PHASE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS & PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

TRIPI SUBDIVISION

Harris Road.
Town of Bedford
Westchester County, New York

Prepared For:

Tim Miller Associates Inc.
10 North Street
Cold Spring, New York

Prepared By:

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June 2008

Tripi Subdivision

Harris Road
Town of Bedford. Westchester County, New York

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): **Unknown**

Phase of Survey: **Phase 1A Literature Review & Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **Harris Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of Bedford**

County: **Westchester**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length: **1220 m (4000')**

Width: **381 m(1250')**

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **±25.56 acres (10.34 hectares)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Mount Kisco**

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **308 @ 50' (15.24m) 58 @ 10' (3m) or less**

Number & Size of Units: N/A

Width of Plowed Strips: N/A

Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0

Number & name of historic sites identified: 0

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: N/A

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 0

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 0

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

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

Report Author (s): **Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. Gail T. Guillet, Kristofer Mierisch and Beth Selig**

Date of Report: **June 2008**

MAP AND FIGURE LIST

Maps

Figures

TRIPI SUBDIVISION

Harris Road

Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York

Introduction

The following report presents the results of a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis prepared for Tim Miller Associates by CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants. In April 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1A and Phase 1B report for the *Tripi Subdivision* on the north side of Harris Road in the Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York. The material presented here is intended to assess the archaeological potential of the project area, which includes a map documented structure, and several existing structures and the remains of structures currently within the property. The purpose of the Phase 1A report is to identify the archaeological potential of the entire project area. For the purposes of this report, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is considered to be the entire property.

The Phase 1A work was performed in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) 6NYCRR, part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and to meet the standards of the New York Archaeological Council(1994), as well as relevant federal standards (36 CFR 61).

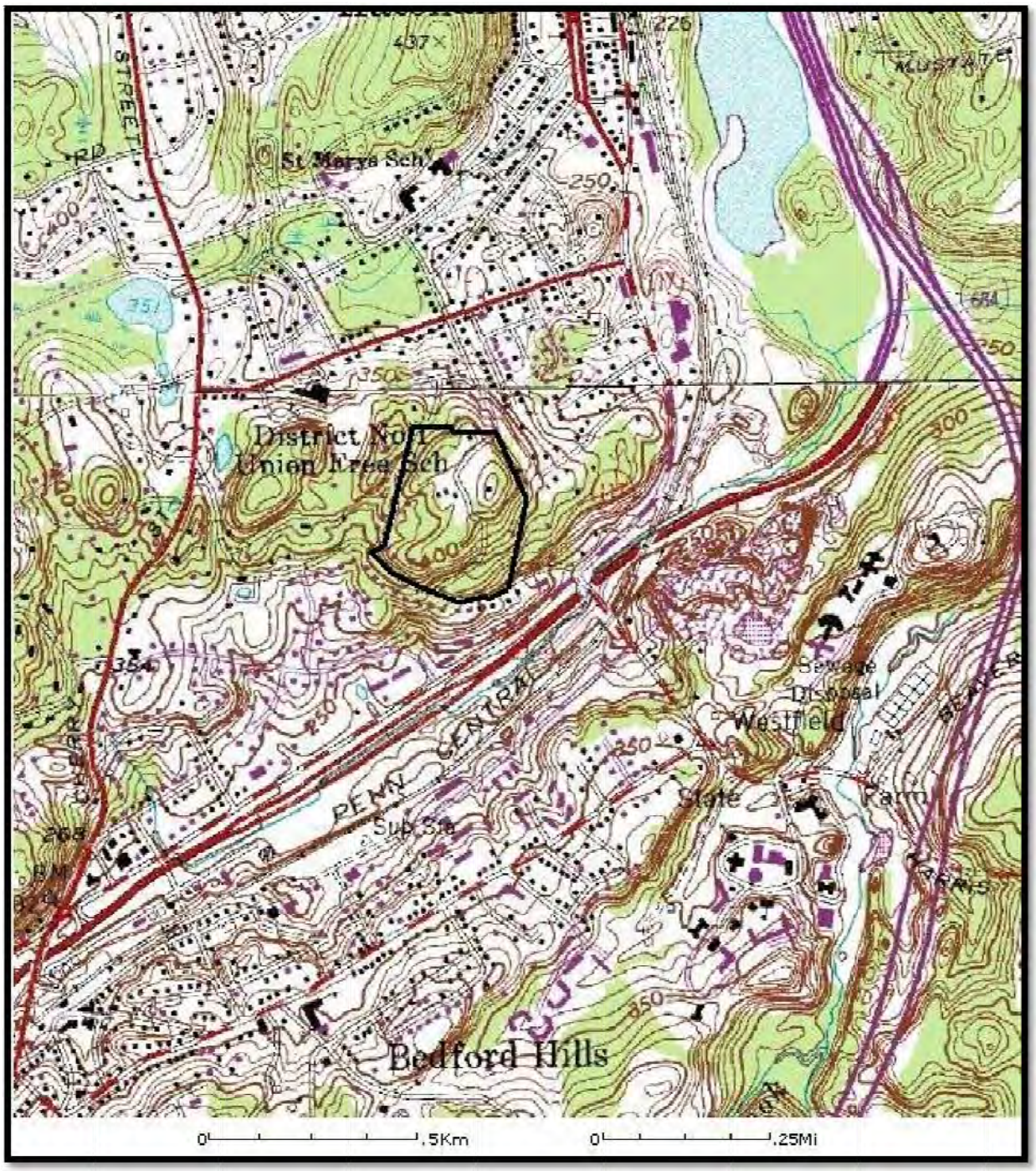
Project Area Description

The project area is located on the north side of Harris Road, west of Bedford Road and the Saw Mill River Parkway. The *Tripi Subdivision* property encompasses ±25.56 acres (10.34 hectares) in the Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York. (Map 1 & 2) The project area is bounded to the north by the terminus of New Street and to the west by West View Drive, while to the east are residential properties fronting on Sunrise Avenue and Pleasant Street. The project area is bisected by an interior road or drive that extends from the terminus of New Street to the existing structure and the foundations of several structures, before continuing to Harris Road. Cartographic research conducted for this report indicates that the interior road was constructed sometime after 1914. (Map 8)

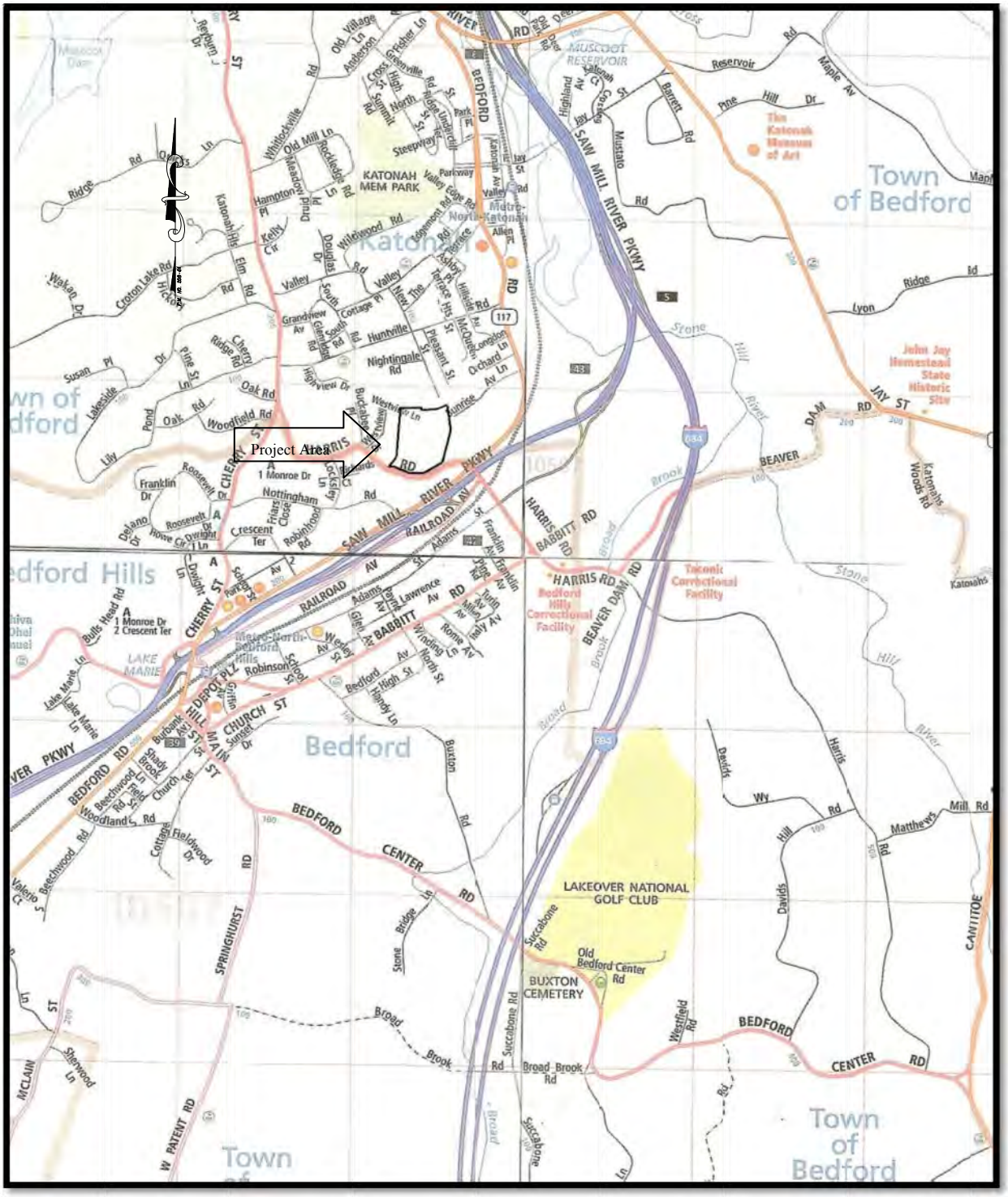
The proposed plan for the *Tripi Subdivision* site is to demolish all of the structures on the site, and to subdivide the property in to 19 individual lots. The proposed subdivision will include access roads, storm water basins, and buried infrastructure.

A site visit was made on April 8, 2008 to assess the condition and age of the existing structures, identify the locations of structures that appear on aerial photos of the site, identify areas of prior ground disturbance, and photograph the existing conditions of the site. (Appendix A: Photographs) During the walkover, it was confirmed that several of the structures shown on the maps provided by Tim Miller Associates, Inc. and seen in the aerial photographs were rubble.(Photo 8, 11 & 17) Located in the northeastern portion of the project area is a derelict building that by all appearances has been abandoned for some time. (Photo 2-4) Trash heaps and a collapsed shed are associated with this building. (Photo 5-7) A former structure located southwest of this building appears have burned or torn down as the result of a fire. (Photo 11-12) Burned timbers associated with the foundation of this

building were observed, and a series of trash heaps, possibly associated with the destruction of this building, are located in the yard area surrounding the foundation. The foundation of the burned building is parged fieldstone, suggesting a late 19th to mid 20th century construction; however, one of the burned timbers was mortise and tendon, suggesting an earlier construction date for some portion of the building. (Photo 14, 16 & 12) A small outbuilding is still standing near these trash heaps located in the yard area. Further south of the burned building is a building that appears to have been a garage or barn; the architectural style suggests that it was constructed in the late 19th or early 20th century. (Photo 15) An additional fieldstone foundation was identified in this complex of structures. The debris around this building, which included a twisted and badly rusted metal fire escape, suggests that it had also burned. (17) Based on the parged foundation and the debris observed in the foundation hole and surrounding yard area, it is suggested that this structure dated to the late 19th century. Currently an overgrown asphalt drive provides access to the buildings and former structures in the interior of the site; this drive at one time connected Harris Road to New Street. (Photo 8 & 19)



Map 1: Locator Map .1991 USGS Topographical Map. 7.5 Minute Series Mount Kisco Quadrangle. Scale: On Map.



Map 2: Locator map including the Project Area. Source: *(Rand McNally Westchester & Putnam Counties Street Guide*)Scale:1"=1380'

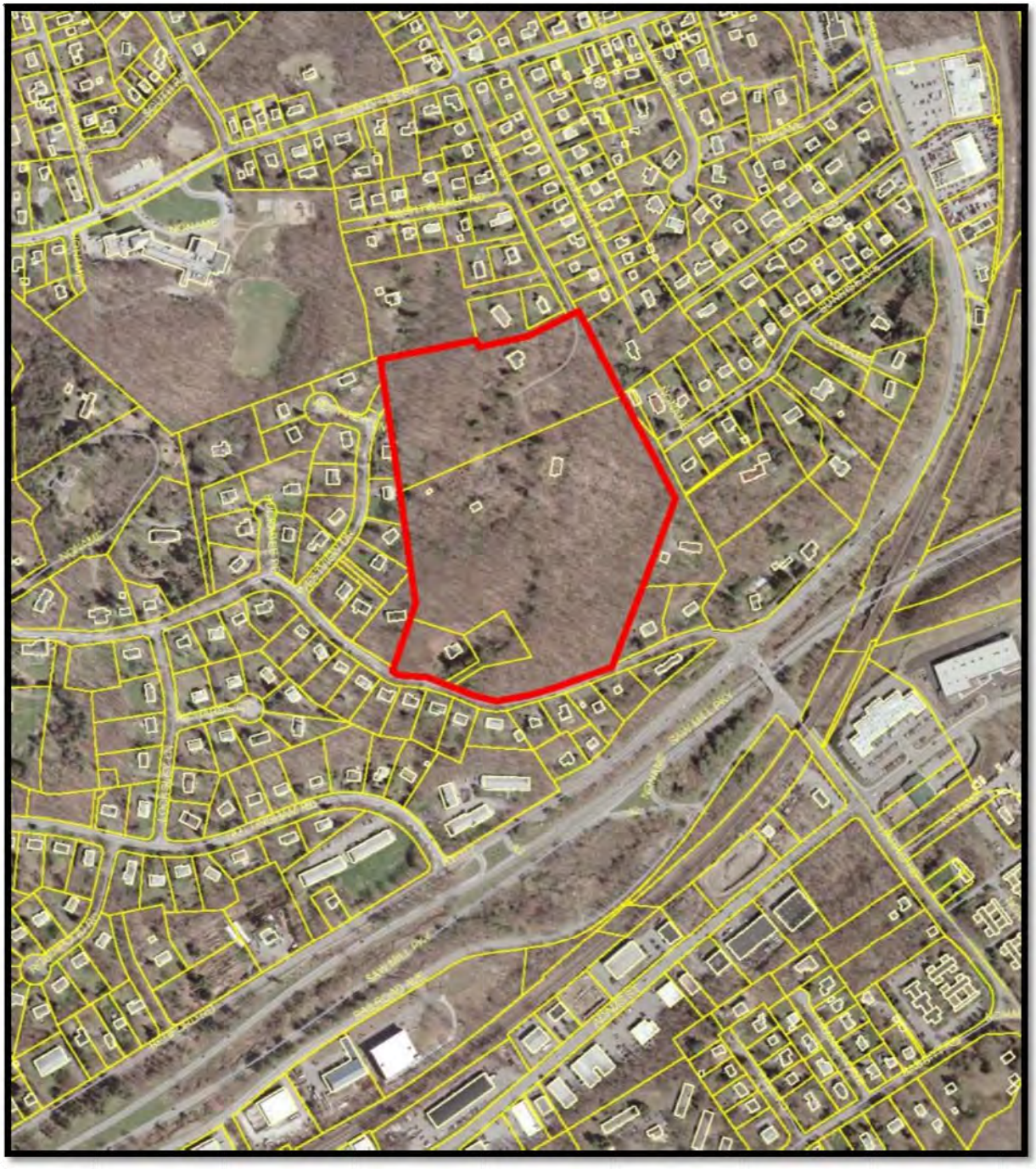


Figure 1: Aerial Photograph of the *Tripi Subdivision*. Source: Tim Miller Associates. Scale: 1"=500'

Environmental Information

The topography of the project area is steeply sloped with rock outcrops. (Photo 23, 25 & 27) The elevations within the project boundaries rise from 300 feet (91.4 m) AMSL in the southern portion along Harris Road to 420 feet (128 m) in the center of the project area. The elevation descends in the northern portion of the project area to 320 feet (97.5 m) at New Street. In general, the project area can be considered a knoll overlooking a wetland area to the west, Broad Brook to the south, and Stone Hill River to the east. (Map 1 & Photo 20) Current conditions in the undisturbed portions of the project area are lightly wooded, with a mixture of hardwoods and coniferous trees. The slopes within the project area are interspersed with level terraces and rock outcrops.

The project area lies within the New England Upland, which includes the Manhattan Prong and Taconic Mountains (Schuberth 1968). The geology of the area consists primarily of metamorphic rock with igneous intrusions. The underlying geology of the area accounts for the strong topographic patterns seen in the Town of New Castle. The basic rock groups found in the area are granite and schist that have been extensively modified by glacial action.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey of the area of Westchester County indicates that the soils within the project area are steeply sloped Riverhead loam and Chatfield Charlton and Chatfield Hollis rock outcrop. (Fig. 2) (Appendix B: Soil Descriptions) A small area along the eastern border of the site contains soils identified as Urban Lands, which are typically found near streets, parking lots, and buildings. The layers of these soils have been altered or mixed with manufactured materials such as bricks and broken concrete.

Drainage on the site is into Broad Brook and Stone Hill River, which flow into the Cross River and New Croton Reservoir, which in the 19th century impounded portions of the Croton River to supply New York City with water. The project area lies within the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone. In the Northern Hardwood Forest Zone, sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant species of trees (Küchler 1964).

Potential for the Site to Contain Prehistoric or Historic Cultural Resources

As part of the initial research for the Phase 1A literature review, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants examined the archaeological site maps housed at Peebles Island. These files indicate that a single prehistoric site has been reported within a mile of the project area: New York State Museum (NYSM) Site 5158 is identified as a village site located on "Potomas Ridge on Beaver Dam River" (now the Stone Hill River). Anecdotal sites may be based on local hearsay or on sites identified by surface surveys, but none of them have been professionally excavated. Despite the fact that there are no professionally excavated prehistoric sites reported within a mile (1.6 km) of the project area, the environmental model employed by the NYSM and OPRHP suggests that undisturbed portions of the *Tripi Subdivision* site have the potential to contain prehistoric sites. The reasons for this are that the site is situated on an elevated knoll overlooking wetlands to the north and west, as well as two waterways, Broad Brook and Stone Hill River, to the south and east. The fresh water features located adjacent to the site would have provided Native American groups with potable water and access to freshwater fowl, game and fish.

Research undertaken indicates that there are three National Register Listed sites located within a one-mile radius of the project area. To the west of the project area is Stepping Stones, a Dutch Colonial Style residence built in the 1920's that now serves as a museum. The listing includes the residence, pump house, and the garage. To the

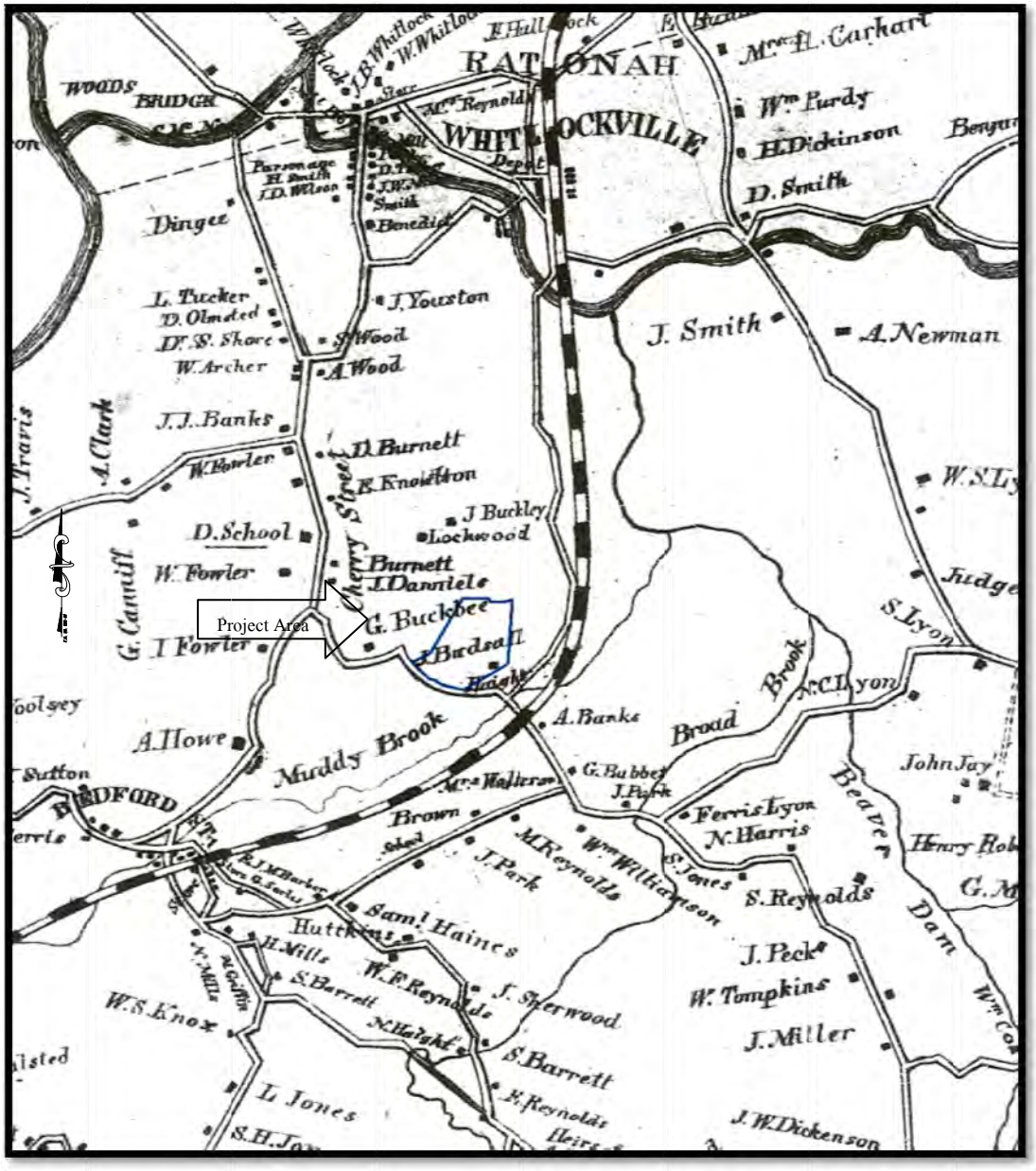
east, on the southern outskirts of the Village of Katonah, is the National Register listed St. Luke's Episcopal Church, which was designed in the Tudor Revival style typical of Episcopal Churches in the area. The church dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. To the north of the church is the Katonah Village Historic District, which includes thirty-eight structures located on both sides of Bedford Road from Edgemont to the intersection of Terrace and Allen Court. None of the listed properties will be impacted by the proposed development.

Only one professional archaeological survey has been undertaken within a one-mile radius of the project area. The NYS Route 117/Katonah Bypass Pre-reconnaissance and Reconnaissance and Supplemental Surveys within the Town of Bedford were undertaken in 1985 and 1986. These surveys, completed for the DOT, investigated a portion of the roadways south and southeast of the *Tripi Subdivision* site. The survey for DOT states that a local resident reported that the original Haight residence was located to the northwest of the current Haight house, which now stands at the intersection of Harris and Bedford Roads (NYSM 1985:1986).

History of the Site

The material presented below is not intended to be an exhaustive examination of the history of the site, but is, rather, an exercise to locate and identify structures either on or adjacent to the project area that may be of historic significance. For this purpose, a group of historic maps available at the New York State Library in Albany, the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, and maps examined in the Town of Bedford historian's office have provided the basis for the discussion. The Town of Bedford historian's office has an extensive collection of maps showing roads and dwellings in the Town of Bedford from the earliest period of occupation, but the maps examined for inclusion in this report were those that specifically included the *Tripi Subdivision* project area.

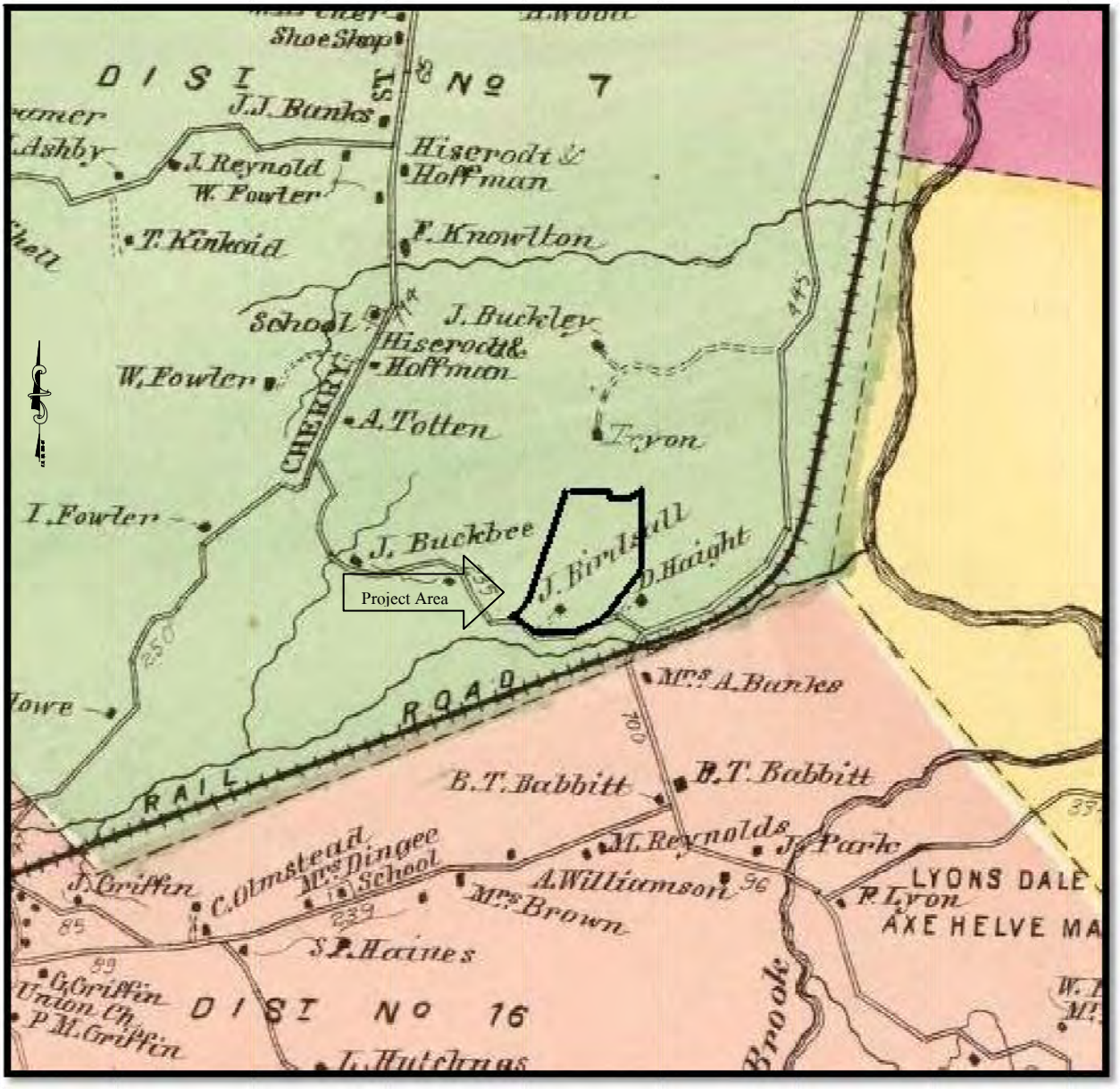
Our examination of the maps indicated that Harris Road, which intersects with Cherry Street at its northern end, was an early road in the Town of Bedford, and that it has from its earliest days followed its present trajectory with very little deviation. While Harris Road may be unchanged, the road pattern in the area surrounding the site has been altered somewhat by the construction of the Saw Mill River Parkway. Specifically, it appears that the intersection of Harris Road and Bedford Road changed slightly after 1893, and that prior to this time Bedford Road did not extend beyond Harris Road, however, after 1893 Bedford Road continued south into the hamlet of Bedford Station.



Map 3: 1858 F. C. Merry *Map of Westchester County, New York.* Scale: 1" = 2200'

In 1858, Mathew Dripps published F. C. Merry's *Map of Westchester County New York*. (Map 3) This map indicates that in the mid-19th century the land within the project area was owned by J. Birdsall. The land immediately southeast of the project area, at the intersection of Bedford Road and Harris Road, was owned by a member of the Haight family. A structure is shown between the two names that appears to be just inside the southeastern boundary of the project area. It is, however, unclear to whom it belongs. To the west of the project, area is a structure owned by G. Buckbee. (Photo 41 & 40) Along the northern boundary of the *Tripi Subdivision* property, the land was owned by J. Daniels and a person named Lockwood. On this map, Broad Brook is called Muddy Brook; it crossed Harris Road at the intersection with Bedford Road. In 1858, Bedford Road terminated at the intersection with Harris Road. Harris Road terminated, as it does today, at Cherry Street, another historic road in the Town of Bedford, which ran southwest into the Village of Bedford Station. At this time, the center for industry in the area was north of the project area in the Village of Katonah and Whitlockville. The Village of Katonah was

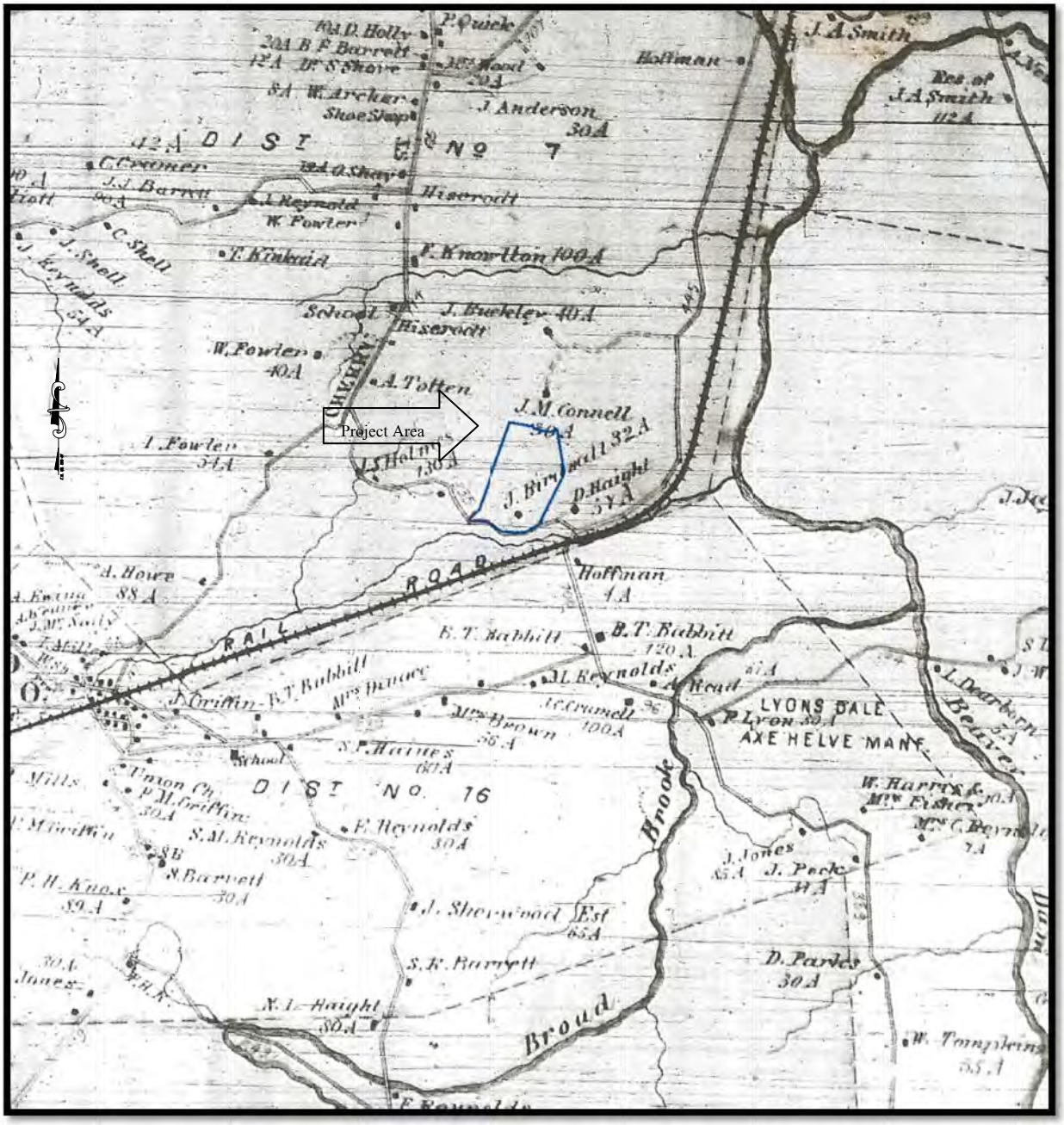
then north of its present location; it was moved to its present site when the construction of the New Croton Reservoir inundated the old town. The train depot in the village allowed the farms and mills in the area to export their goods, particularly dairy products, to New York City.



Map 4: 1867 F. W. Beers *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*. Scale: 1'=2000'

In 1867, Frederick Beers published the *Atlas of New York and Vicinity*. (Map 4) On this map, the structure within the project area boundaries was owned by J. Birdsall, while the land to the southeast was owned by D. Haight. Both the Haight and Birdsall residences were located at the end of short farm lanes. It is likely that the location of the former Birdsall residence corresponds with the location of the modern house on the southern edge of the *Tripi Subdivision* site. (Photo 39) To the north of the project area, the Daniels structure was no longer depicted, and a farm lane entered the interior land from Bedford Road, terminating to the south at a structure owned by Tryon and to the north by one owned by J. Buckley. The structure and land to the west of the project area was now owned

by J. Buckbee, presumably a relative or child of G. Buckbee. On this map, Muddy Brook was called Broud Brook and Stone Hill River was Beaver Dam Brook. Two small-unnamed streams are shown to the south and west of the project area, both of which flowed into an unnamed pond to the southwest in Bedford Station.

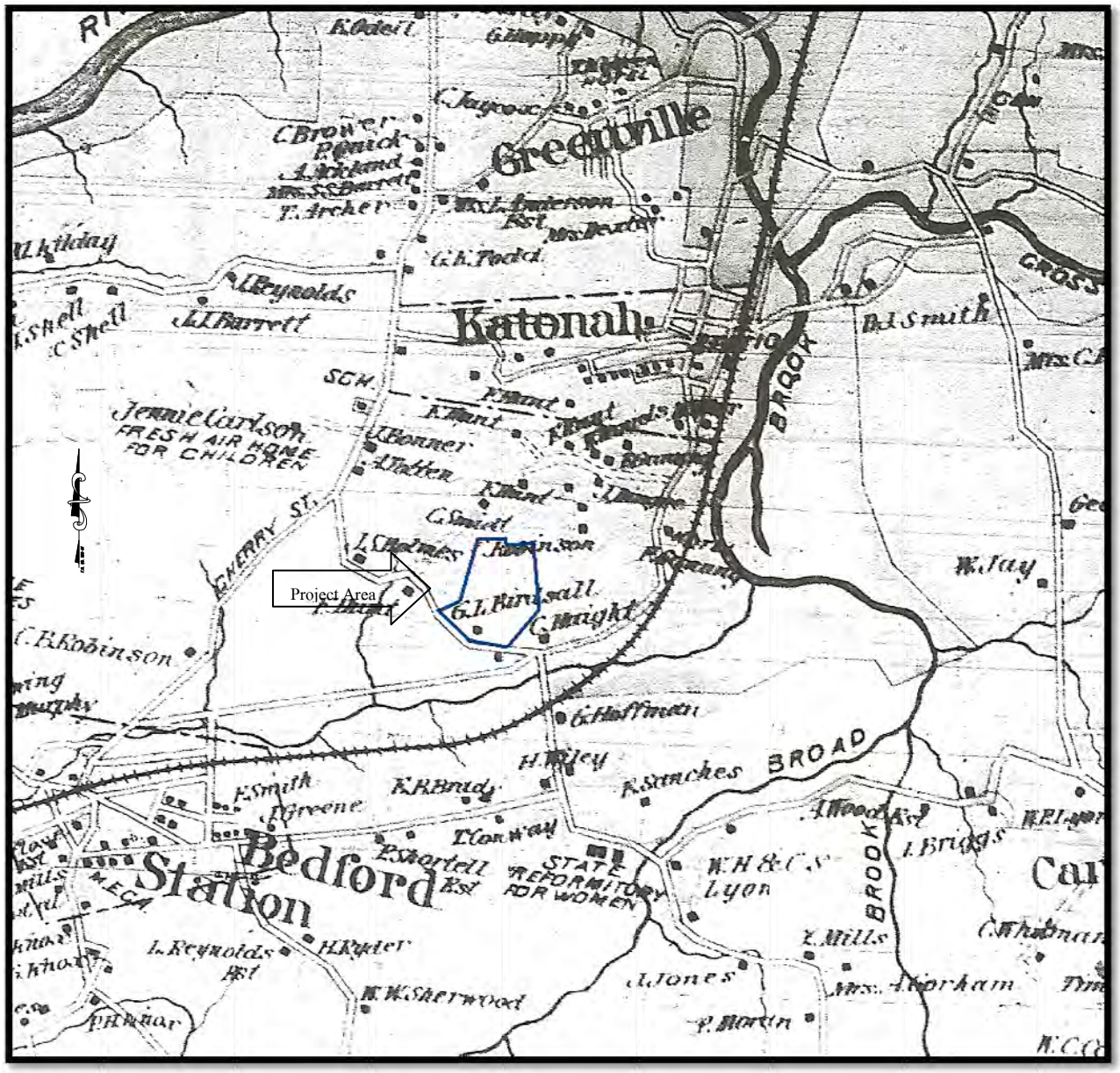


Map 5: 1872 J. B. Beers *County Atlas of Westchester, New York.* Scale: 1" =2030'

Five years later in 1872, J. B. Beers published the *County Atlas of Westchester New York* (Map 5). On this map, which includes acreage but not property boundaries, J. Birdsall is shown as owning 32 acres of land adjacent to D. Haight, who owned 31 acres. The Tyson property to the north was now owned by J. M. Connell, who owned 30 acres. Further to the north, the J. Buckley farm contained 40 acres. The land to the west, formerly owned by J. Buckbee, is now owned by L. S. Holmes, who owned 130 acres along Harris Road and Cherry Street.

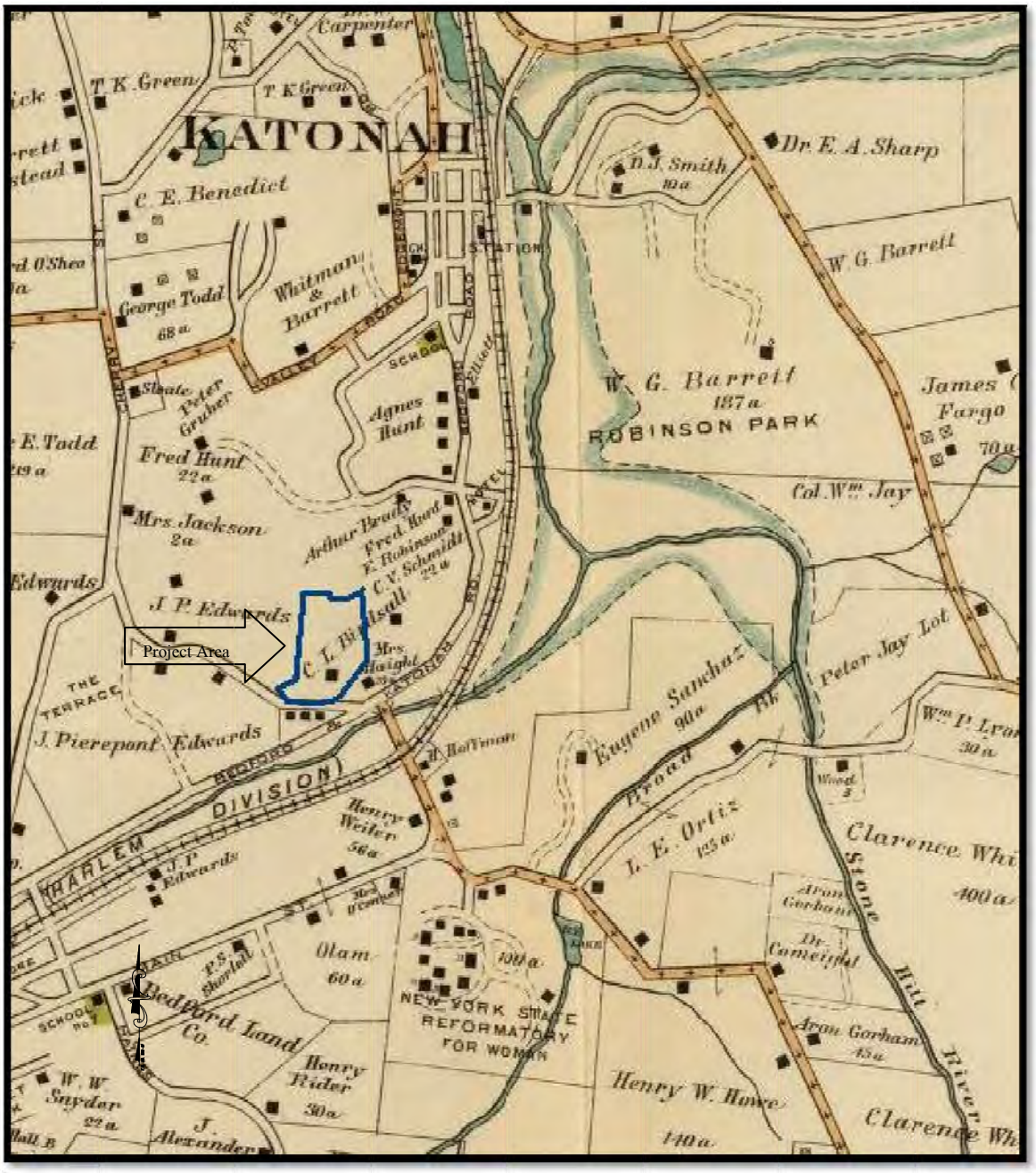
Map 6: 1893 Joseph Bien *Atlas of Westchester County, New York.* Scale: 1' = 2200'

The next map examined is the 1893 Joseph Bien *Atlas of Westchester County, New York* (Map 6). In 1893, J. Birdsall still owns the 32 acres of land included within the project area. D. Haight now owns 57 acres, as well as two structures, located on both sides of Harris Road. To the west of the project area, the Holmes farm is now owned by S. E. Tompkins, who is shown as having 135 acres. To the north of the project area, the farm road leading west from Bedford Road is depicted further north than its previously mapped location; this may be an actual change in the location or a mapping error. The structures located at the end of this farm road are owned by Hunt, 30 acres, and J. Allen with 45 acres. On this map, Bedford Road continues south of Harris Road into the Village of Bedford Station, Beaver Dam Brook is now called Davis Brook, and Broud [sic] Brook is called Broad Brook.



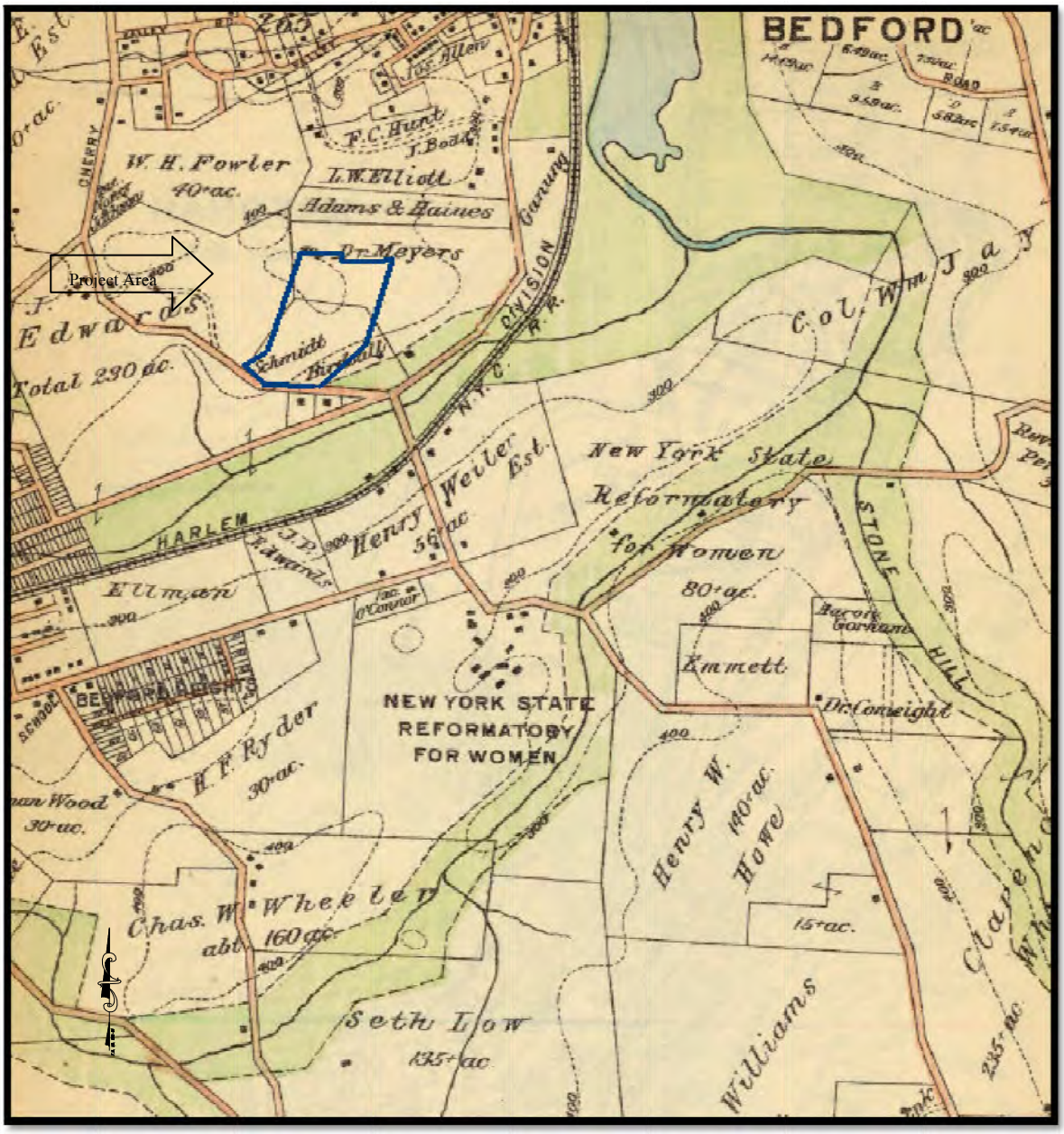
Map 7: 1901 G. W. Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County, New York.* Scale: 1"=2130'

At the beginning of the 20th century, G. W. Bromley published the *Atlas of Westchester County New York*, which includes the project area. The structure within the project area is still owned by the Birdsall family, and the land to the east and south is owned by G. Haight. To the west, the Tompkins farm is now owned by J. S. Holmes. The land to the north appears to have undergone development, with several structures located along the interior farm road. Three of the structures were owned by F. Hunt, C. Smith, and a person named Robinson, but the names of the other owners are illegible. The Village of Katonah, which has been moved from its historic location, has experienced a population boom, and is now depicted as a cohesive village laid out on an informal grid pattern. The hamlet of Whitlockville, which had been located south of the original location of Katonah, had been renamed Greenville. Aside from the increase in the number of roads in the general area, there has been little in the way of change in the vicinity of the project area.



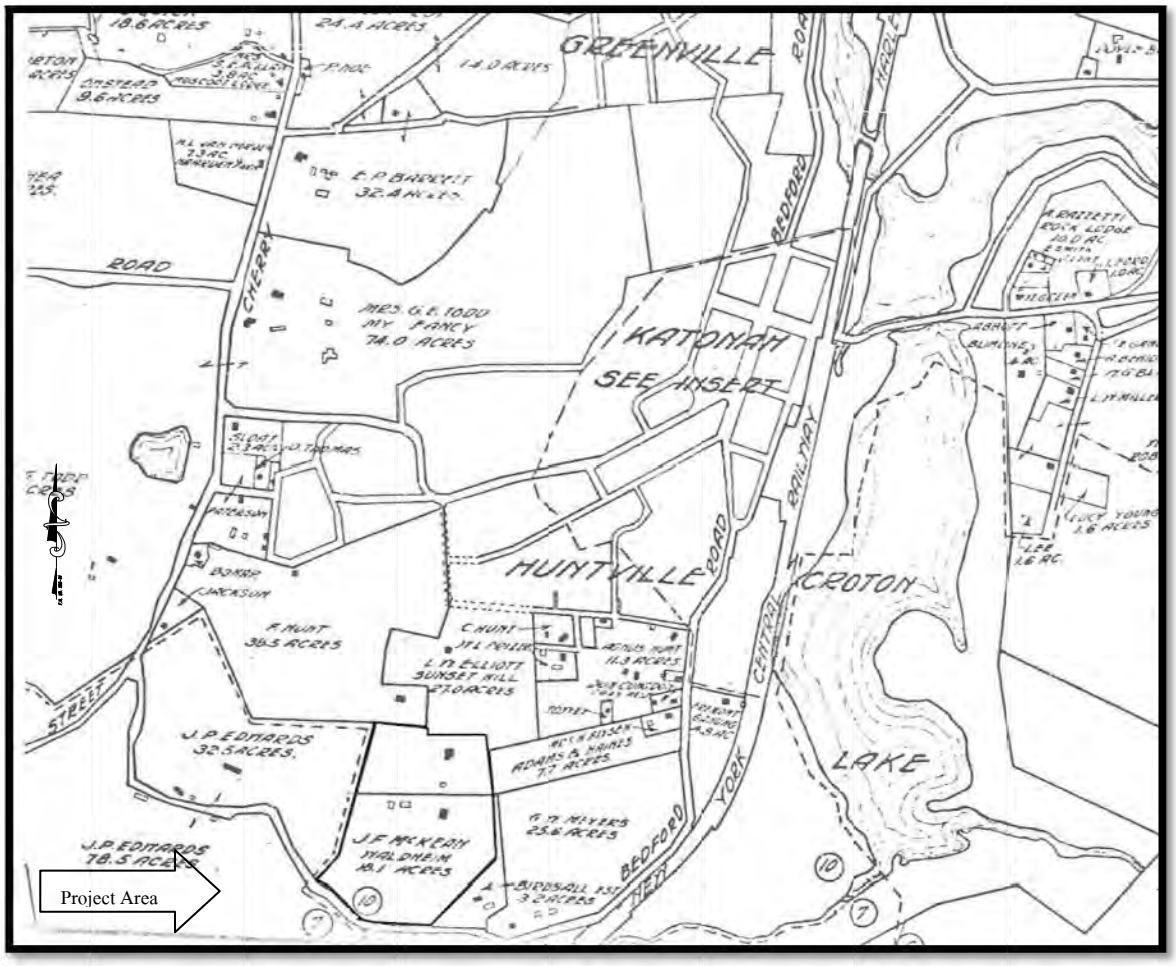
Map 8: 1908 Hyde, E. Belcher *Atlas of the Rural Country District North of New York City.* Scale: 1"= 830'

In 1908, E. Belcher Hyde published the *Atlas of the Rural Country District North of New York City.* (Map 8). The ownership of the land and the location of the structure on the project area had remained unchanged. This map indicates that the farm lane to the north of the project area has become an official town road that connected Valley Road with Bedford Road. The buildings formerly located along the farm road to the Hunt property appear to have been removed, while others appear to have been reoriented. There are additional buildings along Bedford Road north and west of the *Tripi Subdivision* site, indicating that further development had taken place. On the 1908 map, Davis Brook has been renamed Stone Hill River.



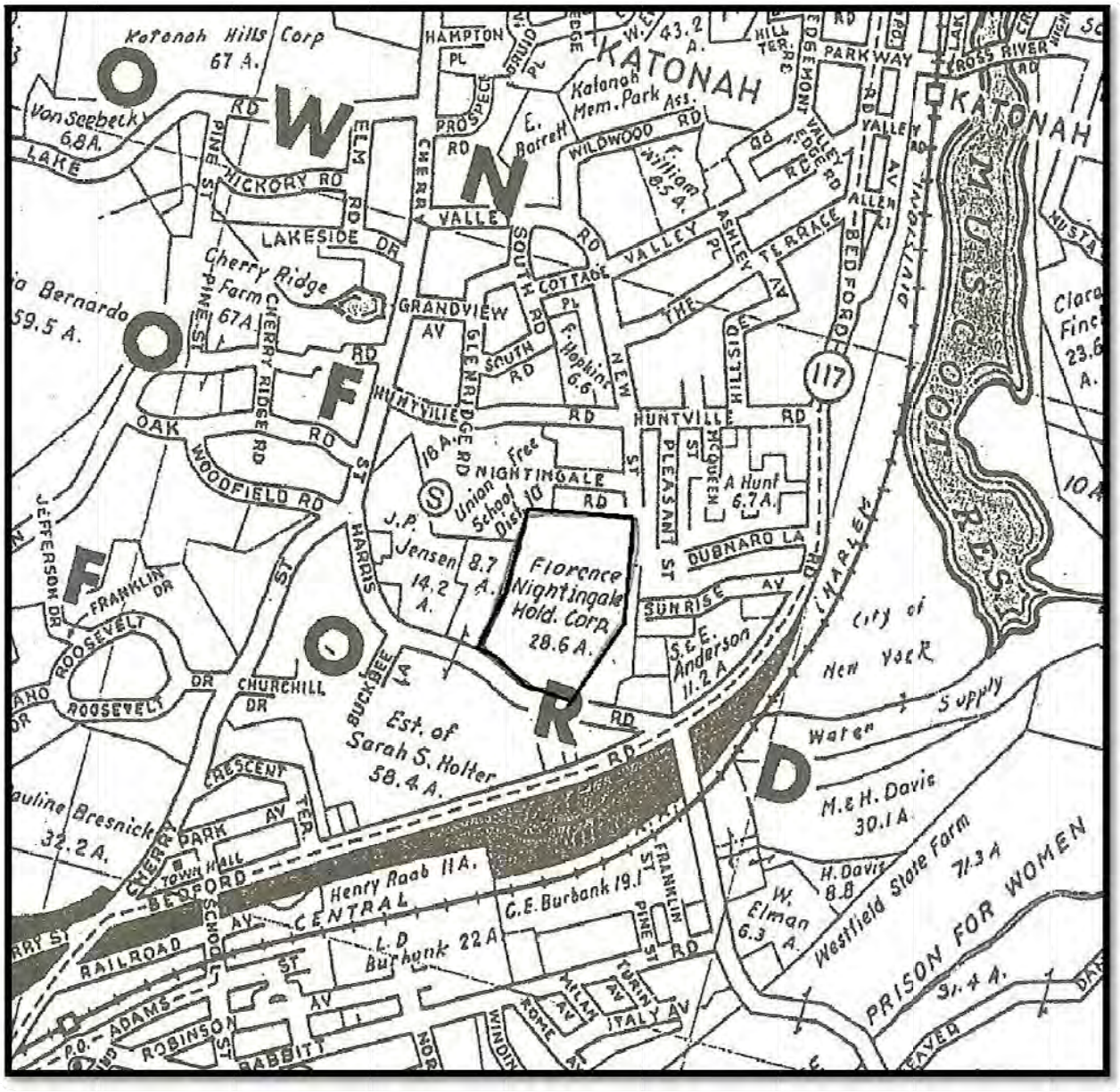
Map 9: 1914 G.W. Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County, NY, Pocket, Desk and Automobile edition.* Scale: 1"= 1825.

The last map consulted was the 1914 G. W. Bromley *Atlas of Westchester County*, which indicates that changes have taken place on the project area. According to the scale of this map, the land within the project area was now owned by a person named Schmidt, but no structures are depicted on his property. It appears that the Birdsall's now occupied a structure outside the southwestern boundary of the project area, but whether the house was the same one they had formerly occupied or a new house is unclear. It may be that their house was moved, but it is also possible that the 1914 map is in error. In any case, the Birdsall family now occupied a house near the intersection of Harris Road and Bedford Road. The land to the north of the *Tripi Subdivision* was now owned by Dr. Meyers; the road leading to his property was once again depicted as a farm lane. The Cross River Reservoir can be seen to the east of the relocated Village of Katonah.



Map 10: 1917 H. H. Fowler's *Town of Bedford Surveyors Map*. Surveyed by H.H. Fowler. No scale known.

In 1917, H.H. Fowler surveyed the Town of Bedford, including the *Tripi Subdivision* sites. No scale is provided with this map, but by examining the aerial photograph (See Fig. 1); the boundaries of the project area can be identified. According to the map, the land included in the present project area included two parcels, one owned by J. F. McKean that contained 18.1 acres, and a second where the owner was not identified. The McKean property had three structures along its northern property line: the dwelling, the Schmidt house (See Fig. xx), and two outbuildings. The northern parcel also had a dwelling, and one outbuilding. West of the project area, the land was now owned by J. P. Edwards; it contained 32.5 acres. F. Hunt still owned land to the northwest and a small parcel with two houses to the northeast of the land owned by L. Elliott that was called "Sunset Hill". East of the project area, the land was owned by G. W. Meyers (25.6 acres) and Adam A. Haines (7.7 acres). The Birdsall's, who had formerly owned the project area, now occupied a 3.2 acres parcel near the intersection of Bedford and Harris Roads that contained a dwelling and an outbuilding, probably a carriage house or garage. The 1917 surveyor's map provides no indication that the Florence Nightingale School had purchased the property, though research indicates that Sarah Weinberger, one of the co-founders of the school, had purchased the northern parcel sometime after 1912.



Mp 11: 1953 Hagstrom's Atlas of Westchester County, New York. Scale: Unknown.

The 1953 Hagstrom's map indicates that the *Tripi Subdivision* property, which had formerly been two separate parcels, was now a single parcel owned by the Florence Nightingale Holding Corporation. The property contained 28.6 acres. The Hagstrom map includes property owner's names, but does not include structures, but we know from other research that the property now contained, at a minimum, three main buildings: Elliott House (still standing), the Schmidt House (burned), and a school building (burned). In addition, there were two other buildings that housed staff, almost all of whom lived on the grounds, as well as athletic fields, a pool, camping facilities, and at least one large garden that was tended by the students, all of whom were boys. New Street, which provides access to the northern portion of the project area, had been opened, as well as Nightingale Road, which reflects the former school's name. These roads and others opened north and east of the project area, are an indication of increased suburbanization in the area around Katonah. To the northwest, on land formerly owned by F. Hunt, the elementary

school had been built, another indication that the area was developing rapidly. On this map, the Croton Lake was now called Muscoot Reservoir, its current name.

The Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall

At the time of the initial site visit, nothing was known of the history of the site; however, during the walkover of the site in April, it had been noted that the buildings seemed out of scale for a farm or even an estate property. Among the things that caught our attention was the presence of what appeared to be fire escapes, which are not normally found on private dwellings. We concluded that the property had at one time been occupied by an institution of some kind, but its nature was not known. Further research at the Westchester Archives in Elmsford, New York, was not especially helpful, since a portion of the building was closed and a number of maps were unavailable. A call to the Town of Bedford Historian's Office elicited the information that the property had formerly been the location of Bailey Hall, a school for boys that had closed in the late 1970's, but our request for information went unanswered until June of 2008, when an appointment was made to come to the Historian's Office to examine the materials relating to Bailey Hall.

In June of 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants met with the Town of Bedford historian, John Stockbridge, and the Town's assistant historian, Christina Rae, to examine information regarding the standing structures and building remains currently within the boundaries of the *Tripi Subdivision* site. As noted above, the historian's office has a full set of maps of the Town of Bedford, dating back to the earliest settlement of the area, but we focused our attention on those maps that we hoped would reveal the historic development of the site. The map resources at the Town of Bedford historian's office, as did those at the Westchester County Archives, failed to answer important questions; however, many of our questions were answered by a report written several years ago by Christina Rae, the assistant town historian, based on her research on the Florence Nightingale School property, which was later renamed Bailey Hall. The report, included in Appendix F, provides a detailed time line of the ownership of the school and property beginning in 1912. Excerpts of this report, along within additional information provided by John Stockbridge and Christina Rae, is summarized below.

The Florence Nightingale School, as it was originally known, was founded in New York City in 1912 by Mary Jean Robins, an educator, and Sarah Weinberger, a nurse. The school, initially located at 238th Street and Riverdale Avenue, was specifically designed for "Nervous and Backward Children". At some point, but certainly by 1916, Ms. Robins and Ms. Weinberger engaged Rudolph S. Fried as principal. He was a Czech, who had been educated at the University of Prague and Columbia University, and who had been engaged in settlement work before becoming principal of the Florence Nightingale School, a position he held until his death following a automobile accident in 1951 (*NYT* Obituary, June 19, 1951). All three were products of the progressive education movement that sprang up in the late 19th century, which believed in a "child centered" approach to learning.

In 1917, the school, which was co-educational, operated a boarding school at 318th Street and Riverdale Avenue in the Bronx, and a day school at 315 West 87th Street, however, the following year property was purchased in Katonah by Rudolph Fried with the stated intention of establishing a summer camp. However, by the following year, it appears that the entire school had moved to Katonah. The property purchased for the school, included land owned by Sarah Weinberger, co-founded or the school, suggesting that the move may have been contemplated for some time. Sarah Weinberger continued to reside in Elliott House until her death in 1952.

Over the years, the Florence Nightingale School evolved into a boarding school for boys. By 1921, an advertisement in the *New York Times* states that the school had "Two Large Buildings/Excellent Appointments/

Forty Acres of Woodlands, Gardens, Orchards, Riding, Driving, Baseball, Tennis, Basketball, Gymnasium, Games, Entertainment, Woodcraft (*NYT* Advertisement, July 24, 1921). The school employed, according to the advertisement, the "Latest Educational methods applied by experienced teachers."

Figure 2: Photograph of Schmidt House. C. 1900. (Provided by Town Historian)

In 1923, the Florence Nightingale School was approved by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. In 1932, the tax rolls for the Town of Bedford included Rudolph Fried, who was reported to live at 53 Harris Road with twelve children and two household employees. The property, owned by the Florence Nightingale Holding Company, also owned a 3-story residence, known as the Schmidt House, which housed eight pupils. The house was occupied by four instructors, including May J. Robins, the original founder of the school. There was also a 1-story building that was referred to as a "school", and a 2-story building, also referred to as a "school." It is likely that these two buildings were small workshops, vocational training being a primary focus of the institution. There was also the 2½ story building referred to as "Elliott House", which was the residence of Sara[h] Weinberger, one other instructor, eight pupils, and five household employees. There was a barn, a garage, a henhouse, and seven summer cottages. It is possible that the small building near the former site of the Schmidt House is one of the summer cottages. (Photo 9-10) A photograph of the Schmidt House (c. 1900) is included below.

In a letter, dated March 17, 1932, written following an inspection by the Department of Education, it is stated that the Florence Nightingale Holding Corporation has four buildings and forty acres of land. The inspection was completed as part of the process to charter the school by the Department of Education, which took place later that same year. The letter describes Rudolph Fried as the property owner, along with his "two teaching assistants", Sara Weinberger and May Jean Robins (Rae unpaginated manuscript). In addition to those named, there were three regular teachers, two teachers of manual training, and three junior nurses. The Florence Nightingale School was

granted a provisional charter, and its name was changed to Bailey Hall, in honor of Pearce Bailey, a neuro – psychiatrist, who had established the New York Neurological Institute and the Classification Clinic, as well as documented and researched heroin addictions and developmental disabilities among enlisted men.

By 1932, Bailey Hall was advertised as a school for boys with the intention"to keep them well and happy", which it was proposed would allow them to "accomplish things worthwhile". Enrollment in the school was limited to only 32 students. By 1947, Bailey Hall was registered with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. In 1948, the Bailey Hall charter was made absolute and was to provide both education and care of the disabled students. In 1951, as noted above, the principal of Bailey Hall, Rudolph Fried, died as the result of an automobile accident. Sara Weinberger died the following year, and in 1960 the book entitled 'Katonah: A History of a New York Village", indicates that May Jean Robbins was the director of Bailey Hall, assisted by Charles Murphy.

In 1968, Bernard Roberts began teaching at Bailey Hall, becoming its headmaster in the 1970's. At this time, the school housed 30 boys, and eight to nine former students – men who either could not return to their homes because of their disabilities, or, as may have been likely in some cases, had no homes to which to return. By 1978, the Sunrise Hill Corporation was listed as the owner of Bailey Hall, but a year later, Charles and Anna Murphy took over ownership, at least of the institution, and Murphy became its director.

While writing her article on Bailey Hall, Christina Rae, accompanied by John Stockbridge, Town of Bedford Historian, conducted an interview with Bernard Robert, accompanied by his daughter, Amy Roberts Pectol (August 2005). Mr. Robert recalled the mid-century philosophy of the school, describing it as "the nearest approach to a dude ranch that the east entertains. . . " (Rae 2005, unpaginated manuscript). She also conducted an interview, this one by telephone, with Mr. Murphy, who recalled that he began working at Bailey Hall in about 1953, and purchased the school after its owner, Ms. Robin, died. He and his wife, along with several staff members, and with occasional help from his several children, operated Bailey Hall until 1986 (Telephone interview on August 11, 2005). Although it is not so stated, it is likely that a school for the "retarded" was no longer attracting students, particularly those with the means to support the institution. The educational approach to those with disabilities, even those with relatively severe disabilities, had changed radically in the years since the school's founding, in addition to which, as noted by Christina Rae, it was probable that increasingly stringent state regulations provided another incentive for closing the school.

Over the past 20 years, all but the Elliott House, one of the summer cottages, and the garage have burned or collapsed, leaving only rubble piles in the location of the school's structures. The above information is summarized from the report written by the Assistant Historian of the Town of Bedford, Christina Rae. It is included in its entirety in Appendix F.

Sensitivity Assessment and Site Prediction

Research indicates that a limited number of professional surveys have been undertaken in the vicinity of the *Tripi Subdivision* site, and that there is only one anecdotal site reported within a one mile radius of the project area. The lack of identified site locations is most probably a result of the lack of surveys undertaken in the area, since there are numerous prehistoric sites along the Croton River, many of which have probably been inundated by the construction of the New York City reservoir system. Local avocational archaeologists report picking up projectile points and other tools along the banks of the Muscoot Reservoir during a period of low water that took place over 15

years ago (Personal communication, July Kelly 2008). This information, in combination with the sensitivity model employed by the New York State Museum (NYSM) and OPRHP, indicates that the more level, undisturbed portions of the site would be considered to have a moderate to high potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources. This assessment is based on the fact that the *Tripi Subdivision* site is located a short distance from the Croton River, and that, in the past it was adjacent to a confluence of waterways that could have provided easy transportation routes, fresh water, and fresh water resources, such as fish and amphibians, to prehistoric peoples. Additionally, there are numerous bedrock outcrops within the site boundaries, at least one of which contains vein quartz of the type employed by prehistoric peoples of the area for projectile points and tools. (Photo 23, 25-27) It is possible that these rock outcrops could have provided shelter or access to lithic raw materials.

With respect to the potential for historic cultural resources, map research indicates that there has been a structure on or adjacent to the *Tripi Subdivision* site since 1858. The 20th century maps examined indicate that the Birdsall dwelling was east of the *Tripi Subdivision* site, however, it is unclear if the early maps have misrepresented the location of the Birdsall House, or if, perhaps, and in later years the Birdsall family rebuilt the house at a different location. The initial walk over of the site failed to identify the location of the Birdsall house, but it is possible that it stood on or near the location of the 2-story house located on the southern boundary of the site. (Photo 39)

The walkover served to assess the age and character of the existing structures and foundations within the project area boundaries. The parged fieldstone foundations and the mortise and tendon beams suggest that these structures could be of mid 19th century construction; however, cartographic research indicates that these buildings were constructed between 1914 and 1917. Additionally, information provided by the Bedford Town historian, John Stockbridge, and assistant historian, Christina Rae, indicates that these buildings were not used as a school until 1918. Overall, the historic potential of the *Tripi Subdivision* site must be considered moderate to high.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the archaeological research completed, it is concluded that a Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey of the *Tripi Subdivision* site is warranted. This field survey should be structured to attempt to locate the foundation of the Map Documented Structure (MDS), specifically, the Birdsall dwelling. In addition, the methodology employed for historic cultural resources should be employed to test the perimeter and yard areas associated with the buildings and foundations located within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Testing for prehistoric cultural materials should include testing along transects laid out to conform to the landscape in those areas deemed sensitive for prehistoric cultural resources, as well as close interval testing of the rock outcrops for evidence of use as rockshelters or quartz quarries.

PHASE 1B SURVEY

Phase 1B Introduction

On May 13 and 15,' 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a field reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the *Tripi Subdivision*, Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York. (Map 1 & 2)

Archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator. Kris Mierisch was the crew chief. Field technicians included Jeanette LeClair, Tom Wilson, Andy Fennell and Jessica Horn.. The final report was completed by Beth Selig, Gail T. Guillet, and Stephanie Roberg-Lopez. Site photography was completed by Gail T. Guillet and Kris Mierisch. Kate Murphy completed the shovel test records. The preparation of the Field Reconnaissance Map and final production of the report was completed by Beth Selig.

Phase 1A Information

The proposed project description, environmental information, and archaeological sensitivity assessment are included in the Phase 1A report that is bound with this report.

Methodology

Results of the Phase 1A confirmed that the site is located in an area of prehistoric activity. In addition, the landscape closely conforms to an ecological model that indicates that the more level, undisturbed portions of the project area are highly sensitive for prehistoric cultural materials. In addition, there were rock outcrops located on the site that had characteristics suggesting that they could have served as rockshelters or, perhaps, as quartz quarry sites. Therefore, the testing strategy for the site was structured around the knowledge that portions of the property possessed a high probability to yield prehistoric cultural remains.

The *Tripi Subdivision* site also possessed a high probability to yield historic cultural remains, based on the presence of Map Documented Structure (MDS) identified during the Phase 1A background research. Also within the property boundaries are the remains of a number of structures associated with the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall (Phase 1A:p 17). These building include Elliot House, which is standing but derelict, the remains of the Schmidt House, two buildings identified as schools, a garage, and a summer cottage. The Schmidt House and the school buildings have burned, leaving piles of debris scattered across the yard areas. The testing strategy for the historic areas was, therefore, designed to identify, if possible, the location of the mid-19th century Birdsall house (MDS). The Florence Nightingale/Bailey Hall structures would also be tested to determine whether artifacts associated with the school were present, and to make an initial determination concerning the National Register eligibility of the institutional remains.

Areas selected for subsurface testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property, which served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope and wetland areas, had they existed on the site, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage.

The areas selected for shovel testing were subjected to tests at intervals of 50' (15.24 m) along transects conforming to the land surface. Determinations concerning the sensitivity of the various areas was based on environmental factors, topography, and known activity patterns of the prehistoric population. Areas in excess of 12% slope, except for the location of rock outcrops, were eliminated from testing, as were areas of prior disturbance. The locations of the tests and disturbed areas were recorded on a large-scale map that shows surveyed borders and the locations of the various structures identified on the site. (See Field Reconnaissance Map) Foundation perimeters were tested at a close interval in an attempt to determine use, age, and possible National Register eligibility.

Field Methodology

Field Methodology employed at the *Tripi Subdivision* site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the site to assess areas of potential sensitivity for prehistoric cultural remains.
2. The excavation of a control shovel test to establish the stratigraphy of the site and to identify the depth and composition of the sterile glacially deposited sub soils.
3. Systematic visual inspection of the land surface to rule out the presence of rock faces and overhangs.
4. Shovel testing in the areas identified as having a potential sensitivity for prehistoric remains.
5. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

The methodology for shovel testing in the sensitive areas involved excavating 40 cm (16") diameter shovel tests at 50' (15.24 m) intervals. Soils were passed through a ¼ inch steel mesh screen, and the material remaining in the screens was carefully examined for historic and prehistoric artifacts. Items recovered from the screens were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer. (See Appendix C) All cultural materials recovered was bagged, labeled, and returned to the laboratory for processing.

Field Results

Once a testing strategy had been established and areas unsuitable for testing were eliminated from the survey, potentially sensitive areas were systematically shovel tested and inspected. The areas subjected to shovel testing represent the flat and well drained areas within the project area, and the areas where rock outcrops were identified, as well as the perimeters of the structures associated with Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall. As

shown on the Field Reconnaissance Map, these areas are located on top of a small knoll and interspersed with the foundations of a number of buildings associated with the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall.

Testing commenced in the northwestern portion of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), which is considered to be the entirety of the property. Transects 1 through 14, aligned north to south at 177º, began in the northwestern corner of the site and continued south to the steep slopes along the southern property boundary. These slopes rise from Harris Road at a grade of 20% or greater. Transect 1 is located along the western boundary of the project area. Transects progressed to the east, terminating at additional slopes located along the eastern property boundary. Transect 1 through 14, with a total of 272 shovel tests, were located in this area. A variety of modern artifacts were identified, consisting of flower pot fragments, window and bottle glass, nails, plastic, and Styrofoam. (Appendix C: Shovel Tests Records) Due to the recent date of these artifacts, they were recorded in the shovel test records and discarded in the field. The soils encountered consisted of dark grayish brown silt loam overlying a yellowish brown silty clay.

Transect s15 and 16 were aligned southwest along a level terrace located in the southeastern portion of the project area. Sixteen (16) shovel tests tested this level terrace. One fragment of window glass was the only artifact encountered. Soils in this area were of similar composition to those on Transect 1 to 14.'

Transects 17 and 18 tested a smaller terrace located in the southwestern portion of the project area along the eastern side of the asphalt drive that provides access to the site. (Photo 19) Twenty two (22) shovel tests were excavated along two transects aligned southwest across this terrace. The soils identified were consistent with those already described. No cultural material of any kind was encountered in this area.

Five buildings associated with the former Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall are either stranding or are present as rubble within the boundaries of the *Tripi Subdivision* site. These buildings consist of the Elliot House (standing), the Schmidt House (rubble), an unidentified structure believed to be the school (rubble), a garage (standing) and a cottage (standing). A small shed, thought to have been associated with the school, was also found within property boundaries. Ownership and the function of each building has been determined in part by a land survey dated 1986 , and also through information contained in a report provided by the Town of Bedford Assistant Historian, Christina Rae, included in Appendix F. According to this survey, as well as the historic maps reviewed, there are no structures located in the vicinity of a partial foundation identified in the northwestern portion of the property.

Foundation 1

A deteriorated stone foundation was encountered in the northwestern portion of the project area, along Transects 3 and 4. This foundation consists of two clearly visible stone walls, 50' (15 m) in length spaced 30' (9.1m) apart. The north and south walls are clearly defined by rock debris on the surface, while the east and west walls could not be seen, but their location is assumed. (Photo 30) Within the interior of this foundation is a small brick furnace or grill. This feature is located in the southeast corner of the foundation and is constructed of yellow bricks and fieldstone. (Photo 28-29) Thirty-five shovel tests were excavated at 5' (1.5m) intervals around the perimeter of this foundation. Cultural material in the form of window glass (1) and bottle glass(1) were encountered. No additional cultural material was recovered from Foundation 1.

The possibility that this was an outbuilding associated with either Elliot House or the Hunt Estate, both Hunt and Elliott being former owners of this portion of the property, was considered. It was judged unlikely, based

on its location in the northern portion of the project area, that this structure was associated with the Birdsall house (MDS), which was located in the southern portion of the property along Harris Road. The modern artifacts, which included window glass and machine made bottle glass, indicate that this structure is associated with the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall, perhaps as an activity building, or one of the summer cottages.

Elliott House

Elliott House, located near the northern property boundary, is still standing, but derelict. (Photo 2-4) The 1986 land survey of the property identifies this building as a 2½ story frame building with a porch and asphalt walk. The tax forms provided by the town historian indicate that this twelve room structure contained ten bedrooms. There is a concrete walk or retaining wall extending from the asphalt drive, but there is no indication as to its purpose. According to the report provided by the Town of Bedford's assistant historian, Christina Rae, in 1932 this structure was occupied by Sara Wienberger, Pauline Weislow, 5 household employees, and 8 pupils. To the extent possible, the perimeter of the building was tested with shovel tests placed at 10' (3m) interval. The western side of the structure was not tested, because the asphalt was laid against the edge of the building and the porch. Sixteen (16) shovel tests yielded modern cultural material in the form of nails, window glass, and plastic. The soils encountered consisted of dark grayish brown silt loam overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay.

Schmidt House

Directly south of the Elliot House are the remains of the Schmidt House. The 1986 land survey indicates that this was a 3 story wood frame house with a concrete stoop, an overhang along the southern exterior wall, and a porch along the west wall. (See Fig. 3) Christina Rae's report indicates that this structure burned after the property's abandonment in 1986. Due to the fact that the asphalt extended beneath the abundant debris piles to the perimeter of the house, it was not possible to test the Schmidt House foundation. (Photo 11 & 12) A small portion of land between a cinderblock wall, presumed to be the support for either a porch or later addition, and the debris piles was testable. Four (4) shovel tests were placed in this area. Modern cultural material in the form of copper pipe, nails, window glass and coal were recovered, recorded in the shovel test records, and discarded in the field. Steel framing, thought to be a fire escape, that showed evidence of burning was observed in the debris piles around the foundation.

School

West of the Schmidt House is the remains of what is identified on the land survey as a single story wood frame structure. Rae's report identifies this as one of two schools within the Bailey Hall grounds. The asphalt at this location, as in other areas on the site, was laid against the foundation of the building, rendering the area untestable. (Photo 14)

Barn & Garage

Northwest of the school building is a single story building, identified in Rae's report as a barn. Extensive rubble piles were found in the vicinity. Wood frame walls and cinderblocks were noted in the debris piles. No testing was attempted in this area. To the south of the barn is a 2-story garage. (Photo 16) Twenty-three (23) shovel tests were excavated around the perimeter of the garage, yielding animal bone (bovine), window glass, metal, ceramic water pipe, and nails.

Cottage

The cottage is identified on the land survey as a small 1-story wood frame shed. (Photo 9-10) Christina Rae's report indicates that in 1932 there were seven "summer cottages" on the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall grounds. It is thought that this small building is one of the seven. Eleven (11) shovel tests were placed around the perimeter of the cottage, yielding 1 bone and fragments of window glass.

Bottle Dump

A bottle dump or midden was identified in the northern portion of the *Tripi Subdivision* site to the northwest of the Elliot House along TR 7. (Photo 21-22) A surface collection of the bottles was made, and these are listed and discussed below:

- Molded milk glass cold cream jar "Made in USA"
- Molded milk glass deodorant jar with scalloped sides "Patent N. 120421" *Fresh Deodorant.* Invented by Charles A Howell, General Manager of Pharma-Craft, in 1939-1940. Product was patented in 1940 by Pharma-Craft Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky.
- Waterman's Ink Bottle. Patent 98958. Designed by Piazzoli for Capstan Glass, with the rights of patent ceded to L. E. Waterman Company, New York City in 1935 (Bernas :36).
- Clear molded glass medicine bottle embossed " A Dr. West's /Product./ Made in USA."
- Clear molded glass bottle with screw top. "Listerine/Lambert/Pharmacal Co. Listerine was available only to the medical profession until 1914, but, even after it became available to the public, it failed to catch on with consumers until 1921, when Lambert employed various marketing strategies to increase sales (Kilmerhouse). Threading on bottle dates to the mid-1930's.
- Clear molded glass jar , wide mouth , screw top. (No markings)
- Amber molded case medicine bottle (Melted/burned). Possible bitters bottle.
- Amber molded medicine bottle.
- Green molded eight-sided medicine bottle screw top. "Squibb/ Made in USA". Dates to 1944-1989.
- Semi porcelain cup fragment with maker's mark – "Made in US__/Jackson_/vitrified/Chin_/Falls Cre_" Jackson China Company was formed in 1917 in Falls Creek, Pennsylvania. Restaurant ware. No date stamp. Piece manufactured prior to 1951. (www.littlespoonscirtualmusuem.com)
- Semi porcelain plate fragment with maker's mark - "Sterling /China Company/Vitrified/ East Liverpool Ohio." Sterling China, which is still in operation, manufactured restaurant ware beginning in 1917.

The sample taken from the bottle dump indicates that the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for the deposit is 1939, based on the presence of the Fresh deodorant, which was not produced prior to that date. The Squibb medicine bottle may have a later date, however, the Squibb Corporation, formerly E. R. Squibb, was operational during the Civil War.

However, based on the TPQ for the assemblage, it is concluded that the bottle dump dates to the early-to mid 20th century, and is associated with the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall.

Rock Shelters and Mines

The site was carefully inspected for any rock formations that might have served as a shelter or with the potential to yield lithic raw materials. A large outcrop with a quartz vein was identified in the southeastern portion of the project area north of Transect 18. (Photo 25-27) Five (5) shovel tests were placed along the southern (the exposed) face of the bedrock exposure. These shovel tests encountered bedrock approximately 10" (25 cm) below ground surface. No cultural material of any kind was recovered.

Summary and Conclusions

In May of 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a walkover reconnaissance inspection of the *Tripi Subdivision* site in the Town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York. A thorough review of the existing body of archaeological data relevant to the project area was undertaken and conclusions drawn concerning the probability of encountering prehistoric and/or historic cultural remains on the site. Disturbed areas and, with the exception of exposed rock outcrops, areas of slopes greater that 12% were identified and eliminated from testing. Once this process was completed, areas possessing the potential to yield cultural remains were subjected to systematic subsurface archaeological testing.

A total of three hundred and sixty six (366) shovel tests were excavated on the T*ripi Subdivision* site in areas considered to have potential to yield prehistoric or historic cultural material. Of the 366 shovel tests, none yielded prehistoric cultural material. Shovel tests placed around the perimeters of the existing structures and the remains of former structures yielded cultural material dating to the mid 20th century.

Having completed research to identify the nature of the historic remains on the *Tripi Subdivision* site, it is the conclusion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that the structures present are associated with the Florence Nightingale School/Bailey Hall, which occupied the site between 1918 and 1986. It is also our conclusion that none of the structures or the remains of structures meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. No evidence of the 19th century Birdsall house was identified within the project area, nor was there any evidence of artifacts associated with it. No prehistoric cultural material of any kind was recovered from the *Tripi Subdivision* site. Based on these findings, it is the conclusion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that no additional archeological investigation of the *Tripi Subdivision* site is warranted, and that the project may proceed without further consideration of either prehistoric or historic archaeological resources.

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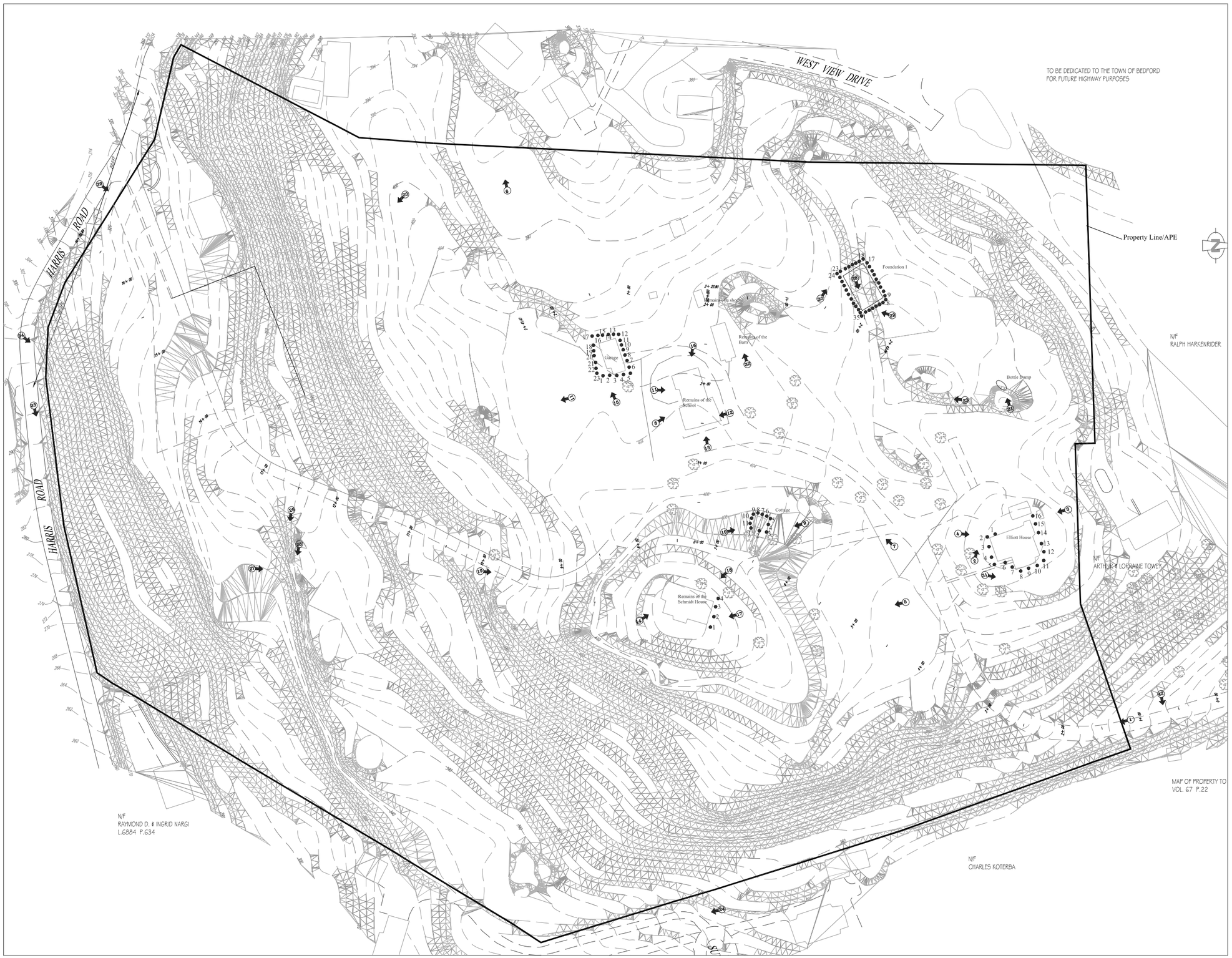

LEGEND

- ST — **Shovel Test Location**
- 22 — **Photographic View**
- **Area Sloped greater than 12%**
- **Limits Of Disturbance /Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Tripi Subdivision
Field Reconnaissance Map
Foundations & Photo Locations
Scale 1" = 125'

GRAPHIC SCALE

62.5 0 31.25 62.5 125 250

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 125 ft.

WEST VIEW DRIVE

TO BE DEDICATED TO THE TOWN OF BEDFORD
FOR FUTURE HIGHWAY PURPOSES

HARRIS ROAD

HARRIS ROAD

Property Line/APE

TR

TR 2

TR 3

TR 4

TR 5

TR 6

TR 7

TR 8

TR 9

TR 10

TR 11

TR 12

TR 13

TR 14

TR 15

TR 16

TR 17

TR 18

Rock Outcrop

N/F
RALPH HARKENRIDER

N/F
ARTHUR & LORRAINE TOWER

N/F
RAYMOND D. & INGRID NARGI
L.6884 P.634

N/F
CHARLES KOTERBA

MAP OF PROPERTY TO
VOL. 67 P.22

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LEGEND

ST — **Shovel Test Location**

Photographic View

Area Sloped greater than 12%

Limits Of Disturbance /Area of Potential Effect (APE)

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Tripi Subdivision
Phase 1B
Field Reconnaissance Map
Scale 1" = 125'

GRAPHIC SCALE

62.5 0 31.25 62.5 125 250

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 125 ft.

APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS

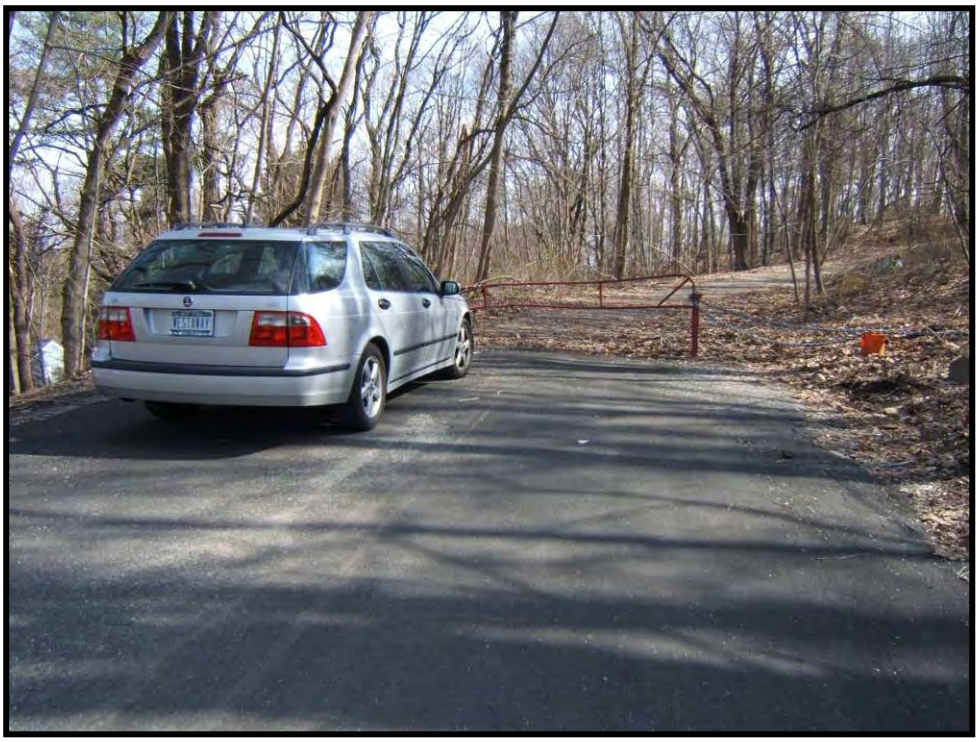

Photo 1: Entrance to Tripi site from New Street. Land drops steeply to left of car. View to south.

Photo 2: Elliott House located in northern portion of *Tripi Subdivision* site. House has been abandoned for some time, and is much deteriorated. View to northeast.

Photo 3: View of Elliott House northwest corner. Differing roof levels are indicative of additions constructed at different dates. Cartographic research indicates structure was built between 1914-1917. View southeast.

Photo 4: View of the southern side of Elliot House . View to northwest.

Photo 5: Dump located to the south of Elliot House. View south.

Photo 6: Collapsed metal shed on north side of house. House in background is located on Nightingale Road. Majority of houses around perimeter of project area were built in 20th century. View to northeast.

Photo 7: Area around Elliot House has experienced episodes of dumping material that appears to have come from off-site. View southwest.

Photo 8: Former 2 ½ story structure identified on 1986 land survey as "school". Building burned after bailey hall closed in 1986. Asphalt laid adjacent to foundation. View northwest.

Photo 9: Located northwest of Schmidt House, small wooded building on south side of drive is presumed to be one of seven "summer cottages" on the site. View southeast.

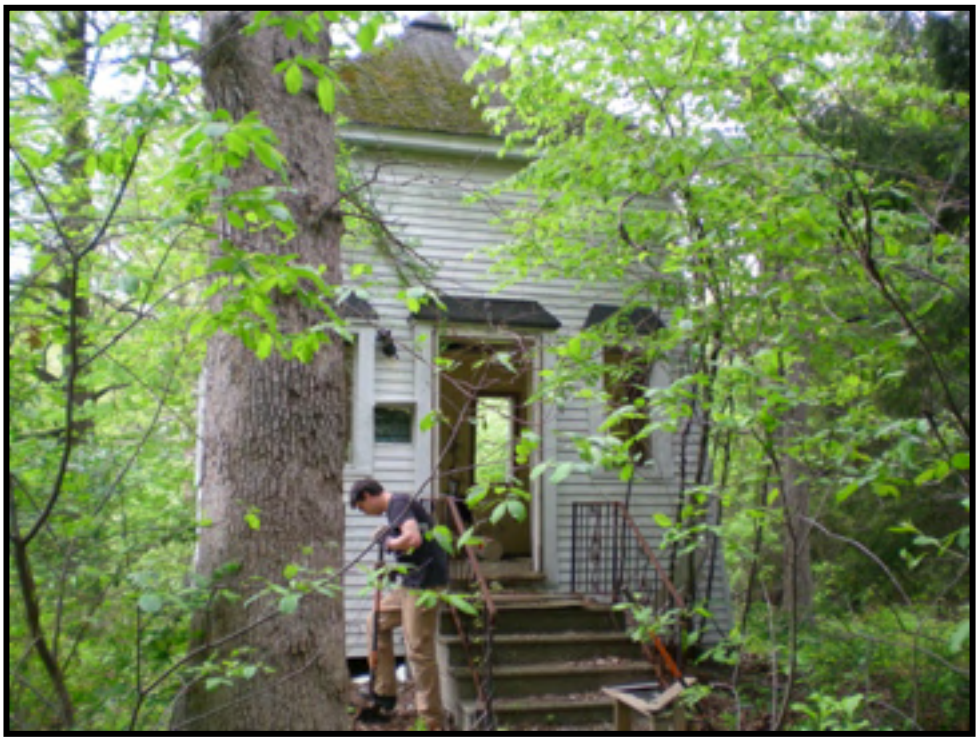

Photo 10: Field Crew testing perimeter of Cottage. View north.

Photo 11: Debris pile at Schmidt House, which burned after property was abandoned in 1986. View north

Photo 12: Schmidt House had parged fieldstone walls overlain by cinderblock and cement. View northeast.

Photo 13: Mortise and tendon beam noted in debris pile at the "school" suggests construction date in late 18th century or early 19th century. It may be that some earlier material was used in construction of Schmidt House. View northwest.

Photo 14: Debris pile associated with the school building. perimeter of structure not testable. View west.

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Photo 15: Rubble pile located west of school ruins, on 1986 survey as 1 story wood frame building. believed to have been a barn. View west.

Photo 16: Two story garage associated with Bailey Hall. View west of field crew testing perimeter

Photo 17: Looking south across cellar hole of Schmidt House . Note stairs for fire escape. View southeast.

Photo 18: Concrete steps associated with rubble seen in background. Believed to have been an additional element of the Schmidt House. View to southeast.

Photo 19: View north along asphalt drive to Elliot House. Drive extends from New Street to harris Road, providing access to the various buildings on site.

Photo 20: View southeast from level area of site, south of Schmidt House. Land drops steeply beyond to knoll to Harris Road, southern boundary of site(greater than 20% grade).

Photo 21: Bottle dump located east of the Elliot House. Dump measures approximately 4' square. View east.

Photo 22: Grab sample of artifacts from bottle dump. Artifacts date to 1939, the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ) of the assemblage.

Photo 23: Bedrock exposure in northern portion of project area. View to south.

Photo 24: View west up to steep slopes in project areas eastern boundary. Sign indicates Sunrise Street Loop.

Photo 25: Bedrock exposure in southern portion of project area. View east.

Photo 26: Quartz vein identified in rock outcrop pictured above (Photo 25). View east

Photo 27: Field crew tests bedrock exposure. No cultural material identified. View north.

Photo 28: Possible furnace located in Foundation 1. Stone pile in background possible cottage or outbuilding associated with Bailey Hall. View west.

Photo 29: Only north and south walls of foundation visible on surface. East and west walls were not identified during testing. View southwest.

Photo 30: Field crew tests presumed perimeter of Foundation 1. View northwest.

Photo 31: Field crew tests perimeter of Elliott House. View northeast.

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Photo 32: Remains of barn associated with Bailey Hall. View west.

Photo 33: View southeast on Harris Road along southern boundary of project area. Photo taken from in front of 121 Harris Road.

Photo 34: View north into southern portion of the project area from Harris Road.

Photo 35: House located at 125 Harris Road is opposite southern boundary of project area dates to first half of 20th century. View to south.

Photo 36: Architectural style of 121 Harris Road indicates it dates to the early 19th Century. House is directly opposite southern boundary of project area. General date of house confirmed by John Stockbridge Town of Bedford Historian. View to south.

Photo 38: Modern house located along southeastern boundary of the project area. View southeast

Photo 39: Stone gates flank drive that formerly crossed site to access New Street. Modern house to left is just outside project area. View to northeast.

Photo 40: Converted residential structure, architecture of building suggests an early date and former uses as a barn or stable. House is south of 44 Harris Road.

Photo 41: House at 44 Harris Road well outside the project area dates to the 19th century. It is one example of historic houses along Harris Road, an indication that is was an early road in Bedford, but most houses along the road are of recent date (third quarter of 20th century and early 21st century). View to northeast.

Photo 42: View east from New Street. Houses to east are at significantly lower elevation than entrance to project area.

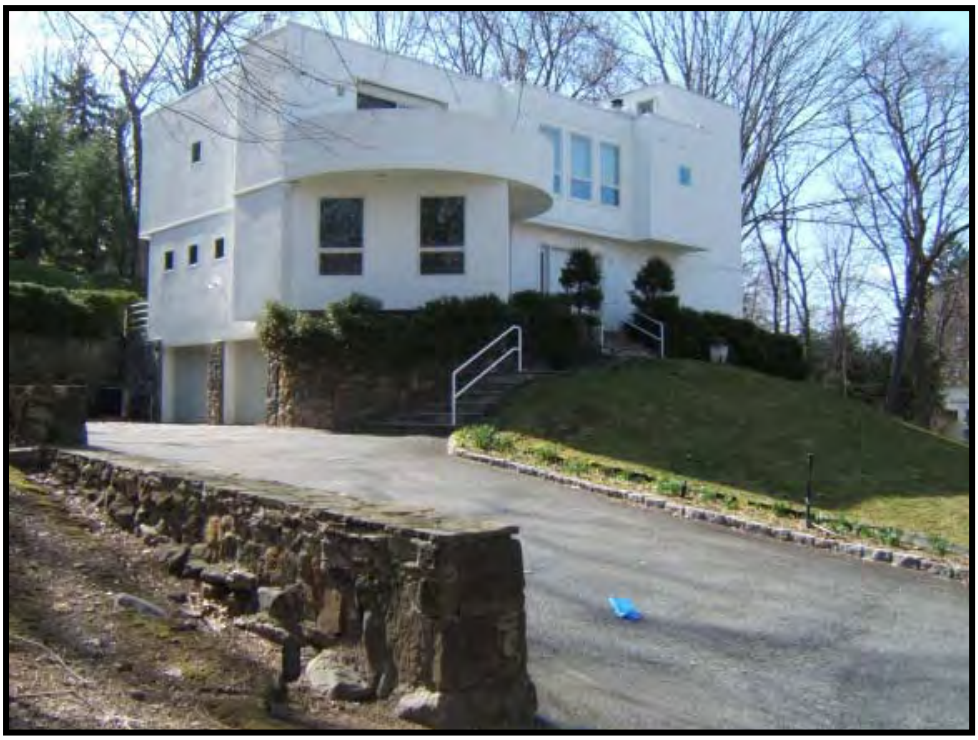


Photo 43: Modern house (47 New Street) is located on west side of New Street at entrance to project area. View to northeast.

Photo 44: Katonah Elementary School located at northwestern corner of project area on Harrisville Road. View to southwest.

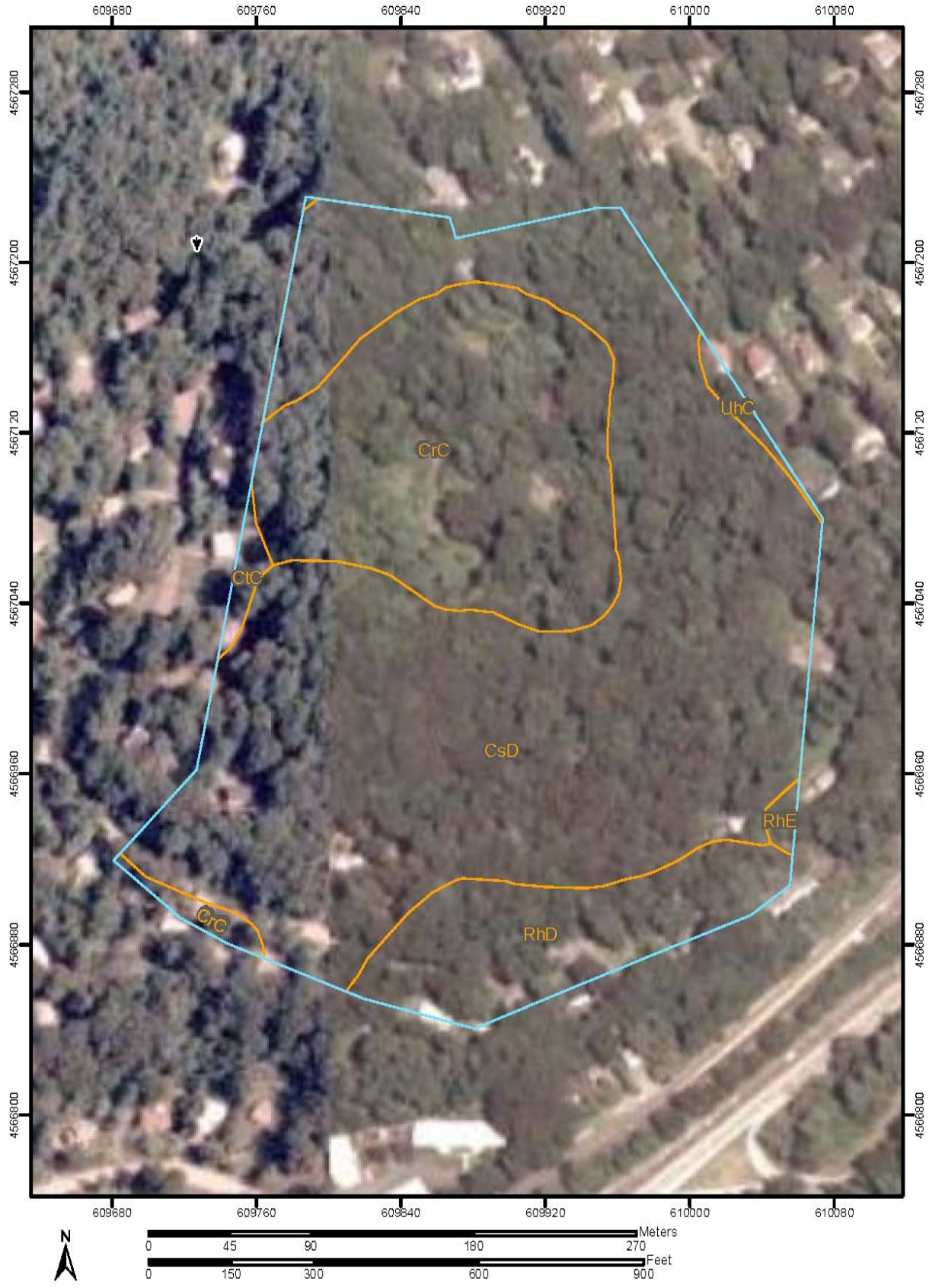
APPENDIX B

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Name	Soil Horizon Depth	Texture/ Inclusions	Slope (Percent)	Drainage	Landform
Charlton-Chatfield Complex (CrC) Charlton Chatfield	Surface: 0-8” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 8-24” (20-60 cm) Substratum: 24-60” (60-175 cm) Surface: 0-7” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 7-24” (20-50 cm) Subsoil: 24-28”(50-77cm)	Loam Sandy Loam Sandy Loam Loam Flaggy Silt Loam Unweathered Bedrock	2 to 15%	Well Drained	Hill, Ridges & Till Plains
Chatfield-Charlton Complex (CsD) Charlton Chatfield	Surface: 0-8” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 8-24” (20-60 cm) Substratum: 24-60” (60-175 cm) Surface: 0-7” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 7-24” (20-50 cm) Subsoil: 24-28”(50-77cm)	Loam Sandy Loam Sandy Loam Loam Flaggy Silt Loam Unweathered Bedrock	15 to 35%	Well Drained	Hill, Ridges & Till Plains
Chatfield-Hollis-Rock Outcrop (CsD) Chatfield Cardigan	Surface: 0-7” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 7-24” (20-50 cm) Subsoil: 24-28”(50-77cm) Surface: 0-1” (0-2.5 cm) Subsoil: 1-16” (2.5-40 cm) Substratum: 16-20” (40-50 cm)	Loam Flaggy Silt Loam Unweathered Bedrock Fine Sandy Loam Fine Sandy Loam Unweathered Bedrock	3 to 15%	Well Drained Somewhat Excessively Drained	Hill, Ridges
Riverhead Loam (RhD)	Surface: 0-6” (0-2.5 cm) Subsoil: 6-25” (2.5-58 cm) Substratum: 25-30” (58-75 cm Terminus: 30-60” (75-150 cm)	Loam Sandy Loam Loamy Sand Loamy Sand	15 to 25%	Well Drained	Deltas & Terraces

Name	**Soil Horizon Depth**	**Texture/ Inclusions**	**Slope (Percent)**	**Drainage**	**Landform**
Riverhead Loam (RhE)	Surface: 0-6” (0-2.5 cm) Subsoil: 6-25” (2.5-58 cm) Substratum: 25-30” (58-75 cm Terminus: 30-60” (75-150 cm)	Loam Sandy Loam Loamy Sand Loamy Sand	20 to 50%	Well Drained	Deltas & Terraces
Urban Land Charlton Complex (UhC) Charlton	Surface: 0-8” (0-20 cm) Subsoil: 8-24” (20-60 cm) Substratum: 24-60” (60-175 cm	Loam Sandy Loam Sandy Loam	8 to 15%	Well Drained	Hill, Ridges & Till Plains

Figure 3: Soil Map of the proposed project area. (Source: Natural Resources Conservation Service)
Tripi Subdivision. Harris Road. Town of Bedford. Westchester County, New York.



APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	clear glass, (n/c)
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	2	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at Bedrock	NCM
	3	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	4	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	15-19	38-48	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	5	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	6	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	8	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	9	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	10	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	11	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	2 wire and nail, (n/c)
		2	13-17	33-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	12	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, large stone pile	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	13	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	14	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	15	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	16	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	17	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	18	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	19	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	20	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 2	21	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-12	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	22	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	23	1	0	0		Not Excavated Slope	
	24	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	25	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	26	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	27	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	28	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	29	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	30	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	31	1	0	0		Not Excavated Collapsed House	
	32	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	brick (n/c)
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	33	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	plastic plumbing cap, (n/c)
	34	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	35	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	36	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	37	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	38	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	39	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	40	1	0			Not Excavated Slope	
TR 3	41	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-9	20-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	42	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	43	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-13	18-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	44	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	45	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	46	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-9	10-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	47	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, (n/c)
		2	7-13	18-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	48	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-9	18-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	49	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-14	23-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	50	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	51	1	0	0		Not Excavated House rubbish pile	
	52	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	53	1	0	0		Not Excavated House rubbish pile	
	54	1	0	0		Not Excavated House obstruction	
	55	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	56	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	57	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-9	10-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	58	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-12	18-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	59	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-10	13-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	60	1	0-18	0-45	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	roofing shingles, (n/c)
		2	18-22	45-55	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 4	61	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	62	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	63	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	64	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	65	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	66	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	67	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	68	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	69	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	70	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	71	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt drive	
	72	1	0	0		Not Excavated Collapsed house	
	73	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphatlt / foundation	
	74	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	75	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	76	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-16	33-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	77	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	78	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	79	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 5	80	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	81	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	82	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	83	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
	84	1	0	0	10YR4/2	Not Excavated Bedrock	
	85	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	86	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	87	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	88	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	89	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 metal ring
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	90	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	91	1	0	0		Not Excavated Debris Pile	
	92	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	93	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	94	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at root obstruction	NCM
	95	1	0-18	0-45	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	plastci styrofoam (n/c)
	96	1	0-	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
	97	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	98	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 6	99	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	100	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	101	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at root obstruction	NCM
	102	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	whiteware with blue decoration
		2	10-12	25-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	103	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	104	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	ceramic pipe, (n/c)
		2	7-11	18-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	105	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	106	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	107	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-13	28-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	108	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	109	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-17	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	110	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-10	13-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	111	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-7	10-18	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	112	1	0-1	0-3	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	1-4	3-10	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	113	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	114	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	2 bone
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	115	1	0-23	0-58	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	Glass/plastic, (n/c)
		2	23-24	58-60	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	116	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-11	18-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	117	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 7	118	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	119	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	2-5	5-13	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	120	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	121	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-10	18-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	122	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
	123	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	2-4	5-10	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	124	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	125	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	16-18	40-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	126	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-13	30-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	127	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	128	1	0	0		Not Excavated House	
	129	1	0	0		Not Excavated House	
	130	1	0	0		Not Excavated Road / Asphalt	
	131	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	132	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	133	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-5	10-13	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	134	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	2-4	5-10	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	135	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	2-7	5-18	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 8	136	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	137	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	138	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	Window glass, modern metal, nails, (n/c)
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	139	1	0	0		Not Excavated Debris pile	
	140	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	141	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	142	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	143	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	144	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	15-19	38-48	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	145	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	146	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved Road	
	147	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved Road	
	148	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved Road	
	149	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	150	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at root obstruction	NCM
	151	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	152	1			10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2			10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 9	153	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	coal, (n/c)
	154	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	modern glass, (n/c)
	155	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-12	25-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	156	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at root obstruction	NCM
	157	1	0	0		Not Excavated Rock outcropping	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	158	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	159	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
		2			10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	160	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	161	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	162	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	modern glass, (n/c)
		2	4-10	10-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	163	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	164	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	rubber, (n/c)
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	165	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	modern redware, (n/c)
	166	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-12	13-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	167	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-10	13-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	168	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-12	13-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	169	1	0	0		Not Excavated gravel / rock obstruction	
TR 10	170	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 modern bottle neck, (n/c)
		2	7-10	18-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	171	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 whiteware, flower pot, (n/c)
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	172	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt near house	
	173	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt drive	
	174	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	175	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt drive	
	176	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
	177	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	178	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	179	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	180	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	181	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	182	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	183	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	184	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	185	1	0	0		Not Excavated Slope	
TR 11	186	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-11	15-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	187	1	0	0		Not Excavated Standing house obstruction	
	188	1	0	0		Not Excavated Standing house obstruction	
	189	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	Window glass, (n/c)
		2	14-17	35-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	190	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	Window glass, plastic (n/c)
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	191	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-10	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	192	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	193	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	194	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	glass, coal, (n/c)
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	195	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, plastic, (n/c)
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	196	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, (n/c)
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	197	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	198	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-5	10-13	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	199	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
	200	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock	NCM
	201	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	
TR 12	202	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-10	10-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	203	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	5-12	13-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	204	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	205	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt road	
	206	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-14	30-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	207	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-12	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	208	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	209	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	210	1	0	0		Not Excavated Gravel and Rock	
	211	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt/debris	
	212	1	0	0		Not Excavated Asphalt	
	213	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	glass shard, (n/c)
		2	2-12	5-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	214	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-12	10-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	215	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-10	10-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	216	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-12	10-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
TR 13	217	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	218	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	219	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	220	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	221	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	222	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	223	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	224	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	225	1	0	0		Not Excavated Collapsed House	
	226	1	0	0		Not Excavated Collapsed House	
	227	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 14	228	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	3-6	8-15	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	229	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	3-6	8-15	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	230	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-8	15-20	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	231	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, (n/c)
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	232	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, (n/c)
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	233	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 bullet casing, coal (n/c)
		2	5-10	13-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	234	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	Large amounts of coal, (n/c)
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
TR 15	235	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	2-6	5-15	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	236	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	237	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	238	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	239	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	240	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-11	15-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
TR 16	241	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	242	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	243	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	244	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	245	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	246	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	247	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	248	1	0-20	0-50	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	20-24	50-60	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	249	1	0-15	0-38	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	15-19	38-48	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	250	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
TR 17	251	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	252	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	253	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-9	15-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	254	1	0	0		Not Excavated Exposed Bedrock	
	255	1	0-7	0-18	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	7-10	18-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	256	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	257	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	2-4	5-10	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	258	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	3-6	8-15	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	259	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-15	25-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	260	1	0-17	0-43	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	17-20	43-50	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	261	1	0	0		Not Excavated Driveway	
TR 18	262	1	0-20	0-50	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	20-24	50-60	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	263	1	0-17	0-43	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	17-21	43-53	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	264	1	0-24	0-60	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	24-28	60-70	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	265	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-15	28-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	266	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock and gravel	NCM
	267	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	268	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	269	1	0	0		Not Excavated Bedrock	

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	270	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	16-20	40-50	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	271	1	0-20	0-50	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	20-24	50-60	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
	272	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
Rock Outcrop	273	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	274	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	275	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	276	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	277	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
Elliot House	1	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-11	25-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	2	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	2 nails, 1 roofing tack
	3	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	4	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	10 nails, 1 metal, window glass/ coal (n/c)
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	5	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 nail
		2	10-11	25-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	6	1	0-24	0-60	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	1	0-22	0-55	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, coal, plastic (n/c)
	8	1	0-24	0-60	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, coal (n/c)
		2	24-28	60-70	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	9	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 nail, brick (n/c)
		2	11-14	28-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	10	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	1 ceramic obj., 1 nail, coal/window glass/plastic (n/c)
	11	1	0-18	0-45	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, coal, (n/c)

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	12	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, coal, plastic (n/c)
	13	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	coal, (n/c)
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	14	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, coal, (n/c)
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	15	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	16	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved	
Schmidt House	1	1	0-16	0-40	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	2 modern nails (n/c), 1 metal object (n/c), 1 melted glass (n/c), morter/brick (n/c), ash/burned wood (n/c)
		2	16-17	40-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	
	2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	2 modern nails (n/c), 1 melted glass (n/c), morter/brick/coal (n/c),
	3	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	copper pipe (n/c), burned metal pipes (n/c)
	4	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	burned metal, copper piping, window glass (n/c)
F1	1	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 window glass, coal (n/c)
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	2	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-18	35-45	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	3	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	4	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	5	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	6	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-7	15-18	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	8	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-12	25-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	9	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-10	15-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	10	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-16	30-40	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	11	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	12	1	0-20	0-50	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	20-23	50-58	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	13	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	11-13	28-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	14	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	15	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-14	25-35	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	16	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-13	23-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	17	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	1 bottle glass
		2	8-12	20-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	18	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	12-13	30-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	19	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-12	25-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	20	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	13-15	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	21	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	22	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	4-8	10-20	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	23	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	6-12	15-30	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	24	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	10-13	25-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	25	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-11	23-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at root obstruction	NCM
	256	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	5-9	13-23	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	27	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	28	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	29	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	30	1	0-1	0-3	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	31	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	32	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	33	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	9-10	23-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	34	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	35	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
Garage	1	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, 1 small light bulb, (n/c)
	2	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	scrap metal, (n/c)
	3	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved	
	4	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved	
	5	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	10-11	25-28	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	6	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	8-10	20-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	ceramic water pipe, plastic, glass, modern nails, (n/c)
	8	1	0-12	0-30	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	plumbing metal, glass (window and bottle), (n/c)
		2	12-15	30-38	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	9	1	0-13	0-33	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	13-17	33-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	10	1	0-9	0-23	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	plastic, (n/c)
		2	9-10	23-25	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	11	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	12	1	0-18	0-45	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	18-20	45-50	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	13	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	NCM
		2	14-17	35-43	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	14	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo	window glass, (n/c)
		2	11-13	28-33	10YR5/6	Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	15	1	0-1	0-3	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	16	1	0	0		Not Excavated Exposed bedrock	
	17	1	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	18	1	0	0		Not Excavated Exposed bedrock	
	19	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at bedrock	NCM
	20	1	0	0		Not Excavated Exposed bedrock	
	21	1	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	1 bone

Transect	STP	Level	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	22	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	23	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
Cottage	1	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	2	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	3	1	0-11	0-28	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	4	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	5	1	0-14	0-35	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	6	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	1	0	0		Not Excavated Paved	
	8	1	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	9	1	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	10	1	0-6	0-15	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)
	11	1	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk G Brn Si Lo, terminated at rock obstruction	window glass, (n/c)

APPENDIX D

REPORT ON FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL /BAILEY HALL AUTHORED AND PROVIDED BY THE TOWN OF BEDFORD HISTORIAN'S ASSISTANTCHRISTINA RAE

Bailey Hall/Florence Nightingale School

In 1912 Ms. May Jean Robins, a teacher, and Sara Weinberger, a nurse, founded the Florence Nightingale School for "Nervous and Backward children" in New York City, starting an institution that would eventually be known as Bailey Hall. Within a few years of the founding, the two women joined up with Rudolf Fried, a Columbia-educated settlement worker who later headed the Special Schools Association of the United States. He became principal of the school, which later moved out to Katonah. In 1932 the School was chartered under the name Bailey Hall, in honor of Dr. Pearce Bailey, a local neuro-psychiatrist who taught in New York and who pioneered studies on the identification and care of the developmentally disabled.

This school was revolutionary in that it focused on special education at a time when many mentally handicapped students were considered uneducable. The handicaps that the school addresses ranged from developmental disability to learning disabilities, sometimes accompanied by physical handicaps and often accompanied by emotional or, in the terminology of the day "nervous' disorders.

This was the era when John Dewey, in conjunction with Jane Addams of Hull House and Francis Parker a Chicago educator, began to establish experimental schools in America as Maria Montessori was doing in Italy. A movement of progressive education sought to replace rote learning with hands-on learning by doing, bringing new activities and new teaching methods into the classroom. The philosophical emphasis that progressive education placed on social and psychological, as well as academic development, became incorporated into the program at Bailey Hall.

One of the teachers at Bailey Hall, Luma Kolburne, who later trained as a psychologist, went on to found another special education school, the Kolburne School in Norwalk Ct, which still exists today. He did this with his wife Stella, a niece of May Jean Robins, and an industrial arts teacher. Meanwhile Bailey Hall continued to serve mentally handicapped students and to provide a home for former students who could not function in the outside world. After the death off Rudolph Fried in 1951, followed by Sara Weinberger the next year, the school continued under the management of May Jean Robins, Bernie Roberts and finally Charles and Anna Murphy until it closed its door in 1986 after seventy four years of service.

Chronology Below

(Italicized entries refer to facts that help set the context for Bailey Hall but do not pertain directly to the school.)

1883: Francis Parker founds Cook County Normal School in Chicago, which rejected rote learning and appealed to the natural curiosity of students. He, John Dewey and Jane Addams developed the philosophy of progressive education.

1897: John Dewy publishes an article on education advocating a child centered approach to education in which "the school is primarily a social institution" which must "grow gradually out of home life and take up and continue activities with which the child is already familiar in the home...I believe this gives the standard for the place of cooking, sewing, manual training etc. in the school...and that it is desirable to introduce the child into the more formal subjects of the

curriculum through these activities" John Dewey, "My Pedagogic Creed", first published in the "The School Journal" Vol. LIV, No 3 pp77-80

1906-1910: Dr. Pearce Bailey was adjunct professor on Neurology at Columbia. During these years he also owned land in Cross River on the site of what would eventually become Four Winds Hospital.

1907: Maria Montessori opens an experimental school in Rome. E. Seguin published "Idiocy: And Its Treatment by the Physiological Method."

1912: Florence Nightingale School for Backward and Nervous Children founded in NYC (source: 1951 NY Times, Fried Obituary)

1915, January 25: First reference to Florence Nightingale School, then located in New York City, in the New York Times under following advertisement: "Girl wanted to wait on table and wash dishes in small private school for nervous children, Florence Nightingale School, 238thth St. and Riverdale Ave." (Punctuation mine).

1916, September 24: Advertisement placed in New York Times for Florence Nightingale School which seems to have been a co-ed special school, kindergarten though elementary, with vocational training: "Florence Nightingale School for Nervous and Backward Children: Boarding School 318th St and Riverdale Ave...open the whole year, Day School 315 W. 87th St (near Riverside Drive) Opens Oct 4th. Individual instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training difficult children. Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Departments.... Rudolph S. Fried principal" (punctuation mine).

1916: Dr Pearce Bailey joined the Surgeon Generals Office and wrote for the New Republic regarding heroin addiction among enlisted men.

1917: Dr. Bailey and others were asked to prepare a psychiatric plan for the army, particularly relating to developmental disability.

July 12,1919: A New York Times article states that "on the basis of observations Dr. Bailey made in Washington as head of the bureau for eliminating defectives from the army, he estimates that there are in New York State 45,00 feeble minded persons. Of these only 5,000 are receiving proper care. He has lately accepted the chairmanship of the State Commission on Mental Defectives and in that capacity he urges that an adequate probation system be established. If feeble minded boys and girls have proper nutrition and favorable surroundings many or most of them become happy and indeed useful citizens."

1918-1923: Rudolph Fried bought property in Katonah from John E. McKean, Sara Weinberger, Louis Elliott and Frederick Hunt and Schmidt. According to the New York State Education Dept., the Florence Nightingale School moved to Katonah in 1918.

1919, May 8: Florence Nightingale School began a summer school and camp in Katonah according to the following advertisement in the New York Times (May 8 1919): "Florence

Nightingale School for Backward Children, Boarding and Day Pupils, 238th St and Riverside Av NYC, Summer School and Camp Katonah, NY, Rudolph S. Fried, Principal." (punctuation mine).

1921: The Florence Nightingale School was at this time a boarding school in Katonah, described in the following advertisement in the New York Times (July 24, 1921):"Florence Nightingale School for Backward Children: Two Large Buildings, Excellent appointments, Forty Acres of Woodlands, Garden, Orchards, Riding, Driving, Baseball, Tennis, Basketball, Gymnasium, Games, Entertainment, Woodcraft, *Latest Educational methods applied by experienced teachers* Katonah NY." (punctuation mine, italics from the original).

1922: Dr Pearce Bailey, for whom the school would eventually be named, died. He founded the New York Neurological Institute at East 67th St and the Classification Clinic "where tests are carried out to determine the efficiency of young people to ascertain the expediency of their entering college and to discover their aptitudes for vocational training." (Obituary of Pearce Bailey New York Times Feb 12 1922).

1923: The Florence Nightingale School was approved by the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene (see 1932 letter from Dr H. G. Thompson).

1931: Rudolph Fried appears in Bedford town tax rolls.

1931: The US Department of Education established a national Department of Special Education.

1932: The town tax rolls list Rudolph Fried as living in a two story house at 53 Harris Rd owned by Florence Nightingale Holding Corp._ Living with him were "12 children" and two "household employees". The Florence Nightingale Holding Corp also owned the following:
- A 3 story residence, known as the "Schmidt house" housing "8 pupils" and "four instructors" listed as Anna Hirtely, Lillian Mathes, Emma Handel and May J. Robins.
-a one story building listed as "school",
-a two story building listed as "school"
- a garage
- 7 "summer cottages"
- a henhouse
- a barn
- a 21/2 story residence known as the "Elliot house" occupied by Sara Weinberger, Pauline Weislow, 8 pupils and 5 household employees.

March 17 1932: A letter from H. G. Thompson, who inspected the school for the New York Dept. of Education during the chartering process, states that "the school has a plant which consists of four buildings and some forty acres of land about a mile from the Katonah Station, also a camp and some 98 acres of land near Carmel where it is indeed to... build summer camps."

Thompson states that Rudolph Fried held the property with his two teaching associates, Sara Weinberger and May Jean Robins. "The other two proposed directors are Mrs. Elizabeth V. R.

Ellsworth of Bernardsville New Jersey, a niece of Mr. August Keksher, and a friend of the school, and Mr. William R. Kellogg of Katonah, the school attorney... In the school there are three regular teachers, including the principal, also a nurse, two teachers of manual training and three junior nurses."

March 17 1932: Dr. Patry, who also inspected the school for chartering purposes, described the school as follows (see assessment by Dr Patry):

"The school at present has ... 28 male pupils who range in age from four years to adult life...about 25 percent...will likely become permanent residents at the school... At present there is no medical resident staff doctor. The custom is to have the referring consulting physician continue to attend to the child's medical needs after admission to the school... There is no certified psychologist on the staff although one of the teachers, Mr. Kolburn, does Binet-Simon tests on occasion. Should more accurate tests be needed the child is usually taken to the Neurological Institute in New York City.

"The majority of the pupils fall into the moron group. That is they have mental ages from 7 to 12 years...the schoolwork ranges from kindergarten to junior high school level...It is rare however to have students of the high school level in the school. The teacher of the kindergarten ... utilizes various methods to motivate interest and develop good habits of learning in concrete methods. The educational possibilities of these children are soon ascertained and the curriculum individualized to correspond to each child's possible educational goal level...the program is predominantly an activity one which capitalizes individual pupil interests of a simple sort. For example there is a splendid department where shop work is carried on; there are also some horses, dogs, and even a monkey...

"One of the means of socializing these pupils is the plan of insisting upon relaxation and emotional control prior to any activity classroom procedure. When difficulties or problems arise between pupils the practice is to have these pupils sit down and relax before the problem is considered by the teacher. The educational philosophy espoused here is to weave in as much academic matter as the individual pupil can comfortably absorb well. The academic phase is incidental to the habit training in emotional control, socialization and the formation of good habits of work, play, rest and relaxation. This is a child centered school which places the chief emphasis on keeping the child happy and actively engaged in what he can do comfortably and well and successfully."

1932: The Florence Nightingale School was granted a provisional charter by the Board of Regents and changed its name to Bailey Hall, in honor of Pearce Bailey, the neuro-psychiatrist who approved its methods. Bailey Hall Inc. was incorporated at this time; this corporation was never formally dissolved.

August 10 1932: Bailey Hall was described a boy's school, as seen in the following article from the New York Times: "Katonah School Gets Charter...Dr. Rudolph Fried, president of the Special School Association of the United States, announced today that the State Board of Regents had granted to Bailey Hall, a private school for boys here, a charter and the change from the name Florence Nightingale School to Bailey Hall will become effective immediately."

August 12 1932: Article in Katonah Record describes Bailey Hall as "one hundred and forty acres of land... upon which four buildings are located and a camp for the convenience of the students." The program is described as follows:

"Industrial training has become one the salient features of the Fried regime, and [was] recognized by Dr. Bailey as one of the fundamental necessities in solving the future of the problem or different child.

"Mr. Fried has gone a step further than some educators in that he has ...added a supply of chemical needs to the students by proper feeding. Feeding for efficiency has become the keynote of the school's success...

"Bailey Hall is perhaps the nearest approach to a dude ranch that the east entertains, with quiet and peacefulness pervading the entirety of the surroundings. Rest and relaxation have become a definite part of the days program at Bailey Hall, counterparted with horseback riding and woodcraft. The classes are in the morning only, rest and meals follow."

On October 9, 1932, Bailey Hall advertised itself in the New York Times as follows: "Bailey Hall, a special school founded in 1912, Incorporated by the Board of Regents of New York State, *Our boys study, work, play out-doors summer and winter. It helps to keep them well and happy and they accomplish things worthwhile.* Enrollment limited to 32. Instruction covers Kindergarten to High School. Rudolph S. Fried Principal." (punctuation mine, italics from the original).

1940: Bailey Hall articulated its educational philosophy in the following advertisement that appeared on January 28, 1940 in the New York Times: "The Slow Boy: Boys who do not concentrate, who are overactive or slow, nervous or shy need individual instruction. Music, Art, Manual Training, Speech Correction, Rudolph Fried Prin. Bailey Hall."

1947: Luma Kolburne who had previously taught at Bailey Hall (see 1932 letter from Dr Patry) founded the Kolburne School in Norwalk Ct. for students with "psychiatric, educational and social challenges" (Kolburne website).

June 30 1947: Bailey Hall was registered by the State Department of Mental Hygiene.

July 6 1947: Bailey Hall was advertised as follows: "The Slow Boy. Bailey Hall offers slow, overactive or retarded boys an adjusted program of education, individual care, healthful outdoor activities with emphasis on happiness." (New York Times July 6 1947)

1948: Bailey Hall's charter was made absolute. Their application stated that Bailey Hall's function was to provide for "the education and care of mentally retarded, nervous, precocious, over-active, and backward children." (See 1947 letter from William Young to Dr. Moffitt).

1949: The Westchester Chapter of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children was founded to "help the mentally retarded regardless of age, race, creed or color" –" Katonah, the History of New York Village" by Frances Duncombe

1950: Bailey Hall advertised a summer school as follows: "Bailey Hall's Summer school can help your shy or slow son—through science and sympathy, rest and planned stimulation. He can acquire the quickness and sureness necessary for leadership. Plenty of interesting activities, good food, in healthful, homelike atmosphere." (New York Times, May 21, 1950)

1951: Rudolph Fried, principal of Bailey Hall, died in a car crash at the age of 59. The obituary in the New York Times ((June 19, 1951) described him as "principal of Bailey Hall in Katonah, a school for mentally retarded boys." The obituary then discusses the history of the school and Rudolph Fried's role in it as follows:

"Mr. Fried, Miss Sara Weinberger and Miss May Jean Robins founded the school as a co-educational institution in 1912 in Riverdale, the Bronx, New York. In 1918 it moved to Armonk [perhaps a misprint for Katonah] and in 1932 the name was changed from the Florence Nightingale School to its present one in honor of Dr. Pierce Bailey, a psychiatrist who had approved its methods... Mr. Fried was engaged in settlement work before he became head of the school.

"For many years he was President of the Special Schools Association of the United States. As a non-profit venture he formerly operated the Bailey Educational Service for Children and Parents at 133 West Fifty Seventh Street New York [Bailey Educational Service appears to have been separate from Bailey Hall itself, although linked by name, Fried's involvement in it, and the educational philosophy itself.]

"In 1932 Mr. Fried urged that backward children be sent to school. Two years later he conducted a series of "relaxation sessions" as an aid to nervous control among school children at a Pleasantville primary school."

1952: Ms. Sara Weinberger died. She was survived by three sisters. (New York Times, March 2 1952).

1956: Mrs. Walk and Mrs. Pryor of Katonah and Mrs. McCallum and Mrs. Bertkau of Bedford organized a class for retarded youngsters. This class started in Bedford Village but moved in 1958 to the Presbyterian Church in Katonah. In 1961 it had an enrollment of 9. ("Katonah, The History of a New York Village").

1960: According to "Katonah, The History of a New York Village," May Jean Robins was Director of Bailey Hall at this time, assisted by Charles Murphy. Enrollment was limited to 35 pupils.

1965: The Division of Handicapped Children and Youth is established by the US Dept. of Education.

1967: The Bureau of Education for the Handicapped replaces The Division of Handicapped Children and Youth.

1968: Bernard Roberts began teaching at Bailey Hall; he became headmaster in the 1970's. At this time the school had a student body of about 30 boys, and a home for 8 or 9 former students. The school still focused on the developmentally disabled but also took boys who were learning disabled and simply "unnruly" (quote from Roberts). May Jean Robins was still alive and lived on the property when Bernard Roberts began there.

1968: The National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children proposes definitions of learning disabilities and Division for Children with Learning Disabilities is organized within the Council for Exceptional Children.

1969: The "Children with Specific Learning Disabilities" Act is included in Public Law 91-230.

1975: Public Law 94-142 passes, defining learning disabilities according to the 1968 definitions proposed by the National Advisory Committee on Handicapped Children and National Joint Committee on Learning Disabilities formed.

1977: Learning disabilities research institutes funded by US govt. at Teachers College, Columbia, U. Illinois, U Kansas, U. Minnesota and U. Virginia. International Association for Research in Learning Disabilities founded.

1978: Sunrise Hill Corporation was listed as the owner of the property at Bailey Hall.

1979: Charles and Anna Murphy took ownership of the property. Bernard Roberts left and the Murphy's became director and assistant director of Bailey Hall.

1983: Public Law 98-199 reaffirmed Federal commitment to education of handicapped.

1984: US Dept. of Education convenes task force to consider problems in identifying learning disabilities.

1986: Bailey Hall closed. "Katonah Health Continuum" owned the property by 1987.

Since that time, two of the school buildings burned down, and the remainder of the property is said to be derelict.