excavated in the background.



Photo 8. View southeast of the tests along the rear of the library, Test 131 is in the foreground.



Photo 9. Archeologists excavating tests along the southern end of the library. Test 138 is in the foreground and Test 137 in the rear.



Photo 10. View southwest of the former sunken courtyard at the library. Most of the courtyard was filled in for the library additions built in 1971. The courtyard was artificial and constructed by excavating the south end of the original library.

FIGURES



Figure 1. A summary of the area of potential effects (APE) and the proposed ground disturbing areas for the FDR library improvement project.



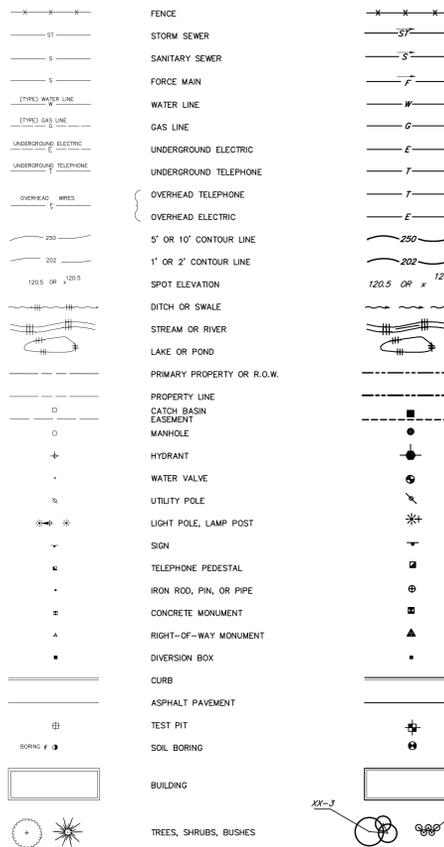
Figure 2. A circa 1939 view of the construction of the Presidential Library, as supervised by Franklin Roosevelt. Note the truck in the excavation for what would become the cellar of the library. The view is to the northwest. The archeology revealed widespread disturbances around the library from initial construction, later additions and upgrades to the library (<http://docs.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/frdcsb10.html>).

APPENDIX 1: CONSTRUCTION PLANS

LEGEND

NOTE: ALL SPOT ELEVATIONS AND CONTOURS ARE LABELED IN METRIC UNITS.

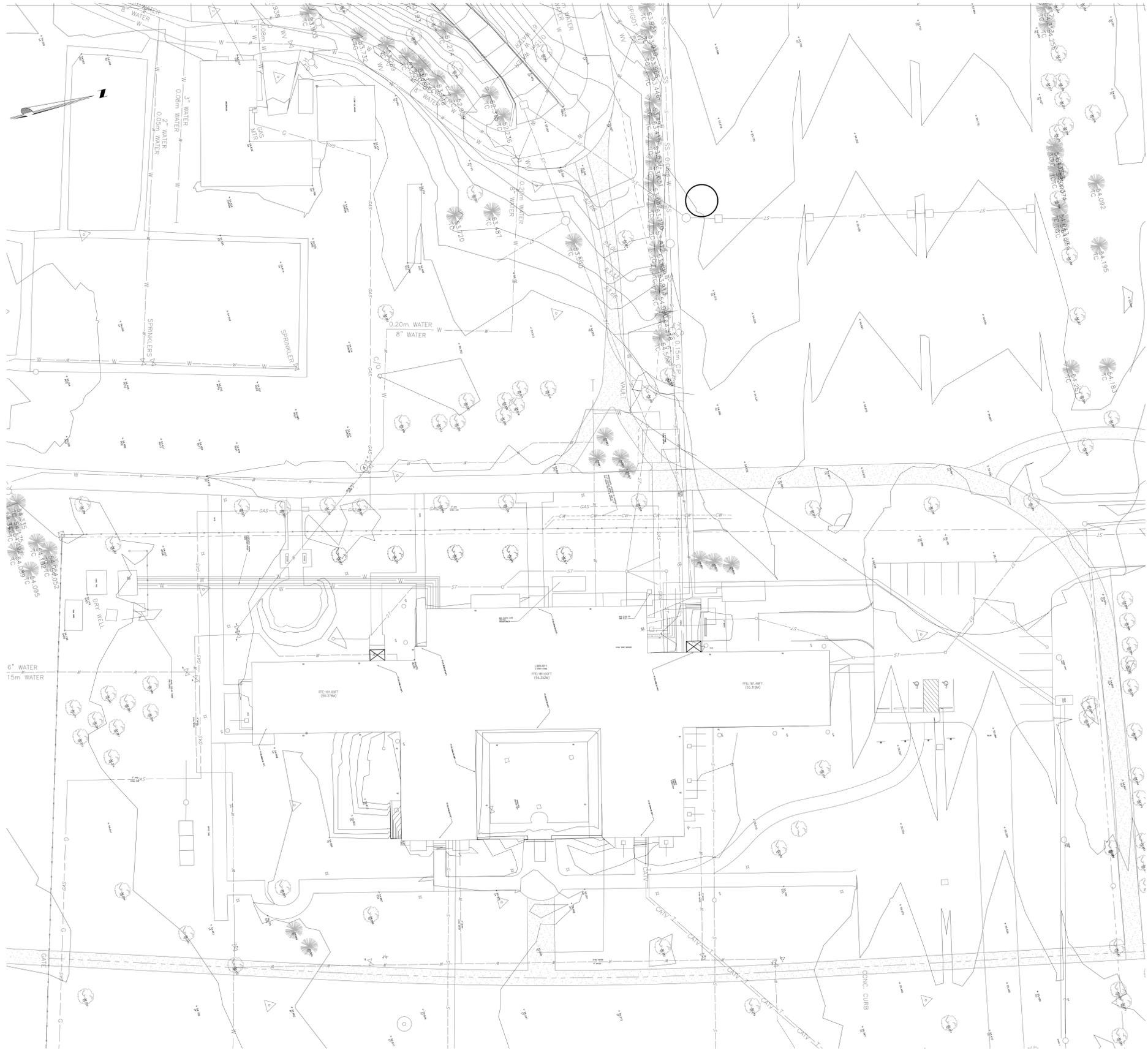
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GENERAL NOTES:

1. TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAPPING PREPARED BY CLOUGH, HARBOUR & ASSOCIATES LLP BASED ON FIELD SURVEYS COMPLETED FROM DECEMBER 14, 1998 THROUGH JANUARY 27, 1999.
2. NORTH ORIENTATION BASED ON A MAGNETIC READING TAKEN AT THE TIME OF FIELD SURVEY WAS PERFORMED.
3. ELEVATIONS AND CONTOURS ARE BASED ON A GEOLOGICAL SEA LEVEL BENCH MARK OF 182.25 FEET (55.562M) ESTABLISHED BY N.P.S. DENVER, COLORADO 1983 FOR THE PARKING LOT PROJECT NAMED "FOR-3" DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.
4. THE PLANS SHOW SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES, ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES AND/OR UTILITIES FROM FIELD LOCATION AND RECORD MAPPING, EXACT LOCATION OF WHICH MAY VARY FROM THE LOCATIONS INDICATED. IN PARTICULAR, THE CONTRACTOR IS WARNED THAT THE EXACT OR EVEN APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SUCH PIPELINES, SUBSURFACE STRUCTURES AND/OR UTILITIES IN THE AREA MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THAT SHOWN OR MAY NOT BE SHOWN, AND IT SHALL BE HIS RESPONSIBILITY TO PROCEED WITH GREAT CARE IN EXECUTING ANY WORK. 48 HOURS BEFORE YOU DIG, DRILL, OR BLAST, CALL N.Y.P.O. 1-(800)-962-7962 TOLL FREE.
5. THE ENGINEER SHALL BE NOTIFIED IN WRITING OF ANY CONDITIONS THAT VARY FROM THOSE SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR'S WORK SHALL NOT VARY FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT THE EXPRESSED APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.
6. THE CONTRACTOR IS INSTRUCTED TO COOPERATE WITH ANY AND ALL OTHER CONTRACTORS PERFORMING WORK ON THIS JOB SITE DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS CONTRACT.
7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE LAWNS, DRIVEWAYS, CULVERTS, SIGNS AND OTHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY DAMAGED OR REMOVED TO AT LEAST AS GOOD A CONDITION AS BEFORE BEING DISTURBED AS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER. ANY DAMAGED TREES, SHRUBS, AND/OR HEDGES SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
8. PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF STORM AND/OR SANITARY SEWER CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY BOTH HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL POSITION OF EXISTING SEWER AT CONNECTION POINT. CONTRACTOR IS TO CONSTRUCT GRADY LINES PROGRESSIVELY FROM DOWNSTREAM TO UPSTREAM. ANY EXCEPTIONS TO THIS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ANY GRADE DISCREPANCIES MUST BE BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEER'S ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING AND INCURRING THE COST OF ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INSPECTIONS, CERTIFICATES, ETC. AND SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL REQUIRED PERMITS.
10. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES, STANDARDS, ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS.
11. ALL PROPOSED UTILITIES AND APPURTENANCES TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES' CODES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSTALLATION OF SUCH UTILITIES.
12. THE ENGINEER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO EXAMINE ANY WORK DONE ON THIS PROJECT AT ANY TIME TO DETERMINE THE CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS OF THIS PROJECT, AS INTENDED AND INTERPRETED BY THE ENGINEER.
13. MISCELLANEOUS WORK NOT SPECIFICALLY SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS SUCH AS PATCHING, BLOCKING, TRIMMING, ETC., SHALL BE PERFORMED AS REQUIRED TO MAKE THE WORK COMPLETE.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXISTING PROPERTY LINE MONUMENTATION. ANY MONUMENTATION DISTURBED OR DESTROYED, AS JUDGED BY THE ENGINEER OR OWNER, SHALL BE REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A NEW YORK STATE LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR.
15. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO EXAMINE ALL PLAN SHEETS AND COORDINATE WORK WITH ALL OTHER CONTRACTS FOR THE SITE.
16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL:
 - A. VERIFY ALL CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK AND NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
 - B. EXAMINE THE SITE AND INCLUDE IN HIS WORK THE EFFECT OF ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS ON THE WORK.
 - C. PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL MATERIALS AND PERFORM ALL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOGNIZED GOOD STANDARD PRACTICE.
 - D. HOLD THE OWNER HARMLESS AGAINST ANY AND ALL CLAIMS ARISING FROM WORK DONE BY THE CONTRACTOR ON THE SITE.
17. ALL TRENCH EXCAVATION AND ANY REQUIRED SHEETING AND SHORING SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST REVISIONS OF NEW YORK STATE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST REVISIONS OF NEW YORK STATE INDUSTRIAL CODE RULE 23 AND OSHA REGULATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION. SHEET PILING SHALL BE DESIGNED AND SEALED BY A NEW YORK STATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
18. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEWATERING AND THE MAINTENANCE OF SURFACE DRAINAGE DURING THE COURSE OF WORK AND SHALL SUBMIT A DEWATERING PLAN DESIGNED AND SEALED BY A NEW YORK STATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN EXISTING SITE DRAINAGE PATTERNS THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
19. ALL UTILITY WORK INVOLVING CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING SYSTEMS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE ENGINEER AND THE UTILITY OWNER. NOTIFY THE ENGINEER AND THE UTILITY OWNER 72 HOURS BEFORE EACH AND EVERY CONNECTION TO EXISTING SYSTEMS IS MADE.
20. CONSTRUCTION OF ALL PROPOSED UTILITIES MUST BEGIN AT ITS POINT OF CONNECTION TO THE EXISTING UTILITY OR AT THE LOWEST POINT IN THE SYSTEM. RIMS, GRATES, INVERTS, CLEARANCES, AND LOCATION AT CROSSINGS MUST BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION.
21. MAINTAIN FLOW FOR ALL EXISTING UTILITIES.
22. ALL FRAMES/COVERS WITHIN PAVED AREAS SHALL HAVE THE TOPS SET FLUSH WITH THE EXISTING PAVEMENT GRADE. IN LANDSCAPED AREAS, ALL FRAMES SHALL BE 0.1' ABOVE GRADE.
23. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ALL FIELD LAYOUT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE TIES TO ALL UTILITY CONNECTIONS AND PROVIDE MARKED-UP AS-BUILT PLANS FOR ALL UTILITIES SHOWING TIES TO CONNECTIONS, BENDS, VALVES, LENGTHS OF LINES, AND INVERTS. AS-BUILT PLANS SHOWING ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES INSTALLED OR ENCOUNTERED SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE OWNER AND HIS REPRESENTATIVES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ANY CORRECTION OR ADJUSTMENTS TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER AND HIS REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE UTILITIES WILL BE ACCEPTED.
24. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL TRAFFIC IN ALL AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NYSDOT MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES.
25. CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE CARE TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES. DAMAGED UTILITIES SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REPAIRED BY CONTRACTOR AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.



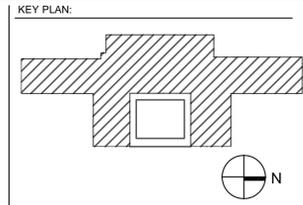
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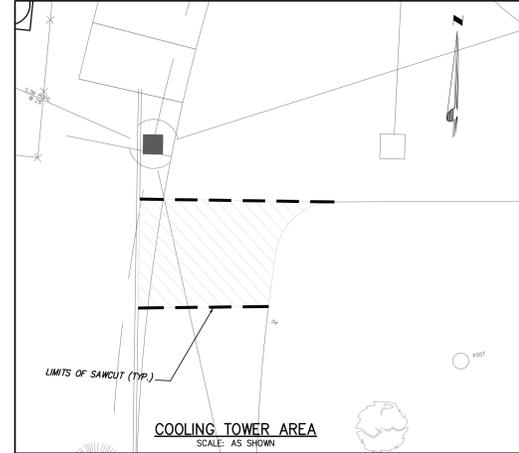
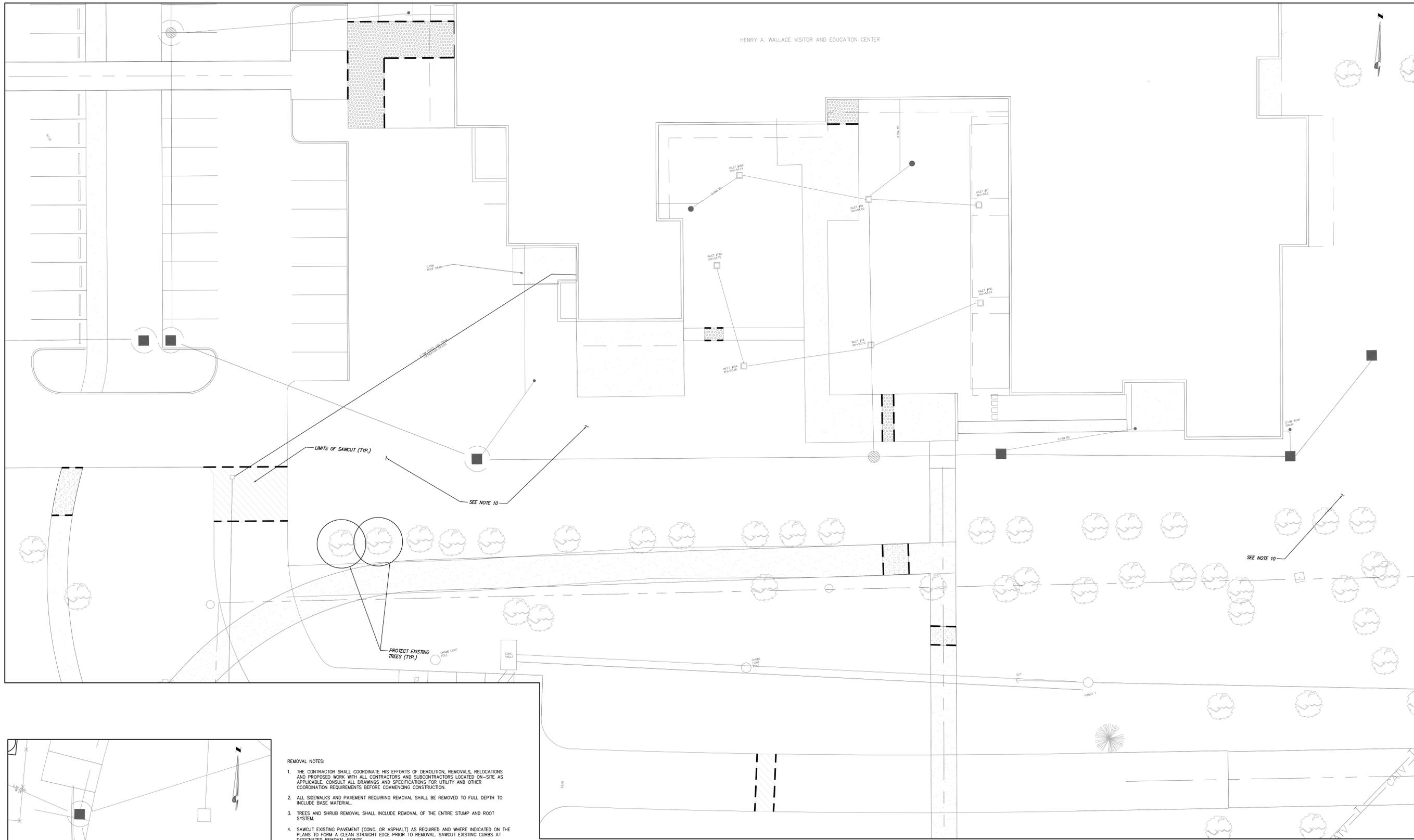
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NARA PROJECT NUMBER: NAMA - 04 - SEM - 0009

DATE: 07.10.09
SCALE: 1" = 20'
EYP PROJECT NO. 2009801.01
DESIGNED BY: TYL
DRAWN BY: JMC
CHECKED BY: TYL

EXISTING
CONDITIONS
AND GENERAL
NOTES

C001



- REMOVAL NOTES:**
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE HIS EFFORTS OF DEMOLITION, REMOVALS, RELOCATIONS AND PROPOSED WORK WITH ALL CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS LOCATED ON-SITE AS APPLICABLE. CONSULT ALL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR UTILITY AND OTHER COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS BEFORE COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION.
 2. ALL SIDEWALKS AND PAVEMENT REQUIRING REMOVAL SHALL BE REMOVED TO FULL DEPTH TO INCLUDE BASE MATERIAL.
 3. TREES AND SHRUB REMOVAL SHALL INCLUDE REMOVAL OF THE ENTIRE STUMP AND ROOT SYSTEM.
 4. SAWCUT EXISTING PAVEMENT (CONC. OR ASPHALT) AS REQUIRED AND WHERE INDICATED ON THE PLANS TO FORM A CLEAN STRAIGHT EDGE. PRIOR TO REMOVAL, SAWCUT EXISTING CURBS AT DESIGNATED REMOVAL POINTS.
 5. ALL STRUCTURES TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE BACKFILLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS.
 6. IN GENERAL SIGNS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE EXCEPT WHERE IN CONFLICT WITH PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION.
 7. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ADEQUATE DRAINAGE IN PAVEMENT REMOVAL AREAS. ANY DAMAGE/SATURATION OF THE EXISTING SUBGRADE OR SUBBASE DUE TO INADEQUATE DRAINAGE SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CORRECT TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ENGINEER.
 8. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A SAFE PEDESTRIAN INGRESS AND EGRESS ROUTE FOR ACCESS INTO AND OUT OF THE EXISTING BUILDING DURING CONSTRUCTION.
 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SIGNS AND BARRICADES FOR TEMPORARY CLOSURE(S) OF ALL PARKING LOTS AND SIDEWALK(S).
 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO MINIMIZE/AVOID TREES AND OTHER LANDSCAPING IN THE AREA. IMPACTS SHALL BE ADDRESSED AS PER THE LANDSCAPING PLAN.
 11. FOR FIRE PROTECTION REMOVALS, SEE FIRE PROTECTION PLANS.



LEGEND

	TREE TO BE REMOVED		PAVEMENT REMOVAL
	TREE TO BE PROTECTED		CONCRETE REMOVAL
	UNDERGROUND UTILITY TO BE REMOVED		BLUESTONE WALK REMOVAL
	STRUCTURE TO BE REMOVED		STONEDUST WALK REMOVAL



CONSULTANTS:

SITE / CIVIL ENGINEERING:

 11 Wilmore Circle, PO Box 5289 Albany, NY 12205-0289
 Tel: (518) 431-4000 www.chaconerise.com

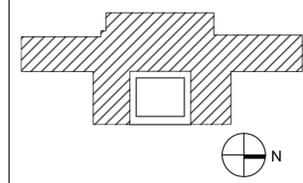
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE ENGINEERING:

 Simpson Gumpertz & Heger Inc.
 Consulting Engineers

COST CONSULTANT:

 CONSTRUCTIVE EXPERTISE

KEY PLAN:



NO.	REVISION/SUBMISSION	DATE
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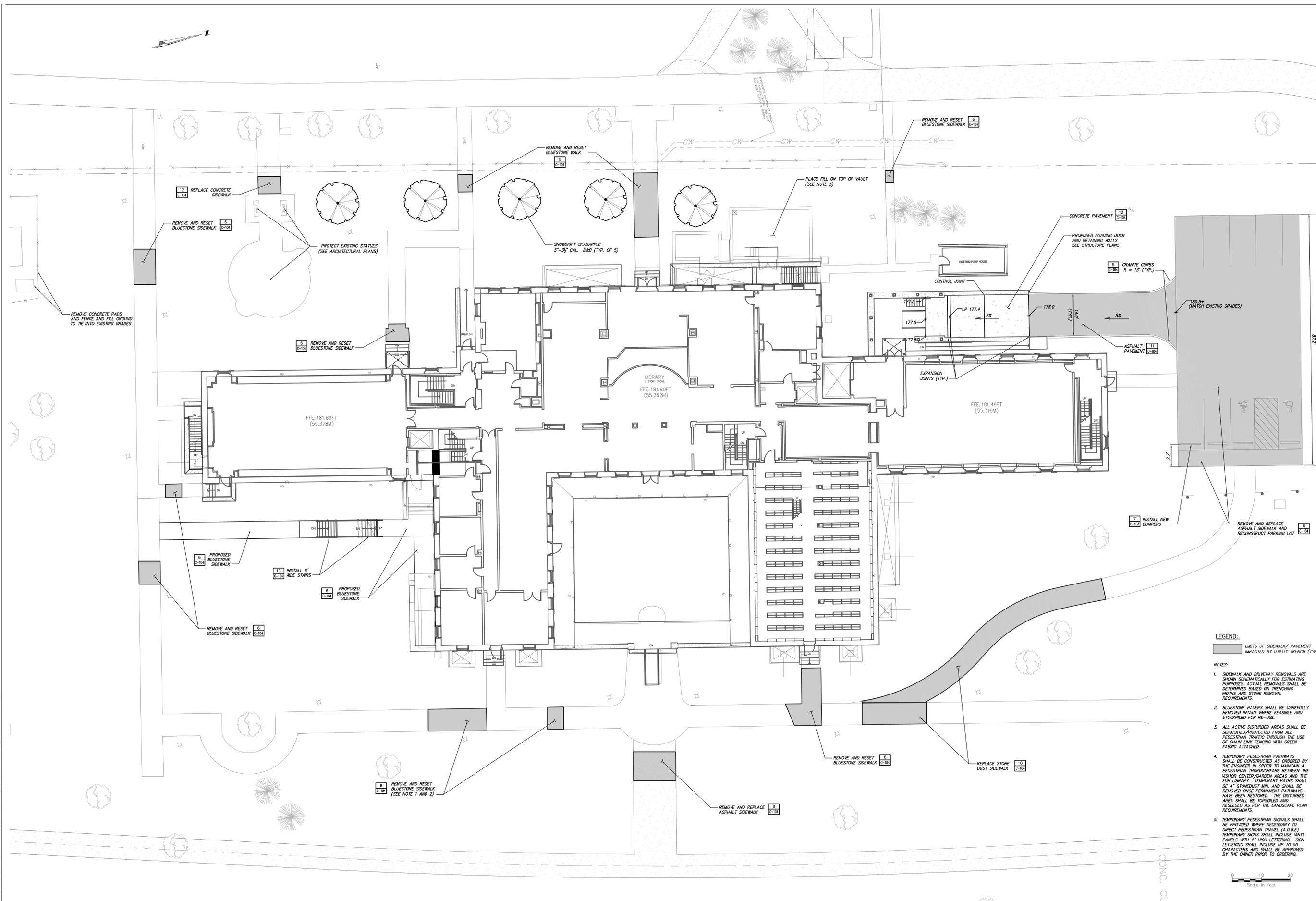
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NATIONAL ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
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DATE: 07.10.09
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 CHECKED BY: TYL

DEMOLITION AND REMOVALS PLAN

C003



LEGEND:
 [Symbol] LIMITS OF SIDEWALK / PAVEMENT IMPACTED BY UTILITY TRENCH (TYP.)

NOTES:

- SIDEWALK AND DRIVEWAY REMOVALS ARE SHOWN SCHEMATICALLY FOR ESTIMATING PURPOSES. ACTUAL REMOVALS SHALL BE DETERMINED BASED ON TRENCHING WIDTHS AND STONE REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS.
- BLUESTONE PAVERS SHALL BE CAREFULLY REMOVED INTACT WHERE FEASIBLE AND STOCKPILED FOR RE-USE.
- ALL ACTIVE DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE SEPARATED/PROTECTED FROM ALL PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC THROUGH THE USE OF CHAIN LINK FENCING WITH GREEN FABRIC ATTACHED.
- TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN PATHWAYS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS ORDERED BY THE ENGINEER IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A PEDESTRIAN THROUGHFARE BETWEEN THE VISITOR CENTER/GARDEN AREAS AND THE FOR LIBRARY. TEMPORARY PATHS SHALL BE 4' STONE/STUMP MIN. AND SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE PERMANENT PATHWAYS HAVE BEEN RESTORED. THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE TOPSOILED AND RESEED AS PER THE LANDSCAPE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.
- TEMPORARY PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS SHALL BE PROVIDED WHERE NECESSARY TO DIRECT PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL (A.O.B.E.). TEMPORARY SIGNS SHALL INCLUDE VINYL PANELS WITH 4" HIGH LETTERING. SIGN LETTERING SHALL INCLUDE UP TO 50 CHARACTERS AND SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE OWNER PRIOR TO ORDERING.

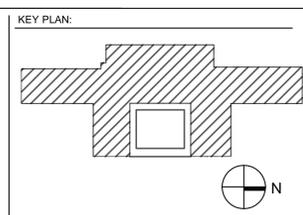
Scale in feet: 0 10 20

CONSULTANTS:

SITE / CIVIL ENGINEERING: CHA
 11 Wynnton Circle, PO Box 5289, Albany, NY 12205-0289
 Main: (518) 431-4000 • www.chaconerpa.com

EXTERIOR ENVELOPE ENGINEERING: SGH
 Simpson Gumpertz & Heger Inc.
 Consulting Engineers

COST CONSULTANT: FAITHFUL+GOULD
 CONSTRUCTIVE EXPERTISE



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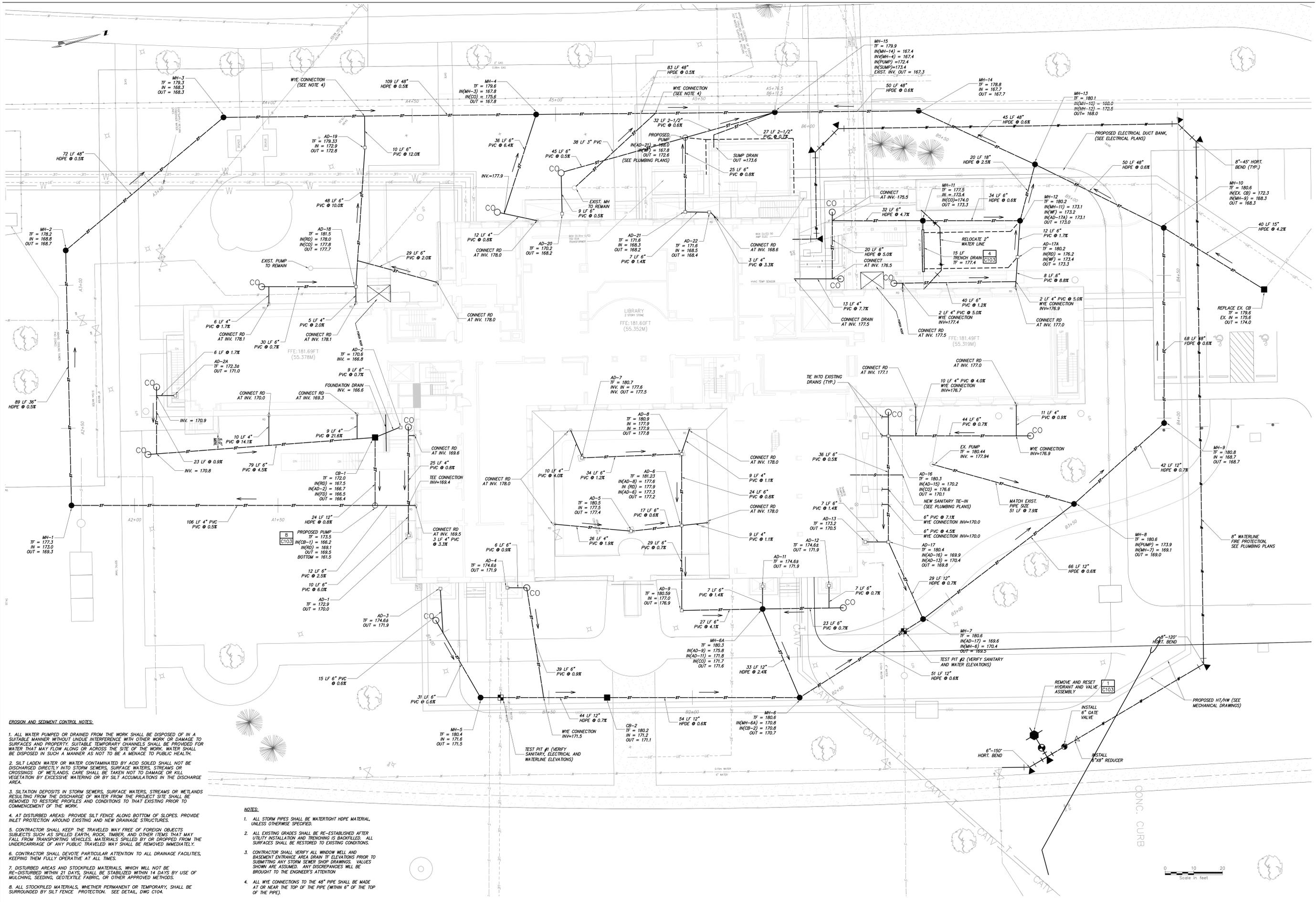
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 DRAWN BY: JMC
 CHECKED BY: TYL

SITE LAYOUT PLAN

C100

EYP/
 Eirhorn Yaffee Prescott
 Architecture & Engineering, P.C.
 412 Broadway
 P.O. Box 617
 Albany, NY 12201-0617
 Telephone: 518-431-3300
 Fax: 518-431-3333
 eypae.com



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES:

1. ALL WATER PUMPED OR DRAINED FROM THE WORK SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN A SUITABLE MANNER WITHOUT UNDESIRABLE INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER WORK OR DAMAGE TO SURFACES AND PROPERTY. SUITABLE TEMPORARY CHANNELS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR WATER THAT MAY FLOW ALONG OR ACROSS THE SITE OF THE WORK. WATER SHALL BE DISPOSED IN SUCH A MANNER AS NOT TO BE A MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.
2. SILT LADEN WATER OR WATER CONTAMINATED BY ACID SOILED SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY INTO STORM SEWERS, SURFACE WATERS, STREAMS OR CROSSINGS OF WETLANDS. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN NOT TO DAMAGE OR KILL VEGETATION BY EXCESSIVE WATERING OR BY SILT ACCUMULATIONS IN THE DISCHARGE AREA.
3. SILTATION DEPOSITS IN STORM SEWERS, SURFACE WATERS, STREAMS OR WETLANDS RESULTING FROM THE DISCHARGE OF WATER FROM THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE REMOVED TO RESTORE PROFILES AND CONDITIONS TO THAT EXISTING PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK.
4. AT DISTURBED AREAS, PROVIDE SILT FENCE ALONG BOTTOM OF SLOPES. PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AROUND EXISTING AND NEW DRAINAGE STRUCTURES.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE TRAVELED WAY FREE OF FOREIGN OBJECTS SUBJECTS SUCH AS SPILLED EARTH, ROCK, TIMBER, AND OTHER ITEMS THAT MAY FALL FROM TRANSPORTING VEHICLES. MATERIALS SKIPPED BY OR DROPPED FROM THE UNDERCARRIAGE OF ANY PUBLIC TRAVELED WAY SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
6. CONTRACTOR SHALL DEVOTE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO ALL DRAINAGE FACILITIES, KEEPING THEM FULLY OPERATIVE AT ALL TIMES.
7. DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILED MATERIALS, WHICH WILL NOT BE RE-DISTURBED WITHIN 21 DAYS, SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN 14 DAYS BY USE OF MULCHING, SEEDING, GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS.
8. ALL STOCKPILED MATERIALS, WHETHER PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY, SHALL BE SURROUNDED BY SILT FENCE PROTECTION. SEE DETAIL, DWG C104.

NOTES:

1. ALL STORM PIPES SHALL BE WATER TIGHT HDPE MATERIAL UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. ALL EXISTING GRADES SHALL BE RE-ESTABLISHED AFTER UTILITY INSTALLATION AND TRENCHING IS BACKFILLED. ALL SURFACES SHALL BE RESTORED TO EXISTING CONDITIONS.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL WINDOW WELL AND BASEMENT ENTRANCE AREA DRAIN IF ELEVATIONS PRIOR TO SUBMITTING ANY STORM SEWER SHOP DRAWINGS. VALUES SHOWN ARE ASSUMED. ANY DISCREPANCIES WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEER'S ATTENTION.
4. ALL WYE CONNECTIONS TO THE 48" PIPE SHALL BE MADE AT OR NEAR THE TOP OF THE PIPE (WITHIN 6" OF THE TOP OF THE PIPE).

EYP/
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CHA
CONSULTANTS:
SITE / CIVIL ENGINEERING:

SGH
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE ENGINEERING:
Simpson Gumpertz & Heger Inc.
Consulting Engineers

FAITHFUL+GOULD
COST CONSULTANT:
CONSTRUCTIVE EXPERTISE
A COMMITMENT TO EXCELLENCE

KEY PLAN:
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NO.	REVISION/SUBMISSION	DATE

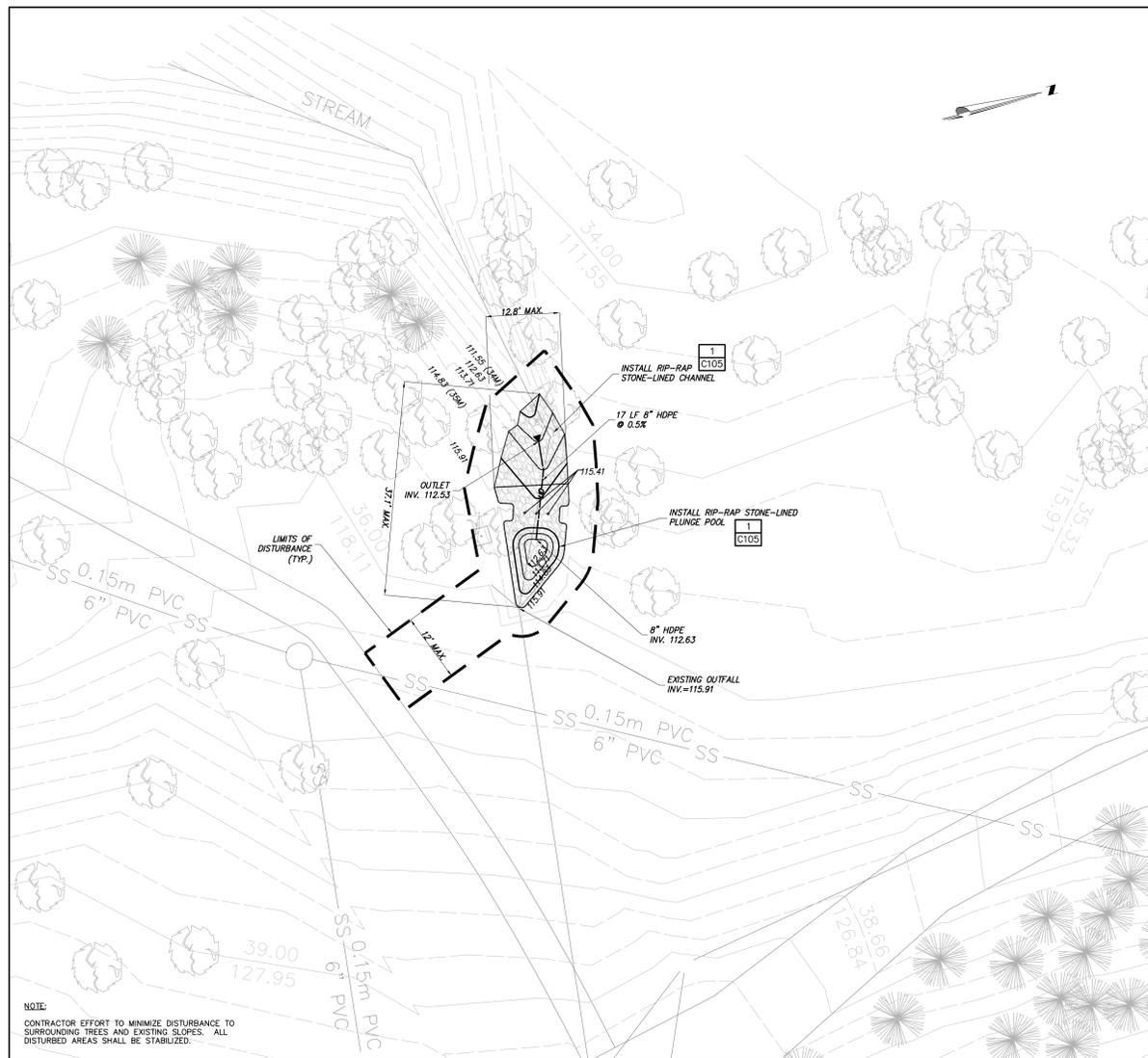
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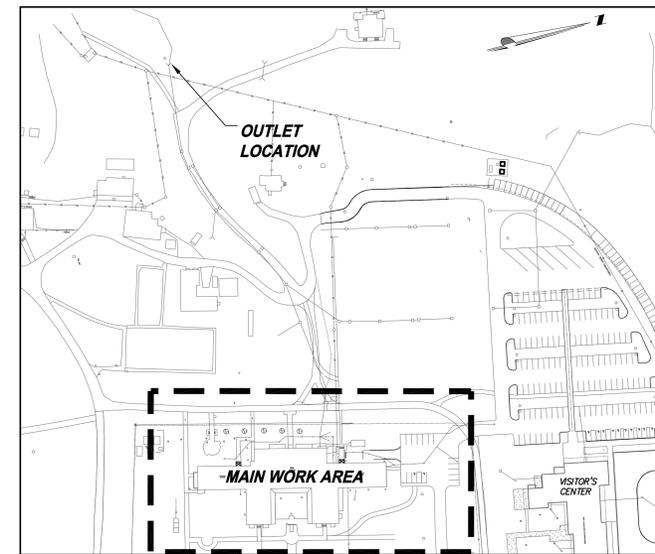
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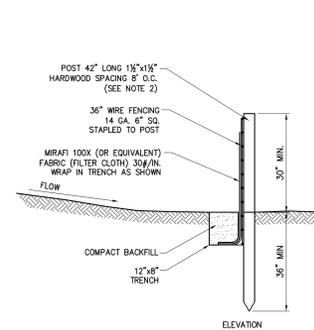
**STORMWATER
AND
UTILITY PLAN**



STORMWATER OUTLET REMEDIATION PLAN
SCALE: 1"=10'



OUTLET LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1"=100'

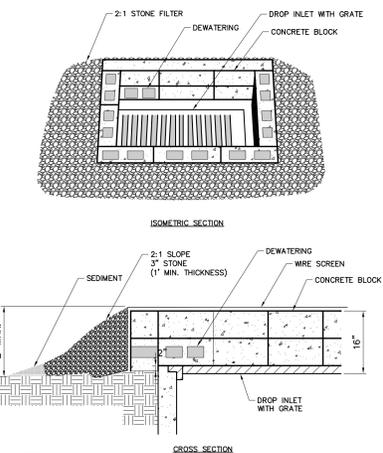
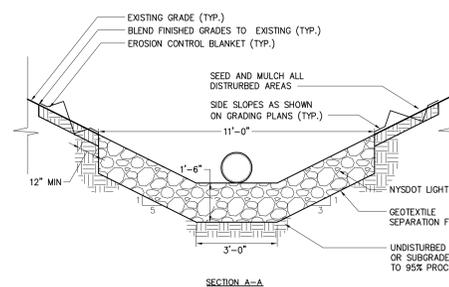
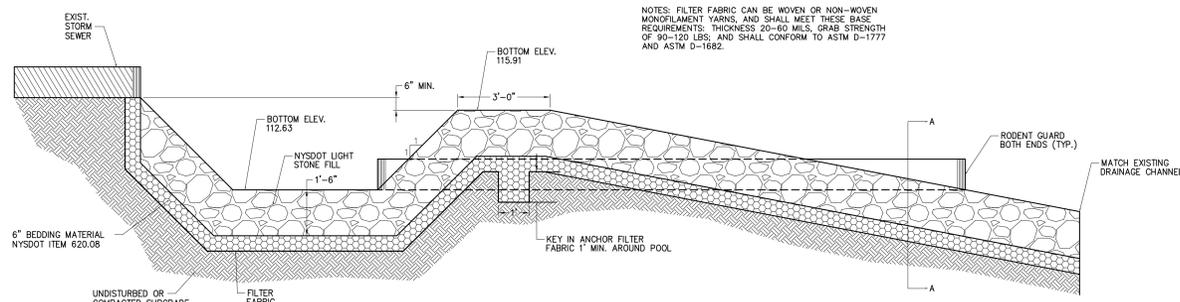


NOTES:

1. THE FABRIC TO WIRE FENCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
2. IF EXTRA STRENGTH FABRIC (GREATER THAN 50#/INH) IS USED, WIRE CAN BE DELETED IF POST SPACING IS REDUCED TO 6' O.C.
3. AT THE ENDS OF THE FENCING THE FIRST 20' SHALL BE TURNED UP THE SLOPE 2'.
4. POSTS SHOULD BE INCLINED TOWARD THE DIRECTION FLOW CAME FROM.
5. OVERLAP FABRIC A MINIMUM OF 6" AND FOLDED AT JOINTS. ATTACH FILTER FABRICS TO STAKES ALLOWING EXTENSION INTO TRENCH AS SHOWN. SECURE TO STAKES AS NOTED.
6. THE MAXIMUM AREA OF RUNOFF PER 100LF. OF FENCE SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 ACRES.
7. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NECESSARY. THE FENCING SHALL BE CHECKED AFTER EVERY STORM TO ENSURE THEIR PROPER FUNCTIONING.
8. WHEN FENCE IS NO LONGER NEEDED, THE ACCUMULATED SILT, THE POSTS AND FABRIC SHALL BE REMOVED AND TRENCH BACK FILLED WITH TOPSOIL AND SEEDED.
9. FENCING SHOULD BE PLACED AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWING OR IF NOT SHOWN, 10' BEYOND THE TOE OF THE OF THE SLOPE AND AT A SPACING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TABLE.
10. EXCAVATE TRENCH AS PER DETAIL AND SET POSTS AT 10' O.C.
11. BACKFILL WITH COMPACTED, EXCAVATED SOIL FROM TRENCH.

STONE SPECIFICATIONS			
STONE TYPE	NYS DOT ITEM NO.	GRADATION DATA	DEPTH
LIGHT	620.03	LIGHTER THAN 110 LBS. 90-100% LARGER THAN 6" 50-100% SMALLER THAN 1/2" 0-10%	1.5 FT

NOTES: FILTER FABRIC CAN BE WOVEN OR NON-WOVEN MONOFILAMENT YARNS, AND SHALL MEET THESE BASE REQUIREMENTS: THICKNESS 20-60 MILS, GRAB STRENGTH OF 90-120 LBS., AND SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM D-1777 AND ASTM D-1682.



NOTES:

1. LAY ONE BLOCK ON EACH SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE ON ITS SIDE FOR DEWATERING. FOUNDATION SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST INLET FOR SUPPORT.
2. HARDWARE CLOTH OF 1/2" WIRE MESH SHALL BE PLACED OVER BLOCK OPENINGS TO SUPPORT STONE.
3. USE CLEAN STONE OR GRAVEL 3/4 - 3/8" INH IN DIAMETER PLACED 2 INCHES BELOW THE TOP OF THE BLOCK ON A 2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER.

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT A CONTRACT DOCUMENT. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

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CONSULTANTS:

SITE / CIVIL ENGINEERING:



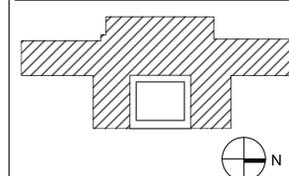
EXTERIOR ENVELOPE ENGINEERING:



COST CONSULTANT:



KEY PLAN:



NO.	REVISION/SUBMISSION	DATE

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STORMWATER
OUTLET
REMEDIAION
PLAN & DETAILS

C105

APPENDIX 2: SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

FDR Library

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
101	0 - 12	compact loamy sand	fill and rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	12 - 30	compact loamy sand	fill and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	compact soil
102	0 - 13	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown	
	13 - 24	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	24 - 53	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	53 - 62	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown	compact fill
103	0 - 7	sandy silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	7 - 34	compact silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	
	34 - 60	compact fill		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	compact fill
104	0 - 7	sandy loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	7 - 28	compact silty loam	gravel	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	
	28 - 33	compact silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	compact soil
105	0 - 13	compact loamy sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/3	brown	
	13 - 21	compact loamy sand	fill and rock	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	21 - 40	sand	rock	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	subsoil
106	0 - 18	silt	fill and gravel	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	18 - 33	silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	compact fill
107	0 - 8	sandy silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	8 - 22	compact sandy silt	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	road surface
108	0 - 12	sandy loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	12 - 22	gravel		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	road surface
109	0 - 17	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	road surface
110	0 - 27	clayey sand	fill and gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
		clayey sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown	
	27 - 49	clay	fill	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	49 - 50	loam	fill and rock	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	rock
111	0 - 60	compact sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	compact soil
112	0 - 19	sand	gravel	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	road surface
113	0 - 6	sandy loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	6 - 30	compact silt		10YR 5/4	yellowish brown	
	30 - 45	compact fine silt		2.5Y 5/6	light olive brown	subsoil
114	0 - 9	sandy silty loam	gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	9 - 44	compact silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 5/3	brown	
	44 - 70	sandy silt	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/3	brown	compact fill
115	0 - 9	silty loam	cobbles	10YR 4/3	brown	
	9 - 43	sandy loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	
	43 - 53	coarse sand	rock	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	utilities
116	0 - 13	sandy loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	13 - 42	compact silt	gravel	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown	
	42 - 53	compact fine silt	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown	compact soil

**FDR Library
Shovel Test Records**

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
117	0 - 23	silt	fill	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	23 - 44	silty sand		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	44 - 58	sandy silt		10YR 5/8	yellowish brown subsoil
118	0 - 8	sandy silty loam	gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	8 - 40	compact silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 5/3	brown
	40 - 65	compact sandy silt	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/3	brown compact fill
119	0 - 10	silt	fill and gravel	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	10 - 20	sandy silt	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown
	20 - 37		asphalt		asphalt
121	0 - 13	silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	13 - 22	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown
	22 - 37	silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown compact soil
122	0 - 17	sandy loam		10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	17 - 41	compact silt		10YR 4/3	brown
	41 - 57	compact fine silt		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown subsoil
123	0 - 10	silty loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/3	brown
	10 - 25	silty loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown compact soil
124	0 - 19	sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown road surface
125	0 - 8	sandy loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/3	brown
	8 - 19	sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown compact soil
126	0 - 35	compact fine sand		10YR 4/3	brown compact soil
127	0 - 7	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown
	7 - 24	compact silty sand	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown compact soil
128	0 - 12	silty loam	gravel and rock	10YR 3/4	dark yellowish brown
	12 - 27	sandy loam	gravel and rock	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown
	27 - 34	sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown asphalt
129	0 - 42	sandy loam	sandy silt	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown utilities
		sandy loam	sandy silt	10YR 3/3	dark brown utilities
		sandy loam	sandy silt	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown utilities
130	0 - 10	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown
	10 - 30	sandy silt	fill and gravel	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown
		sandy silt	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown
	30 - 45	sandy silt	gravel	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown subsoil
131	0 - 50	silt	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown utilities
132	0 - 42	silty sand	gravel	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown utilities
		silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown utilities
133	0 - 11	silty loam	fill and gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	11 - 50	silt	fill and gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown
		silt	fill and gravel	10YR 3/1	very dark gray
	50 - 94	silt	fill and gravel	10YR 4/3	brown depth

FDR Library

Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>	<u>Termination Reason</u>
134	0 - 14	sandy loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	14 - 50	silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown
	50 - 63	fine sandy silt	roots	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown roots
135	0 - 35	silt	roots	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown
	35 - 46	compact silt	gravel	10YR 6/4	light yellowish brown subsoil
136	0 - 11	silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown
	11 - 33	silt	gravel	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown subsoil
137	0 - 40	compact silty loam	gravel and rock	10YR 4/3	brown
	40 - 53	sand	rock	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown subsoil
138	0 - 30	sandy loam	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown
	30 - 52	loamy sand		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	52 - 70	sand	cobbles	10YR 5/4	yellowish brown subsoil
139	0 - 11	silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown
	11 - 39	sand	gravel	10YR 5/3	brown utilities
140	0 - 12	silty loam	gravel and rock	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	12 - 35	sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown rock
141	0 - 11	silty sandy loam	gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	11 - 65	fine sandy silt	gravel and cobbles	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown fill
142	0 - 16	silty loam	rock	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	16 - 56	coarse sand	gravel and rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown compact soil
143	0 - 8	sandy clay		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	8 - 18	clayey sand	rock	10YR 5/6	yellowish brown
	18 - 38	clayey sand	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown utilities
144	0 - 12	silty sandy loam		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	12 - 40	silty sand		10YR 4/3	brown
	40 - 65	sand		10YR 5/6	yellowish brown subsoil
145	0 - 20	sandy clay		10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	20 - 31	clayey sand	rock	10YR 4/4	dark yellowish brown
	31 - 65	fill	rock	2.5Y 4/4	olive brown depth
146	0 - 60	silty sand	gravel	10YR 4/3	brown concrete
201	0 - 7	sandy silt	fill and gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown
	7 - 36	silty sand	fill and gravel	10YR 4/1	dark gray compact soil
202	0 - 11	silt		2.5Y 3/3	dark olive brown
	11 - 22	sandy loam	gravel	2.5Y 4/4	olive brown
	22 - 35	sandy loam		2.5Y 5/4	light olive brown subsoil
203	0 - 16	silty loam		10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown
	16 - 48	fine silt	fill and gravel	10YR 5/3	brown subsoil
204	0 - 10	sandy silty loam	fill	10YR 3/3	dark brown
	10 - 26	fine silty sand	fill	10YR 5/2	grayish brown
	26 - 49	fine silty sand	gravel	10YR 6/1	gray subsoil

FDR Library
Shovel Test Records

	<u>Depth (cm)</u>	<u>Soil Type</u>	<u>Soil Inclusions</u>	<u>Munsell Color</u>		<u>Termination Reason</u>
205	0 - 17	sandy silt		10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	
	17 - 55	sand	cobbles	10YR 5/2	grayish brown	fill
		sand	cobbles	10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	fill
		sand	cobbles	10YR 5/3	brown	fill
206	0 - 18	sandy clay	roots	10YR 3/2	very dark grayish brown	
	18 - 32	clayey loam		10YR 4/6	dark yellowish brown	
	32 - 52	silty clay		10YR 4/1	dark gray	
	52 - 63	compact clayey silt		10YR 6/2	light brownish gray	depth
		compact clayey silt		2.5Y 6/6	olive yellow	depth
compact clayey silt			10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	depth	
207	0 - 20	silty loam	gravel	10YR 4/2	dark grayish brown	roots
208	0 - 10	silty loam	gravel and roots	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
	10 - 21	silt	gravel	10YR 3/3	dark brown	
		silt	gravel	7.5YR 4/6	strong brown	
		silt		7.5YR 5/1	gray	

APPENDIX 3: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

FDR Library Artifact Inventory, Shovel Tests

STP	Feature	Level	Cxt#	Bag#	Item	Count	Cull Status	Artifact Description	Weight
101	2	1	1	1	1	1		button, four hole sew through, complete, glass, white, 1.1cm diameter	0.5 g
102	1	2	1	2	2	2		white bodied, body, refined earthenware, surface missing, fragment	1.4 g
102	3	3	1	1	1	1		porcelain, hollowware, rim, porcelain, decal, color missing, fragment	0.2 g
			2	1	1	1		tobacco pipe, stem, ball clay-white, 5/64, fragment	1.7 g
103	2	4	1	1	1	1		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	3.8 g
104	2	5	1	2	2	2		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	22.9 g
111	1	6	1	1	1	1		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	21.8 g
			2	2	2	2		unidentified, rod, copper alloy, fragment	8.7 g
			3	1	1	1		nail, complete, iron alloy, indeterminate, bent	8.2 g
113	2	7	1	2	2	2		creamware, body, refined earthenware, undecorated, fragment	0.4 g
			2	1	1	1		pearlware, base, refined earthenware, undecorated, "...SHIRE", fragment, impressed mark	0.6 g
			3	1	1	1		pearlware, body, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.3 g
			4	1	1	1		coin, US penny, complete, copper alloy, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / E. PLEURIBUS UNUM / IN GOD WE TR LIBERTY", corroded, Lincoln type, Memorial reverse	
			5	2	2	2		unidentified, coarse earthenware, red, fragment	27 g
114	2	8	1	1	1	1		porcelain, base, porcelain, undecorated, fragment	1 g
114	3	9	1	1	1	1		lamp chimney, body, glass, colorless, fragment	0.2 g
115	2	10	1	1	1	1		creamware, body, refined earthenware, undecorated, fragment	1 g
			2	1	1	1		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	5.7 g
116	2	11	1	1	1	1		white bodied, rim, refined earthenware, decorated, blue, fragment	0.3 g
118	2	12	1	1	1	1		vessel, body, glass, pale aqua, mold blown, fragment	4.2 g
122	2	13	1	2	2	2		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	8.7 g
129	1	14	1	1	1	1		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	3.6 g
			2	1	1	1		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	2.7 g
			3	1	1	1		window, glass, fragment	2 g
			4	1	1	1		nail, complete, iron alloy, wire, bent	11.1 g
133	2	15	1	3	3	3		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	40.2 g
			2	1	1	1		tile, ceramic, red, fragment, with mortar	17.6 g
			3	2	2	2		nail, complete, iron alloy, wire, straight	17.5 g
			4	1	1	1		nail, complete, iron alloy, wire, bent	4.1 g
135	1	16	1	1	1	1		nail, iron alloy, cut, fragment	5.9 g

FDR Library

Artifact Inventory, Shovel Tests

<u>STP</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>Cxt #</u>	<u>Bag #</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Cull Status</u>	<u>Artifact Description</u>	<u>Weight</u>
141		2		17	1	2		window, glass, fragment	8.4 g
					2	1		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	8.2 g
142		2		18	1	1		tile, ceramic, enameled, gray, fragment	4.3 g
					2	1		tile, stone, gray, fragment	3.2 g
					3	5		tile, ceramic, red, fragment	81.2 g
					4	2		tile, ceramic, red, fragment, with mortar	270.6 g
					5	1		unidentified hardware, complete, iron alloy, straight	3 g
					6	7		nail, complete, iron alloy, wire, bent	57.2 g
145		2		21	1	3		whiteware, body, refined earthenware, undecorated, fragment	0.6 g
145		3		22	1	1		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.2 g
202		1		19	1	1		vessel, body, glass, colorless, mold blown, fragment	0.9 g
					2	1		window, glass, fragment	2.8 g
202		2		20	1	1		whiteware, body, refined earthenware, transfer printed underglaze, blue, fragment	0.8 g
					2	1		porcellaneous, body, porcelain, undecorated, fragment	0.3 g

APPENDIX 4: OPRHP SITE FORM AND ASMIS RECORD for the Dumps along River Road and the Duplex (ASMIS 00012.001-5)(5 loci).



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 FDR Library Improvement Project

Your Name Matthew Kirk

Date November 2009

Address 915 Broadway, Albany NY 12208

Phone (518) 427-0382

Organization (if any) Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

1. SITE IDENTIFIER(S) Dumps Along River Road and the Duplex (5 loci)

2. COUNTY Dutchess

One of the following:

CITY

TOWNSHIP Town of Hyde Park

INCORPORATED VILLAGE

UNINCORPORATED VILLAGE OR HAMLET

3. PRESENT OWNER National Park Service

Address 4079 Albany Post Road, Hyde Park NY 12538

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):

Coal Ash Dump

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 1 foot

Elevation: 140 ft amsl

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

Surface -- date (s) Oct 2009

Site map (submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface -- date(s) Oct 2009

Testing: shovel coring other unit size 50cm square

no. units 3 (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2" by 11", if feasible

Investigator MJK

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

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

2009 Phase IB, Archeological Field Reconnaissance, FDR Library And Museum Improvement Project Home Of Franklin Roosevelt National Historic Site, National Park Service and National Archives And Records Administration Property, 4079 Albany Post Road, Town Of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, OPRHP # 09PR04334, HAA 4213-2

Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL)

2008 Archeological Overview and Assessment Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site. Written by Christopher Lindner, compiled and edited by PAL and the NPS. On file at the NPS in Lowell, MA.

Present repository of materials none

6. Site inventory:

- a. Date constructed or occupation period 20th century
- b. Previous owners, if known Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 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 of 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):

The site consists of coal ash dumped along a small unnamed drainage off of River Road on the FDR Historic House site. Three tests were excavated in the vicinity, none recovered cultural material. The date of the feature is unknown, but likely 20th century. According to Christopher Linder (PAL 2008), this is part of a larger complex of dump sites in this area, that he has called the Dump Sites along River Road and the Duplex (the duplex refers to a structure located on the FDR property not far to the north).

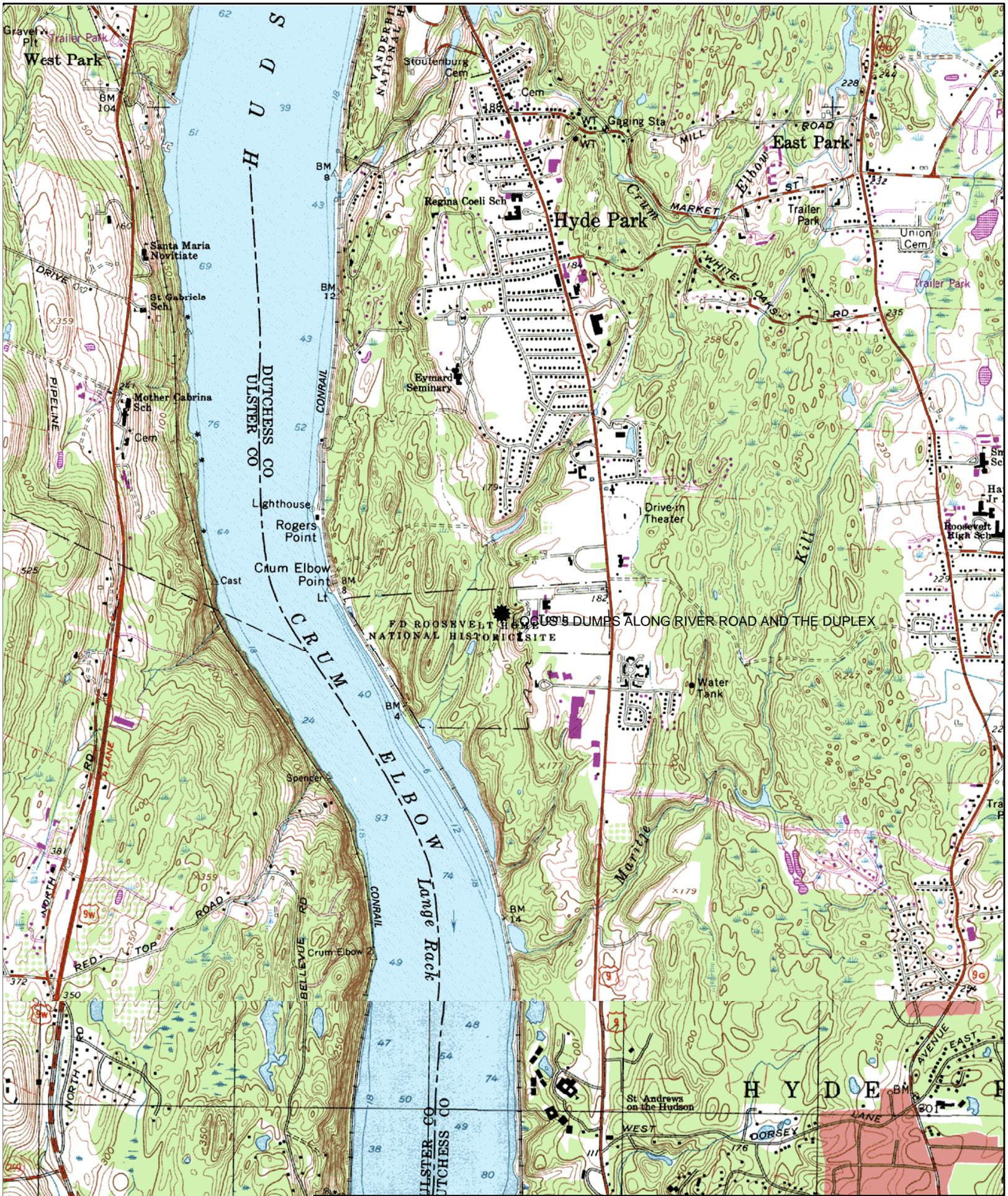
If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½" x 11", if possible.

USGS 71/2 Minute Series Quad. Name 1980 USGS Hyde Park

For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.



Name: HYDE PARK
 Date: 11/30/2009
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 041° 46' 07.2" N 073° 56' 13.0" W

<u>State_ID</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Park_ID</u> <u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>ASMIS_ID</u> <u>Resource Assessment</u>	<u>Name</u> <u>NR Status</u>	<u>Context</u>
1. Map Quad Name 2. Jurisdiction	1. Site Area m2 2. Site Type 3. General Time Period 4. General Ethn Interest 5. Regional Cult Hist	1. Doc Level/Date 2. Data Potential/Date 3. Disturb Level/Date 4. Condition Assmt/Date	1. Status 2. Status Date 3. Level Significance 4. Contrib Level	1. Theme 2. Dating 3. Local Resource Type 4. Alternate Designations

2. Federal Government	1. 28,576 sq m 2. Midden 3. Historic 5. 19th Century	HOFR00012.000 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.09 4. Good 2004.12.09	River Road-Duplex Road Dumps 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3. 4. Wheeler Parcel Dumps
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REMARKS: This area comprises four ASMIS resources, from south to north, along River Road and up the Duplex Road:

1. A dump on the Wheeler parcel, between River Road and a small stream, with two areas of possibly active looting (photo 046, facing ENE, 65 degrees, to show the westernmost looting area and a cluster of bottles at a tree base on the right; also in evidence on the surface were whiteware sherds, a terra cotta pot, ceramic cookware, a metal toy tea pot, and bricks),
2. A dump 20 m to the east of the first, between River Road and a stream (photo 035, facing S, 180 degrees at the east edge of the dump, which includes recent garbage cans, metal drums, sheet metal, and a lawn chair),
3. A dump south of the Duplex and west of the old stables, on the edge of which is a stone-lined drain (photo 036, facing E, 100 degrees at a concentration of metal buckets, cans, basins, drums),
4. A dump north of the Duplex (photo 045, facing SW, 215 degrees).

Towle et al. (1990) briefly mention the third of these dumps in their trip report. Hsu (1973) briefly noted both the third and fourth.

2. Federal Government	1. 4,194 sq m 2. Midden 3. Historic 5. 19th Century	HOFR00012.001 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.09 4. Good 2004.12.09	River Road-Duplex Road Dumps 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3. 4. River Road (Wheeler) Dump 3
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REMARKS: A dump on the Wheeler parcel, between River Road and a small stream, with two areas of possibly active looting (photo 046, facing ENE, 65 degrees, to show the westernmost looting area and a cluster of bottles at a tree base on the right; also in evidence on the surface were whiteware sherds, a terra cotta pot, ceramic cookware, a metal toy tea pot, and bricks).

2. Federal Government	1. 2,464 sq m 2. Midden 3. Historic 5. 19th Century	HOFR00012.002 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.09 4. Good 2004.12.09	River Road-Duplex Road Dumps 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3. 4. River Road (Wheeler) Dump 1
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REMARKS: A dump 20 m to the east of the first, between River Road and a stream (photo 035, facing S, 180 degrees at the east edge of the dump, which includes recent garbage cans, metal drums, sheet metal, and a lawn chair)

<u>State_ID</u> <u>Location</u>	<u>Park_ID</u> <u>Cultural Affiliation</u>	<u>ASMIS_ID</u> <u>Resource Assessment</u>	<u>Name</u> <u>NR Status</u>	<u>Context</u>
1. Map Quad Name 2. Jurisdiction	1. Site Area m2 2. Site Type 3. General Time Period 4. General Ethn Interest 5. Regional Cult Hist	1. Doc Level/Date 2. Data Potential/Date 3. Disturb Level/Date 4. Condition Assmt/Date	1. Status 2. Status Date 3. Level Significance 4. Contrib Level	1. Theme 2. Dating 3. Local Resource Type 4. Alternate Designations

2. Federal Government	1. 20,041 sq m 2. Midden 3. Historic 5. 19th Century	HOFR00012.003 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.09 4. Good 2004.12.09	River Road-Duplex Road Dumps 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3. 4. Duplex Road (Wheeler) Dump 2
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REMARKS: A dump south of the Duplex and west of the old stables, on the edge of which is a stone-lined drain (photo 036, facing E, 100 degrees at a concentration of metal buckets, cans, basins, drums).

2. Federal Government	1. 588 sq m 2. Midden 3. Historic 5. 19th Century	HOFR00012.004 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.09 4. Good 2004.12.09	River Road-Duplex Road Dumps 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3. 4. Duplex Road (Wheeler) Dump 4
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REMARKS: A dump north of the Duplex (photo 045, facing SW, 215 degrees).

2. Federal Government	1. 40 sq m 2. Historic Structure 3. Historic 5. Undetermined	HOFR00013.000 1. No data entered 2. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 3. Low 2004.12.16 4. Good 2004.12.16	L-Shaped Wall 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3.
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REMARKS: This stone wall has two segments joining at a right angle, on a small bench above a cliff that drops down to the Hudson River (photo 041, facing WNW, 285 degrees).

2. Federal Government	1. 27,475 sq m 3. Prehistoric 5. Undetermined	HOFR00014.000 1. No data entered 2. No data entered 3. Low 2004.12.16 4. Good 2004.12.16	The Vista Clearance Site 0000.00.00 1. Unevaluated 0000.00.00 2. 1966.00.00 3. No data entered 4. No data entered	3.
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REMARKS: This sparse scatter of prehistoric stone artifacts stretches for 120 m along a moderately elevated terrace edge near a small stream. The northern prehistoric locus, devoid of historical materials in 13 shovel pits, was 40 m long and 7.5 m wide as tested. The southern locus was 60 m long by 60 m wide, as it had three chert flakes on the surface of two roads between which 7 shovel tests were excavated, and historical items were also visible on the surface. The two prehistoric loci (photo 043, facing NE, 45 degrees) are ca. 40 m apart because no testing took place between them.

The northern locus had 12 prehistoric items in the 6 quarter-square-meter shovel pits that yielded artifacts, a frequency of 8 per square meter. One item was a sandstone abrading tool and the rest were primarily chert debitage, with one possibly a dark quartzite. Seven sterile shovel pits, at distances of 7.5 m from positive shovel tests, 'bracketed' the initial transect with its 15-m testing interval. Elia (1990:22) was undecided as to whether there was either natural soil zonation or an early plowzone that has been blurred

The southern locus had 51 pieces of chert or quartzite debitage in 1.2 square meters (4 of Elia's quarter-square-meter shovel tests and 3 of Linck's (1977) round one-foot-diameter pits, a frequency of 42 items per square meter. One find in STP 35 was a chert scraper.

The small surface patch of 20th-century items, 10 by 20 ft in extent, was found to have a depth of only 5 cm in a single shovel test to gauge its thickness.

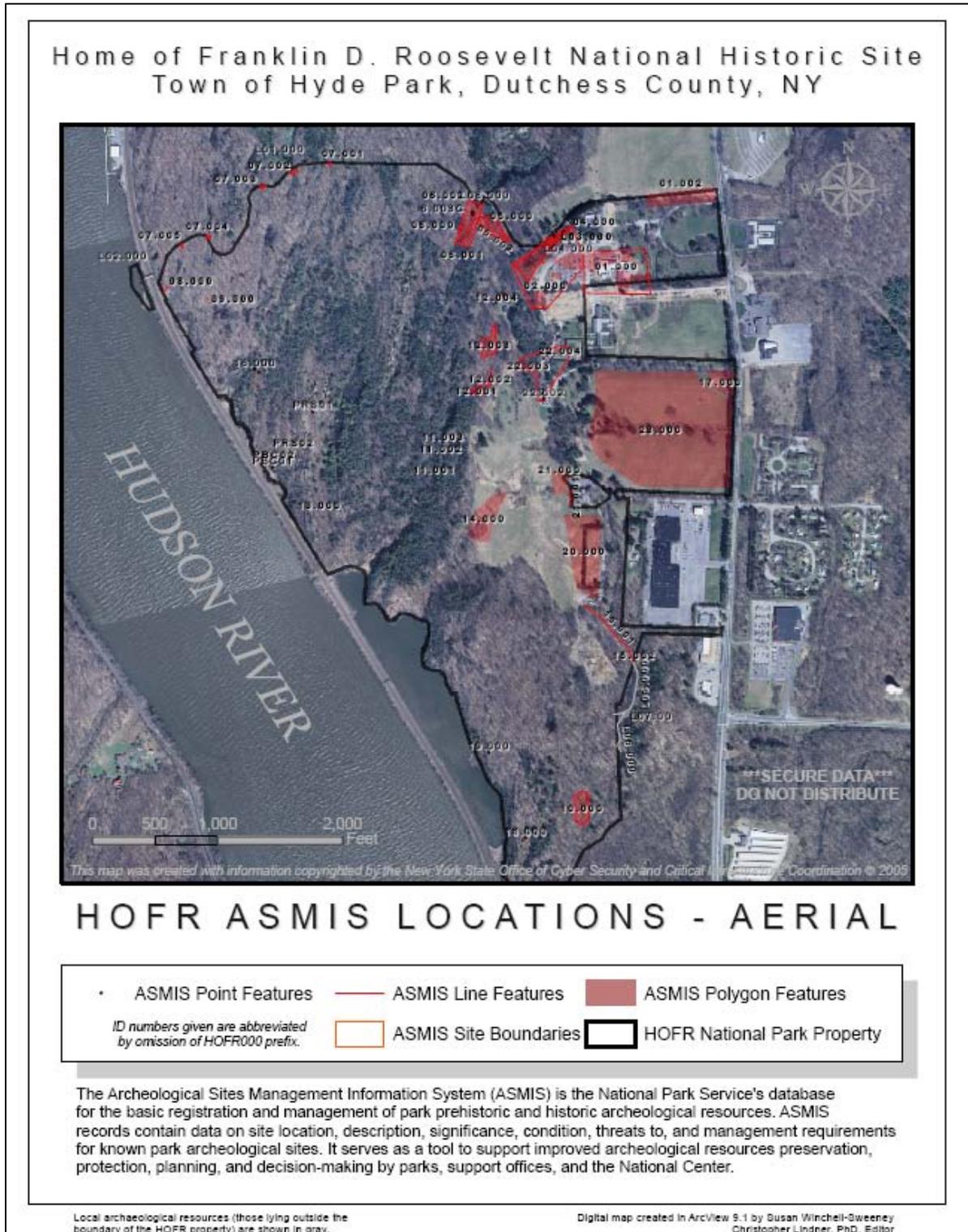


Figure 1-5. Aerial map of HOFR showing archeological sites and ASMIS resources.