Appendix G

Cultural Resources Study and Related Correspondence

Cultural Resource Management Report
Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey
For The Proposed Victor Towne Square Development
on an Approximately 96-Acre Property
North of NYS Route 96 and West of Lane Road

RMSC/RHPP PIN 2007.15

Town of Victor
Ontario County
New York
MCD: 06915

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Submitted To:

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The DiMarco Group
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7 August 2007

Sponsor: Local SEQRA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A. **SHPO Project Review Number:** N/A

B. **Involved State and Federal Agencies:** Local SEQRA

C. **Phase of Survey:** Phase I Archaeological Resource Reconnaissance Survey

D. **Location Information**
Location: Approximately 96-acre property north of Rt. 96 and west of Lane Road
Minor Civil Division: Town of Victor; MCD 06915
County: Ontario County, New York

E. **Survey Area**
Maximum Length: 371 m (1,218 ft) east to west
Maximum Width: 243 m (800 ft) north to south
APE Acres: Approximately 38.8 hectares (96 acres)
Number of Square Meter & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A
Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A

F. **USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Fairport, New York 1971 (Photorevised 1978) and Victor, New York 1971 (Photorevised 1978)

G. **Archaeological Survey Overview**
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 284 STPs at 15-m (50-ft) intervals; 39 STPs at 7.5-m (25-ft); 16 STPs at 1-m or 3-m (3-ft or 10-ft) intervals
Number & Size of Units: N/A
Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

H. **Results of Archaeological Survey**
Number of & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0
Number of & name of historic sites identified: 0
Number of & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 0

I. **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 known NR listed/eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0
Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0

J. **Report Author(s):** Scott A. Crowder and Mark W. Ewing, Regional Heritage Preservation Program, Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, New York.

K. **Date of Report:** 7 August 2007

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resource reconnaissance survey as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed Victor Towne Square development on a 38.8-hectare (96-acre) parcel in the Town of Victor, New York. The project will include retail structures, associated access roads, parking, and stormwater management ponds. The Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations, requested by Mr. Jack Buholtz, P.E. of Bergmann Associates, are in partial compliance with existing state and federal regulations regarding the location, evaluation, and preservation of cultural resources that may suffer adverse impacts from government assisted or permitted construction projects. The project area and Phase I Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses approximately 38.8 hectares (96 acres). Due to heavy disturbance associated with gravel mining operations within the majority of the project area the Phase IB investigations were limited to approximately 7.7 hectares (19 acres) of the APE. All work will occur within the Town of Victor, Ontario County, New York. The maximum survey length from north to south is 855 m (2,805 ft) and the total width of surveyed area is 654 m (2,145 ft).

The fieldwork summarized in this document was performed under the direct supervision of Mark W. Ewing, Manager, Rochester Museum & Science Center (RMSC), Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RHPP), who also served as editor. Scott A. Crowder served as the project director and is the principal author of this report. Scott A. Crowder, Andrew K. Graupman, Rachel Verzulli, and Mark Foos conducted the field survey. Scott A. Crowder and Andrew K. Graupman constructed the project databases.

In compliance with the New York State Education Department's Revised Work Scope Descriptions (March 2005) and National Park Service's Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Historic Properties (1990), the project area is considered the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the purpose of conducting the survey. *The results of the research performed for this report do not apply to any territory outside the project area.*

II. GENERAL PROJECT AREA

Figure 1 places the project location within Ontario County and New York State. Figure 2 shows the project area on the 1971 USGS 7.5' Fairport, N. Y. and 1971 USGS 7.5' Victor, N.Y. Quadrangle topographic maps. Photographs 1 through 22 demonstrate present land uses and current conditions within the project area and can be found in Appendix A.

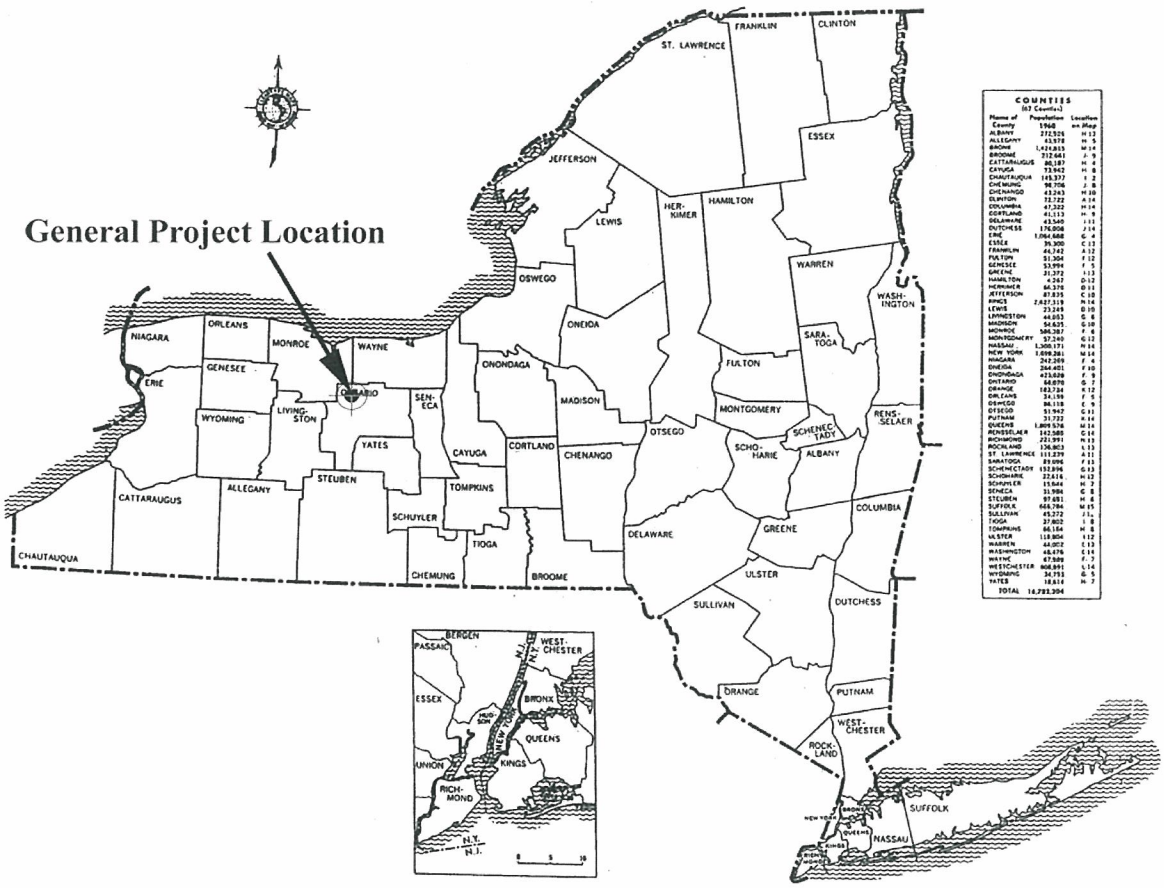
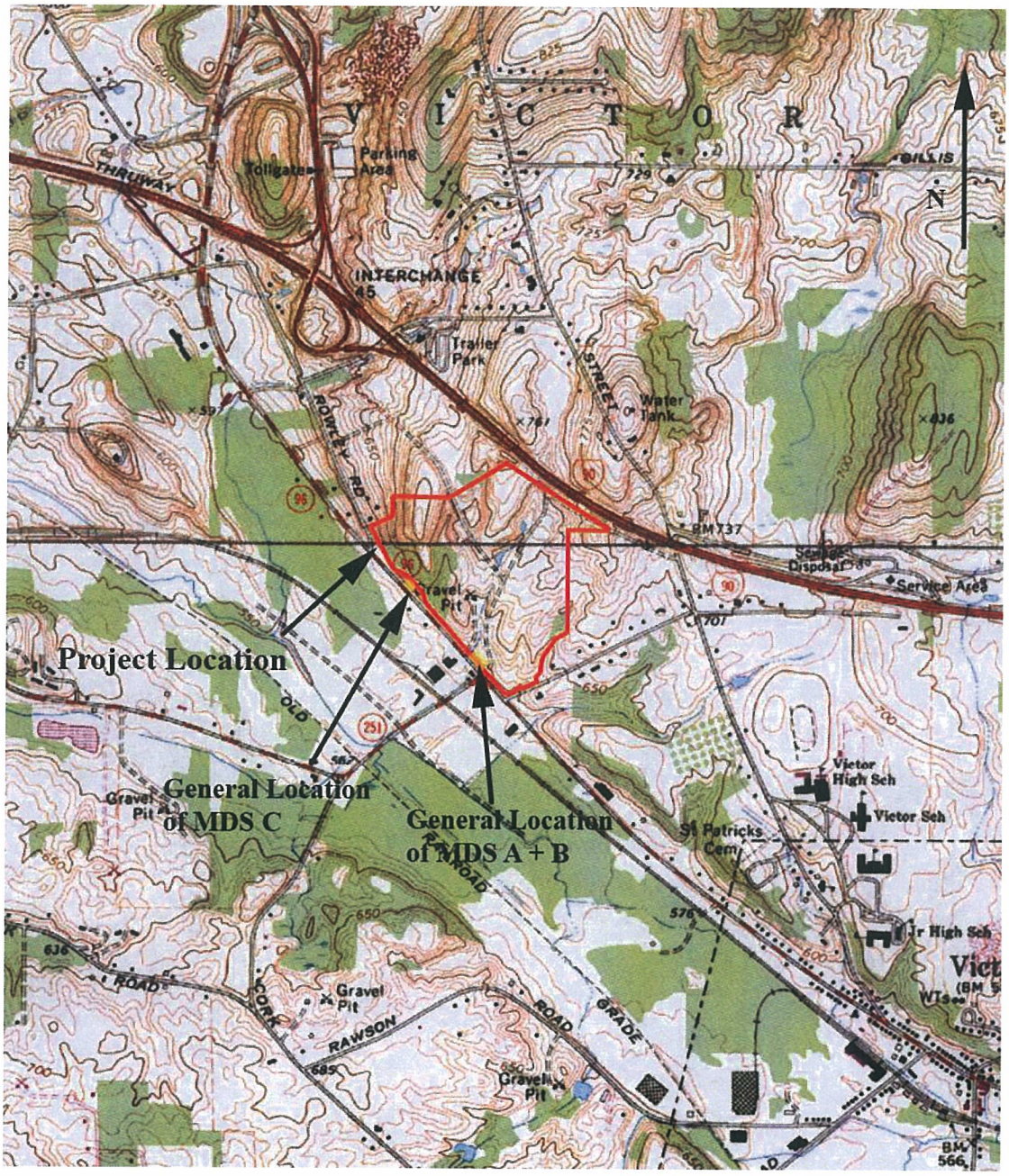


Figure 1: General project location in Ontario County, New York State



Approximate Scale

Figure 2: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Fairport, NY 1971 and USGS 7.5' Victor, NY 1971 Quadrangles (Photorevised 1978)

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Project Area Soils

The project area lies within the Town of Victor, Ontario County, in western New York State. Ontario County is divided by the east-west trending Portage Escarpment. The southern portion lies atop the Allegheny Plateau and is comprised of a geologically eroded region. Level to gently rolling uplands are scarred north to south by narrow, steep-walled valleys, many of which contain lakes. The northern portion, which rests in the Central Lowland Till Plain of the Great Lakes, contains many glacially-created elements. The undulating to rolling upland is covered with long, low drumlins and kames, hills of water-sorted sand and gravel. This is particularly true for the northwest corner of the county where the proposed Victor Towne Square development is located. The entire county ranges in elevation from 168 m (550 ft) above mean sea level at the northern edge of the county to a maximum of 688 m (2,256 ft). Drainage within Ontario County as a whole feeds into Lake Ontario as part of the Lake Ontario-St. Lawrence River drainage system. The project area, situated in the northwestern section of the county, is drained by small tributaries of the Irondequoit Creek which drains into Irondequoit Bay and then into Lake Ontario. APE elevations vary from 183 m (600 ft) to 231 m (758 ft) above mean sea level.

Figure 3 displays the project area soils on the Web Soil Survey of Ontario County. The 8 soil types noted in the project area are gravelly and sandy loams with significant slopes (Table 1).

Ontario fine sandy loam (10 - 20 % slope, eroded), which has the profile described as representative of the series, occurs mainly on drumlins and till plains and makeup the north central section of the APE (2.7% of the total acreage). These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous till high in limestone and sandstone. Ontario gravelly loam (Of (3 - 10% slope) and Og (10 - 20 % slope, eroded)), which has the profile representative of the series, occurs mainly on drumlins and till plains and makeup the northeast section of the APE (together, 33.8% of the total acreage). These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous till high in limestone and sandstone. Ontario, Lansing, and Honeoye soils (30 – 60 % slope), which has the profile representative of the series, occurs mainly on drumlins and till plains and makeup the southwest section of the APE (12.3% of the total acreage). These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous till high in limestone and sandstone. Palmyra and Howard soils (25 – 35 % slope), which has the profile described as representative of the series, occurs mainly on terraces and makeup the central section of the APE (27.4% of the total acreage). These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in gravelly loam over glaciofluvial deposits derived mainly from limestone and other sedimentary rocks. These soils are found in the center of the former gravel pit. Palmyra fine sandy loam (0 – 5 % slope), which has the profile described as representative of the series, occurs mainly on terraces and makeup a tiny section of the APE (0.2% of the total acreage) along the southern project boundary. These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in gravelly loam over glaciofluvial deposits derived mainly from limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Palmyra gravelly loam (15 – 25 % slope), which has the profile described as representative of the series, occurs mainly on terraces and makeup the southeastern section of the APE (23.4% of the total acreage). These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in gravelly loam over glaciofluvial deposits derived mainly from limestone and other sedimentary rocks. Phelps gravelly silt loam (0 – 5 % slope), which has the profile described as representative of the series, occurs mainly on valley trains and terraces and makeup a tiny section of the APE (0.1% of the total acreage) along the northwestern project boundary along Rowley Road. These soils are deep, well drained soils that formed in loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived mainly from limestone.

The soil types within the APE are not alluvial in nature and are formed from glacial till. As such, no deeply buried soil deposits capable of containing cultural material are expected within the project boundaries and standard shovel test pits penetrating to the subsoil are deemed sufficient for assessing the presence or absence of archaeological material. Although the soil survey describes normal soils within the project area, the majority of it should be classified as Pits or Made/Urban Land. These descriptions of the soil types would reflect the fact that between 1.5 m (5 ft) and 30 m (100 ft) of soil has been removed from the property. It also appears that some areas have been filled after mining, likely with spoil from other active sections of the mine. A summary of these soil types and their attributes are presented below in Table 1.

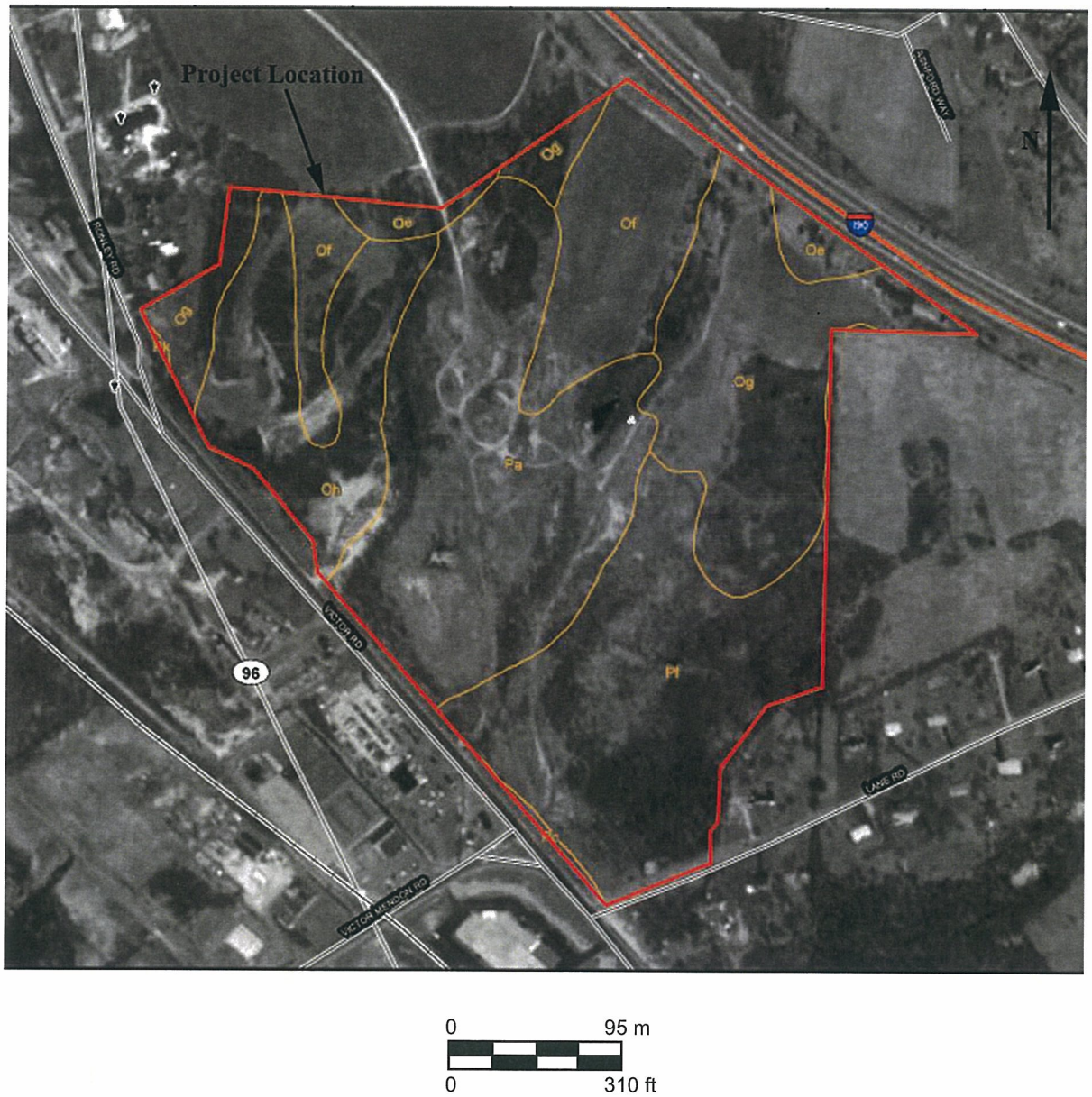


Figure 3: Project area on the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Ontario County, New York

Table 1: Soil Types Represented within the Project Area.

Name	Soil Horizon Depth cm (in)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Ontario fine sandy loam (Oe)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-36 cm (8-14 in) Bt/E 36-53 cm (14-21 in) Bt 53-99 cm (21-39 in) C1 99-122 cm (39-48 in) C2 122-183 cm (48-72 in)	DkBrn Brn Brn RdBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	10-20	Well Drained	Glacial Till
Ontario gravelly loam (Of)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-36 cm (8-14 in) Bt/E 36-53 cm (14-21 in) Bt 53-99 cm (21-39 in) C1 99-122 cm (39-48 in) C2 122-183 cm (48-72 in)	DkBrn Brn Brn RdBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	3-10	Well Drained	Glacial Till
Ontario gravelly loam (Og)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-36 cm (8-14 in) Bt/E 36-53 cm (14-21 in) Bt 53-99 cm (21-39 in) C1 99-122 cm (39-48 in) C2 122-183 cm (48-72 in)	DkBrn Brn Brn RdBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	10-20	Well Drained	Glacial Till
Ontario, Lansing, and Honeoye soils (Oh)				30-60	Well Drained	Glacial Till
Palmyra and Howard soils (Pa)				25-35	Well Drained to Excessively Drained	Glacial Outwash
Palmyra fine sandy loam (Pc)	Ap 0-23 cm (0-9 in) E 23-28 cm (9-11 in) Bt/E 28-38 cm (11-15 in) Bt 38-61 cm (15-24 in) 2C 61-152 cm (24-60 in)	DkGryBrn GryBrn Brn Brn GryBrn	GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo GrlSaClLo Grl & Sa	0-5	Well Drained to Excessively Drained	Glacial Outwash
Palmyra gravelly loam (Pf)	Ap 0-23 cm (0-9 in) E 23-28 cm (9-11 in) Bt/E 28-38 cm (11-15 in) Bt 38-61 cm (15-24 in) 2C 61-152 cm (24-60 in)	DkGryBrn GryBrn Brn Brn GryBrn	GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo GrlSaClLo Grl & Sa	15-25	Well Drained to Excessively Drained	Glacial Outwash
Phelps gravelly silt loam (Pk)	Ap 0-23 cm (0-9 in) Bt/E 23-36 cm (9-14 in) Bt 36-64 cm (14-25 in) BC 64-86 cm (25-34 in) 2C 86-152 cm (34-60 in)	VDkGryBrn DkYBrn DkRdBrn DkRdBrn Brn	GrlLo GrlLo GrlClLo GrlClLo Grl & Sa	0-5	Moderately Well Drained	Glacial Outwash

KEY:

Shade: Lt – Light, Dk – Dark, V – Very
Color: Brn – Brown, Blk – Black, Gry – Gray, GBrn – Gray Brown, StrBrn – Strong Brown, RBrn – Red Brown, YBrn – Yellow Brown
Soils: Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Si – Silt, Sa – Sand
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Rts – Roots

3.2 Sites within a One Mile Radius

Archaeological site files checks were conducted at the Rochester Museum & Science Center's Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RMSC/RHPP) and at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP). The site files checks identified 7 individual Native American archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area (Table 2). Two of these sites are located within or directly adjacent to the project area.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

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	NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE m (ft)	Time Period	Site Type
1		RMSC Mac 093	1509 m (4950 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
2		RMSC Mac 100	1554 m (5100 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
3		RMSC Mac 101	1158 m (3800 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Lithic Scatter
4		RMSC Mac 104	0 m (0 ft)	Historic Native American/ Historic EuroAmerican/ Iroquois	Military/Other
5		RMSC Mac 105	320 m (1050 ft) N	Historic Native American/ Historic EuroAmerican/ Iroquois	Military/Other
6	A069-15-0023	RMSC Mac 143	Adjacent	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Surface Scatter
7	A069-15-0038	RMSC Mac 144	762 m (2500 ft) N	Historic Native American/ Historic EuroAmerican	Campsite

Based on the information summarized above in Table 2 and below in Table 3 as well as environmental variables, it would appear that the most likely site types that could be expected within the project area would be a Native American surface scatter. The project area is located approximately 497 m (1,630 ft) north of an unnamed tributary of Irondequoit Creek and the surrounding lowlands, placing it in a good location for accessing many desired faunal, floral, and lithic resources. Additionally, the project area is surrounded by glacial drumlins and kames, and is approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) south of Baker Hill, the highest point in the surrounding area. These flat topped drumlins and high hills would be an ideal location for an easily defensible prehistoric or historic Native American village or campsite. The lack of easily accessible potable water tempers the otherwise high sensitivity of the general project area.

Table 3: Summary of Known Archaeological Sites by Cultural Affiliation and Site Type

Cultural Affiliation		Site Type				
		Lithic Scatter	Military/ Other	Surface scatter	Campsite	**Total**
	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	3		1		4 (57%)
	Historic Native American/ EuroAmerican/ Iroquois		2			2 (28%)
	Historic Native American/ EuroAmerican				1	1 (14%)
	Total	3 (43%)	2 (28%)	1 (14%)	1 (14%)	7 (100%)

3.3 Historic Development

The beginning of the historic era in this part of western New York may be figured from about A.D. 1600. Available evidence indicates that Étienne Brûlé, an agent of Samuel de Champlain, was most likely the earliest European to explore the area in 1610. European contact brought about considerable change in the native cultures. The economic imperative of the fur trade and the demand for European goods affected the subsistence, social, technological and political structure of aboriginal life. Conflicting alliances with competing European powers and economic competition between tribes intensified the earlier pattern of small-scale intergroup warfare. As the beaver populations declined in traditional Seneca hunting territories, Seneca military might was applied to the conquest of further beaver grounds and to control the fur trade as middlemen. Between 1600 and 1650, many aboriginal groups were dispersed or eliminated. In 1680, 600 Seneca warriors raided as far west as the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers and destroyed the might of the Illinois Confederacy. At about the same time, the Ohio River Valley was essentially depopulated (Hunter 1978:588).

The security of the Seneca villages themselves was first threatened in 1687 when the Marquis de Denonville landed at Irondequoit Bay with a force of 832 French regular troops, 930 Canadian militia, 200 Christian Mohawks and hundreds of Algonquins and Hurons. There they were joined by a large army of revenge-seeking western Indians, including some all the way from the Great Plains. Although the Seneca withdrew and avoided all but a few casualties, their villages and crops were destroyed and plundered. The Seneca thereafter moved eastward near Canandaigua and Geneva, New York, and for the next twenty years, continued to live in four compact villages.

Established in 1789, Ontario County encompassed all of western New York State from the Pre-emption Line to Lake Erie and from Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania border. Now fourteen separate counties, the early history of this vast area is retained in the records of the parent County.

The Hartford Treaty of 1786 settled the conflicting claims of Massachusetts and New York, awarding New York political sovereignty and Massachusetts the right of pre-empting and selling the Iroquois-controlled land. In 1787, Massachusetts sold its rights to the six million acre tract to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. The Buffalo Creek Treaty, negotiated by Phelps, eliminated the Native American claim to the 2,250,000-acre eastern portion. The western part reverted to Massachusetts ownership and was later sold to Pennsylvania financier Robert Morris.

Phelps and Gorham surveyed the Purchase into ranges and townships, establishing the first land office of its kind in Canandaigua. Settlers from eastern New York and New England poured into the county, attracted by the fertile soil, temperate climate, and low prices. As the population increased, the New York State Legislature was pressured to subdivide and form new counties. Thus Steuben was taken off in 1796, Genesee in 1802, Livingston and Monroe in 1821, and Wayne and Yates in 1823 (http://raims.com/histsummary.html).

In May of 1789, Enos and Jared Boughton, along with surveyor Horatio Jones, traveled from their hometown of West Stockbridge, Massachusetts to settle in Victor. Having bought a large plot of land the previous fall for twenty cents per acre, they were able to sell two thirds of the property for a profit and settle on the remaining land in a newly constructed fifteen foot square cabin. There they were able to grow wheat, potato, corn, and buckwheat as well as grazing cows, sheep, and pig. In the June of 1790, several more families emigrated from Massachusetts (Fisher 1996).

Over the course of the next twenty to thirty years, the town quickly gained its footing. By 1792 the Boughtons had set aside land atop a hill for a two acre public square surrounded by a cemetery and school house. In addition, the first frame house had been erected by Hezekiah Boughton and was being used as a tavern. The first saw and carding mills were opened in 1793 followed by a tannery five years later. Charles Way also opened a black smith shop and the first cooper opened in 1812. Social needs were also addressed through the erection of several churches in addition to Joel Brace opening the first medical practice. By the turn of the century, Boughton Hill, as Victor was known, was progressing smoothly (Fisher 1996).

However, a menace did loom over the newly developing town. By 1812, British fleets were threatening to invade the fledgling nation of America from Lake Ontario to the north. Residents of western New York daily felt endangered by the amassing troops. However, by 1813 the threat had faded and Victor once again assumed control of its development. This was epitomized by the institution of the town's first elected clerk, town supervisor, and other public offices. Mail delivery, the erection of a post office, and regular stage coach routes through the town also occurred during this period. By the 1820's most land surrounding the town had been sold and a routine began to settle over the residents. Farm goods were transported to mills and then on to more industrialized towns such as Rochester, Buffalo, and Albany. This was accomplished via the Erie Canal, built in the area around 1825, and the Auburn & Rochester Railroad, completed in 1841 (Fisher 1996).

Over the course of the next century and a half, the town of Victor entered a period of commercialization and industrialization that saw little interruption. By the late 1800's the town was home to several stores, groceries, a bank, and several factories. One notable example was the Victor Insulator Company which manufactured glass insulators for electrical usage. Social needs were also met through a town wide baseball league and the erection of several churches, including the St. Patrick's Catholic Church in 1859 and a Universalist Church in 1857. The widespread growth helped allow Victor to become an incorporated village in 1879. This growth, with the exception of the Depression, continued into the twentieth century. A combination fire house and village hall was erected in 1910 followed a few decades later by several large residential subdivisions. The 1900's have also seen the inception of Ganondagan as a New York State Historic Site as well as the creation and expansion of Eastview Mall and the construction of the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) (Fisher 1996).

Today, the town of Victor is both a residential and commercial center. Although retaining its charm and small-town feel for residents, it is also within close proximity to the more industrialized city of Rochester, making Victor a commuter haven. In addition, several commercial and industrial centers, most notably Eastview Mall, give the town potential to grow and expand financially (Fisher 1996).

Figures 2 through 9 demonstrate settlement in the 19th and 20th centuries and shows that settlement was mainly centered along main trade routes, such as NYS Route 96. The New York Central Railroad lies to the south of the project area. The town centers of Victor and East Victor are just to the southeast of the project APE. NYS Route 96 originally followed the present day route of Rowley Road, but was realigned to the south to its present day location as traffic increased within the town. More recently Route 96 was expanded from a more rural two lane road to a larger two lanes with a center turn lane and full width shoulders. The NYS Thruway passed through the Town of Victor in the early 1950's with an exit at the confluence of I-490 servicing Rochester and NYS Route 96, expanding access to the rest of New York State and bringing attention and commercial expansion to the town. Several structures are documented within the APE based on map evidence. The massive disturbance associated with the Gravel Pit, opened between 1954 and 1963 and shut down between 1980 and 2007, has likely removed any evidence of these structures. Additionally, the realignment, and subsequent improvements to and expansion of NYS Route 96, has likely contributed to the destruction of any historic structures that fronted the road.

IV. SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

4.1Prehistoric site sensitivity

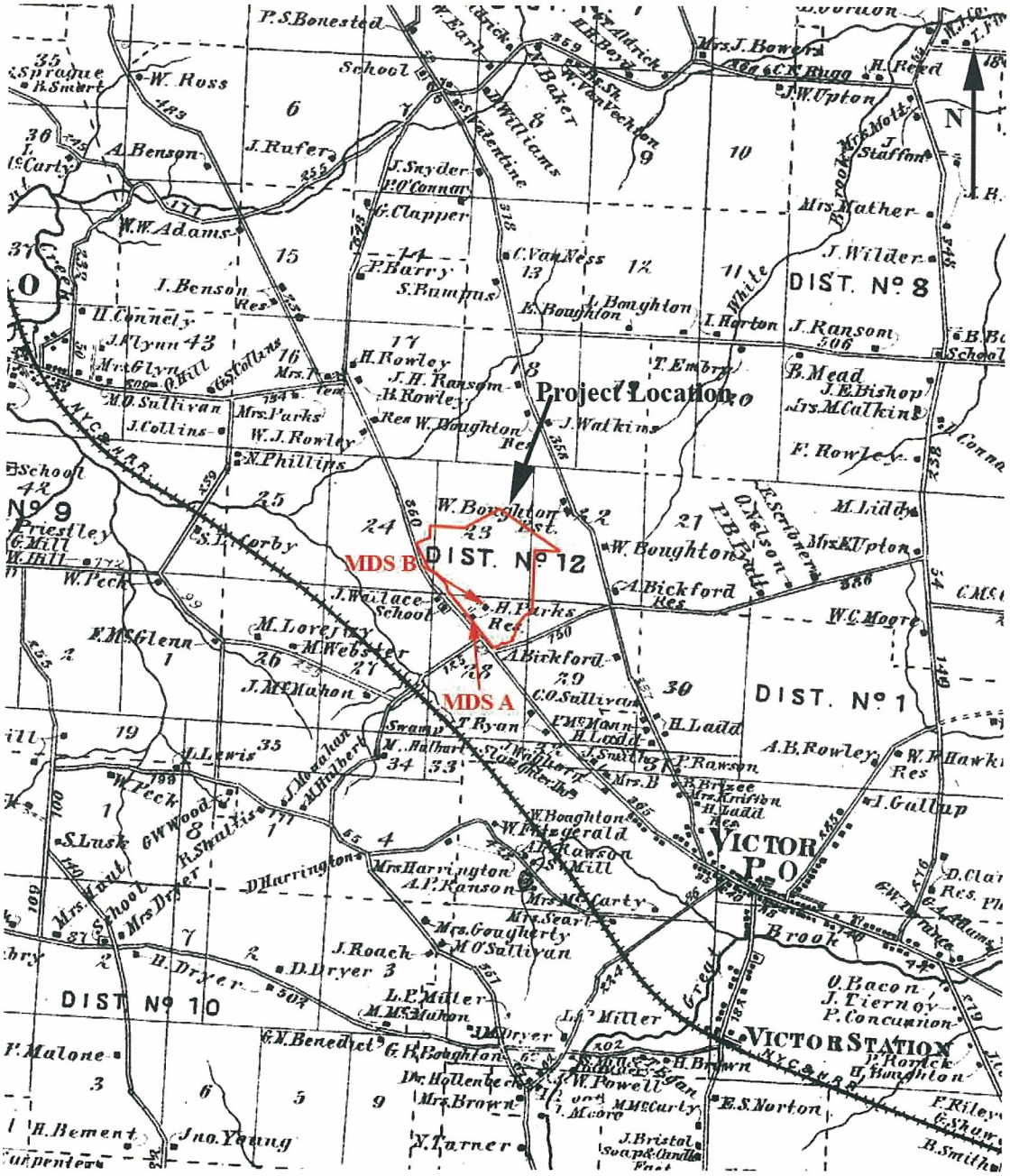
The prehistoric site sensitivity, based on integration of environmental information and site file data is estimated to be high. There are several Native American sites within a 1 mile radius of the project area. The project area has relatively well drained soils and is generally rolling to steeply sloped which is evidenced to be of mixed desirability for settling. There are multiple resources in the lowlands south along the Irondequoit Creek for items such as food, clay, and plants. These attributes would suggest a high sensitivity for the potential of a small-scale prehistoric site being located within the project area but is tempered by the soil types, extensive disturbance, and slope within the project area.

4.2 Historic site sensitivity

Based upon historic map results and information about settlement prior to the documentation of historic maps, the project APE would have a high potential for historic site sensitivity based on MDS locations within the APE. As noted on Nichols 1874 Atlas of Ontario County, two structures (MDS A and B) labeled as "*H. Parks Res.*" exist within the southwestern section of the project area, approximately 131 m (430 ft) north of the intersection of Route 96 and Route 251 (Figure 4). As noted on the 15' quadrangle there were 2 structures (MDS A and C) that predated 1900 adjacent to the project area along Route 96 (prior to the road expansion) (Figure 5). MDS A is located approximately 48 m (160 ft) north of the intersection of Route 96 and Route 251. It is likely that MDS A/B refer to the same structure or group of structures, even with the mapping discrepancy, across the 1874 and 1900 maps. It is probable that MDS B was an outbuilding, and therefore does not show on the 15' quadrangle map (Figure 5). The historic aerial photograph from 1954 shows several structures in the general location of MDS A and B (most likely these structures are the same structures reported earlier). The location of MDS C is likely under the current Route 96 or was removed when cutting the large bank to the current road grade, while MDS A and B were completely removed at some point, and then would have been within the limits of the current Route 96. These structures are no longer visible in 1971 as map documented structures or on the aerial from 1963 (Figures 2, 7). As noted in the field today and on the aerial project maps, all of these structures were likely removed during the expansion of NYS Route 96 to its current equivalent width of 5 lanes, installation of sanitary and storm sewer lines, and the significant grading of the slope to the northeast of the road. If these structures were located far enough back from Route 96 to avoid being removed during the expansion, the gravel pit operations would have removed any structural remains. Any testable areas of the project area in the vicinity of these MDS locations will have a higher than average sensitivity for locating a EuroAmerican site. All current structures within or adjacent to the project area appear to be of mid to late 20th century construction.

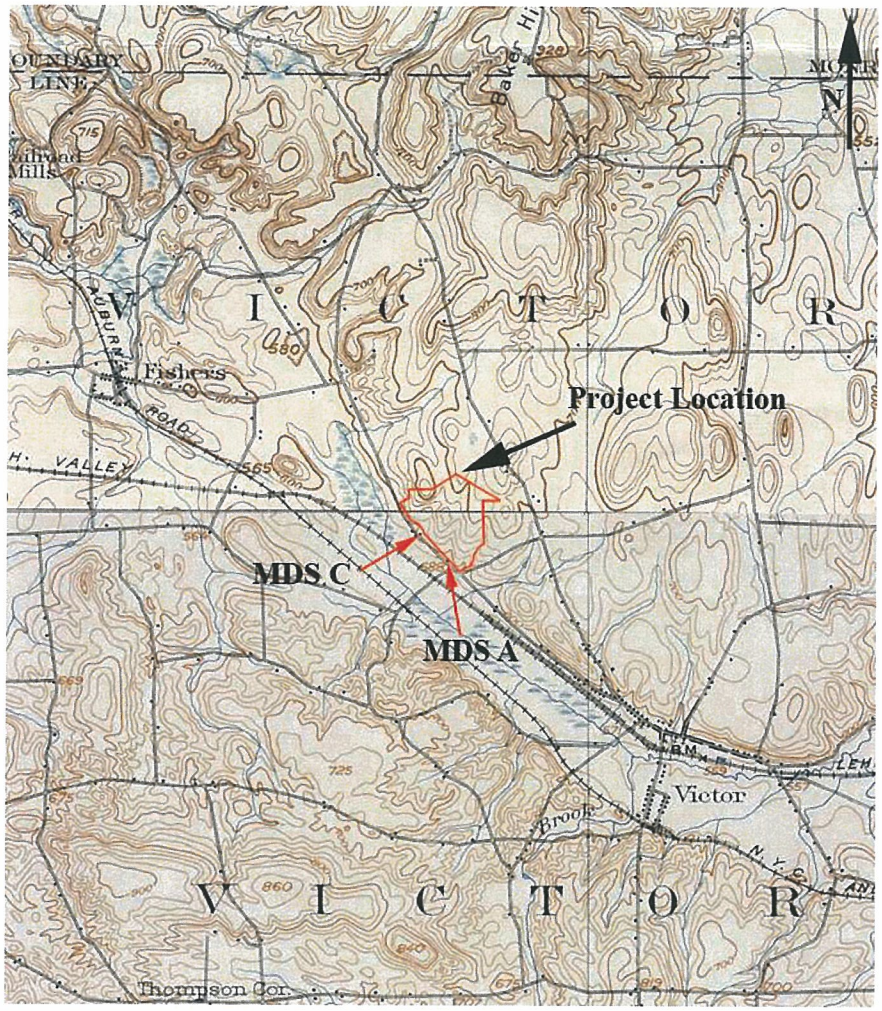
V. TYPE AND EXTENT OF DISTURBANCE

Aerial photographs, soil maps, and a project area walkover revealed obvious disturbance within the majority of the APE limits. Most of the disturbance is related to the use of the project area as a gravel and sand mine. The only sections of the project area that weren't visibly mined are two sections in the northeastern part of the APE. Gravel pit edges are easily noted in the field as odd rocky slopes of 25 - 40% or as sharp ridges with 1 – 10 m (3 – 33 ft) almost vertical drops. Additional disturbance resulted along the western and northern project boundaries due to the construction and expansion of the NYS Thruway (I-90) and NYS Route 96. A graded and cut access road has been placed along the project boundary with the NYS Thruway. It also appears that the small drainage creek running through the central portion of the project area has been channelized as evidenced by concrete lined runs, concrete culverts, and steel drainage pipes at various locations. The most recent historic aerial photograph available for the project area was 1980. Because of the 25 year gap in aerial photography coverage (1980 – 2005), the final limits of the active gravel mine were likely much large than what is visible on the 1980 aerial photography (Figure 9). This is especially true in the northwestern corner of the project area as heavy disturbance was noted in the field, but was not visible in 1980. Overall a total of 31.15 ha (77 ac) was visibly disturbed and was excluded from testing. The testable APE therefore totaled approximately 7.7 ha (19 ac).



Approximate Scale

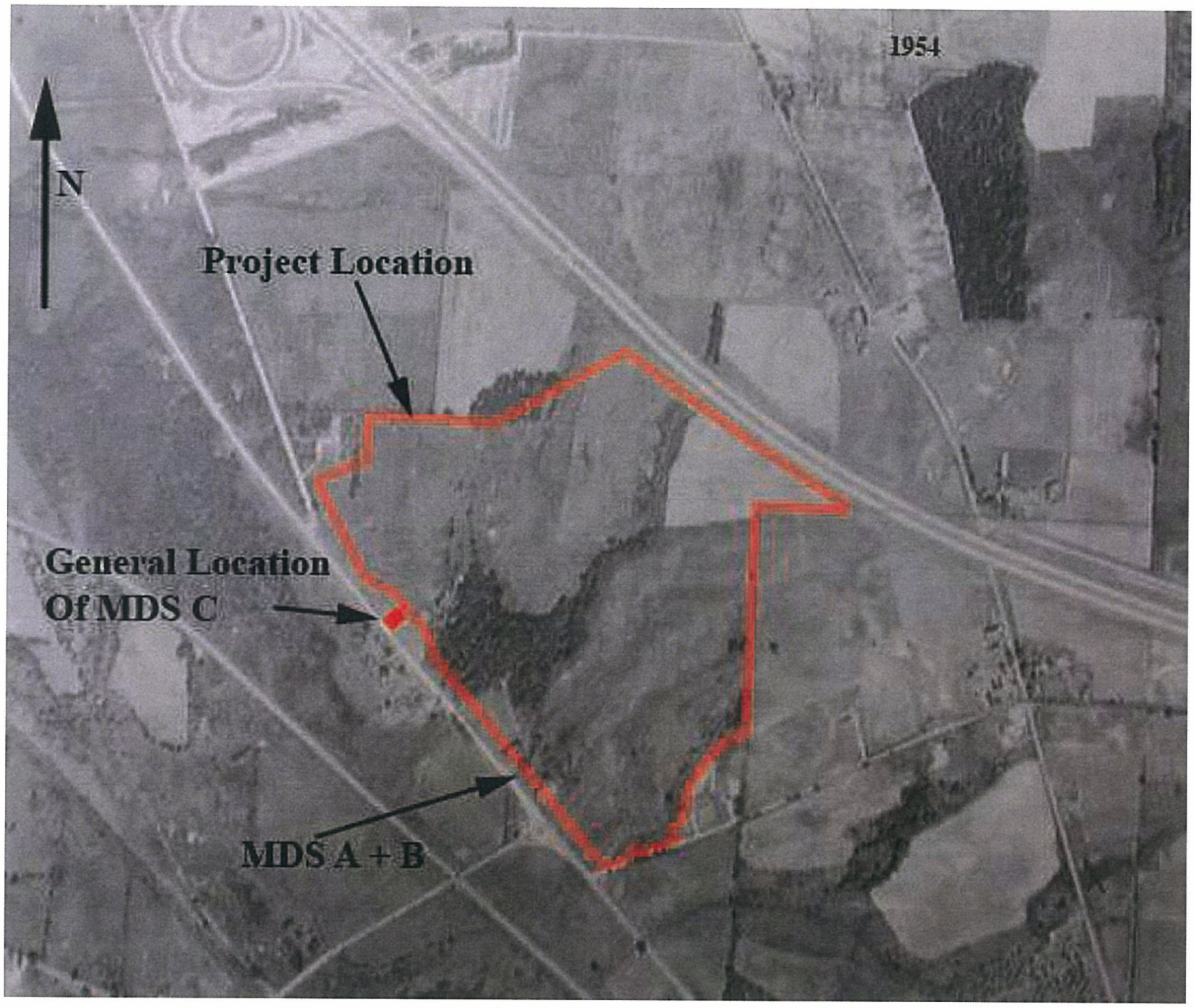
Figure 4: Project location and MDS A and B on Nichols Atlas of Ontario County 1874



0 1610 m
0 5280 ft

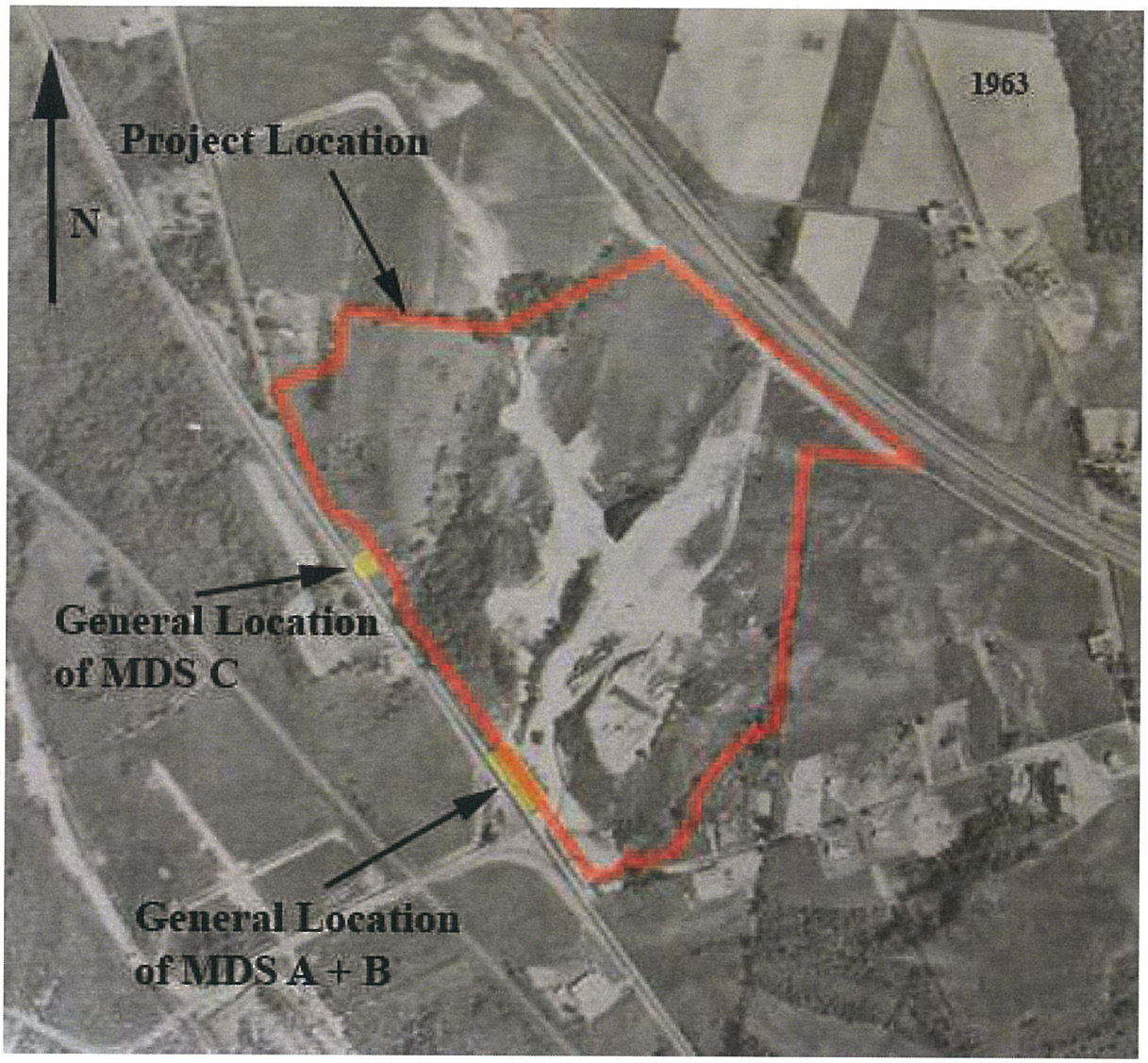
Approximate Scale

Figure 5: Project location and MDS A and C on USGS 15' Canandaigua, NY 1903 and Macedon, NY 1900 Quadrangles



Approximate Scale

Figure 6: Project location and MDS A, B, and C on USDA/Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District Aerial Photograph 1954



0 240 m

0 790 ft

Approximate Scale

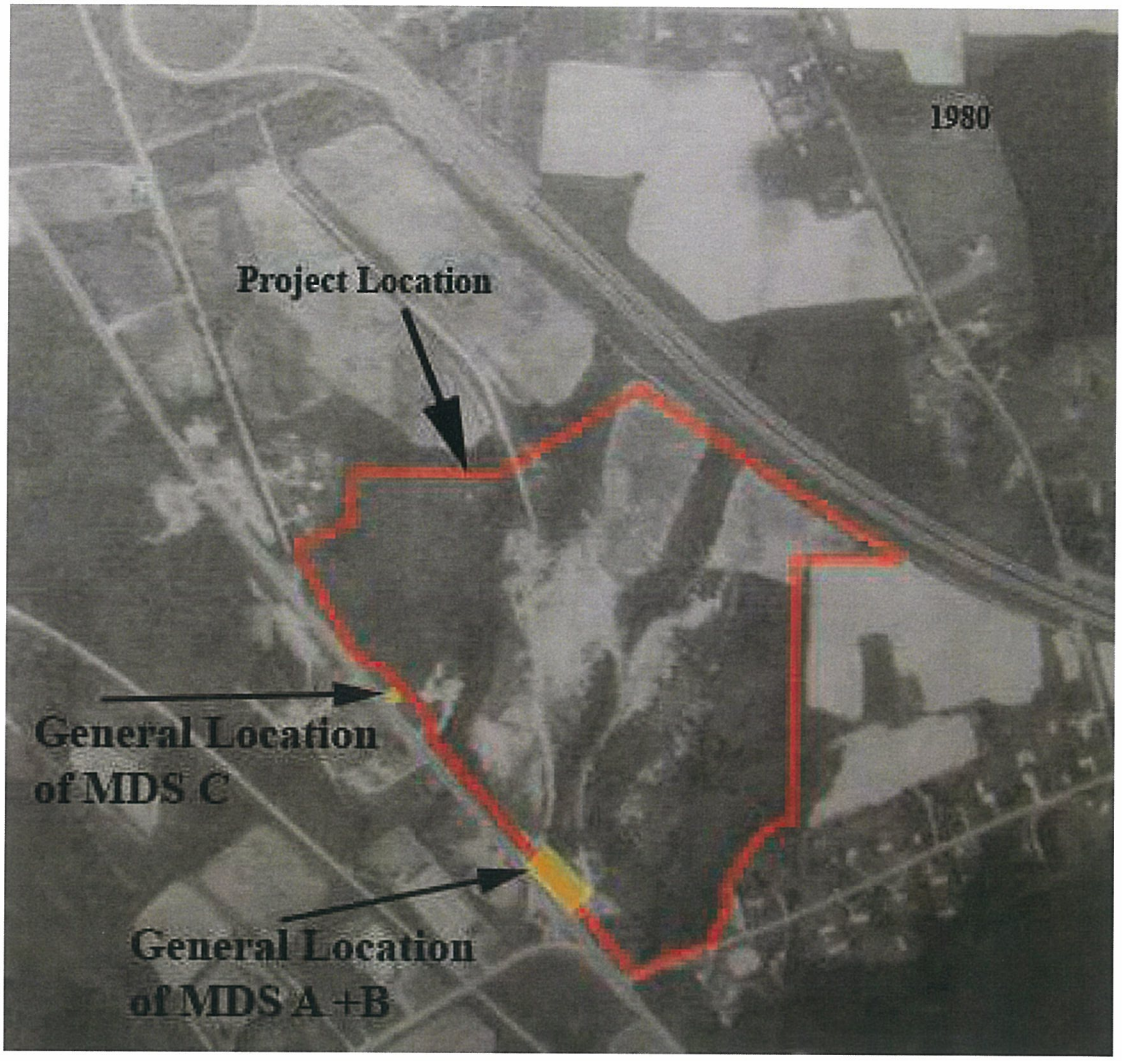
Figure 7: Project location and MDS A, B, and C on USDA/Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District Aerial Photograph 1963

0 152 m

0 500 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 8: Project location and MDS A, B, and C on USDA/Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District Aerial Photograph 1978



Approximate Scale

Figure 9: Project location and MDS A, B, and C on USDA/Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District Aerial Photograph 1980

VI. TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IB field investigations will consist of the excavation of STPs placed at 15-m (50-ft) intervals within approximately 7.7 ha (19 acres) of the project area. Reduced interval shovel tests, placed at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals, will be used to investigate the general area of MDS locations that are not visibly disturbed along NYS Route 96 and the two reported site locations within or adjacent to the APE. Close-interval shovel tests at 1-m and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction will be used to investigate the area surrounding any positive shovel tests found during this testing.

RMSC Mac 104 (Sheldon Fisher 27) is located in the northwestern section of the project area. This site is reported as a Historic Native American/Iroquois French contact site of the Denonville ambush. This site was reported by Ms. Carolyn Pierce, Pratt & Huth Associates based upon information provided to her by Mr. Sheldon Fisher of Victor, NY. Ms. Pierce was taken to the site location by Mr. Fisher and was shown material collected from the site. It is believed that this site location may be in error, as at the time the location this site was reported, it was within the limits of the active gravel mine operation. The heavy mining within the reported site location will preclude testing of this site.

RMSC Mac 143/SHPO A069-15-0023, the "Rowley Road Prehistoric Site", was located during the Phase IA/IB CRI for the Proposed Corporate Park in the Town of Victor. This site was a prehistoric small scale lithic scatter with 5 projectile points (or fragments) recovered. It is located in the adjacent property, just north of the boundary of the current project area and is centered on the existing gravel and paved access drive from Willowbrook Road to the north. This pit access drive in this area is at the bottom of a wide cut (30 – 40 m wide) through a small hill. It is believed that this site was reported in the late 1990's or early 2000's. It is likely that the reported location is slightly off as the widespread cutting related to the pit access road likely would have precluded the location of a lithic scatter in the area as reported. The true location may be just to the east or west of the access road in the adjacent property. Close interval shovel test pits at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals will be placed in testable areas along the northwestern APE boundary to ensure that the reported site location doesn't extend into the current APE.

VII. PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

7.1 Project walkover

A field visit by Scott A. Crowder and Mark W. Ewing was conducted on 21 June 2007 to evaluate the conditions within the project area prior to the commencement of subsurface field investigations. This visit confirmed the project APE boundaries and areas of disturbance (Figure 7). Phase IB field work took place from 23 – 26 July 2007.

7.2 Testing procedures

7.2.1 Surface

As no soils had acceptable surface visibility, a controlled surface inspection of the 96 acre (38.8 hectare) project area was not conducted for this project.

7.2.2 Subsurface testing

Within the 7.7 ha (19 ac) testable APE, STPs were placed at 7.5-m (25-ft) and 15-m (50-ft) intervals in transects roughly oriented either east-west or north-south. Existing features, such as property lines, tree lines, and drainage swales were used to break the testable APE up into smaller sections where control over spacing and orientation could be maintained.

7.2.3 Size, placement, intervals, and depths

Testing began in the northwestern section of the APE in a large open field that wasn't visibly disturbed. Testing proceeded east to west from the eastern tree line to the western tree line. The western tree line marked the edge of the former gravel pit and was steeply sloped. The eastern tree line contained a channelized creek drainage, wetlands with standing water, and ridges suggesting the gravel mining operations had been conducted in the area. The large open field in the northeastern section of the project was also tested. This field was sloped from east to west and north to south with slopes approaching 15% in large sections. Testing proceeded from the project boundary shared with the Thruway south to the tree line. Disturbance related to a large ATV and Motocross track was visible. STPs were written off in areas where the berming in turns or cuts were visible. Transects were placed in the wooded

area along the eastern project area boundary. This area for the most part contained slopes less than 15%. This wooded lot was approximately 1 – 3 m (3 – 10 ft) lower than the adjoining property, with a sharp ridge noted along the old fence line dividing the properties. This suggests that topsoil removal and mining had taken place at some point in the past.

Two transects of 10 STPs were placed at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals in a small area fronting NYS Route 96 that is the posited location of MDS A and B. The remains of these structures were possibly removed during the operation of the gravel pit. It is also likely that the location tested was further away from the original alignment of Route 96 than structures would have been placed and suggests that the expansion of Route 96 may have destroyed all or part of these structures. The flat area tested was similar to other flat areas fronting Route 96 that were obviously used as construction staging areas or gravel parking lots.

Four transects were placed at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals along the northwestern project boundary adjacent to the location of RMSC Mac 143, located just north of the project area. Tests were placed in the only remaining original land in this area, and were likely just outside the actual project boundary. All testing is plotted on the 2005 aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 10).

All STPs were hand dug with a shovel and were generally 30 cm (12 in) in diameter. An effort was made to excavate all STPs to a depth of 15 cm (6 in) into the underlying subsoil or to a minimum depth of 50 cm (20 in) if no change in soil horizon was observed. All excavated soils were carefully passed through ¼ inch screen in order to recover any cultural material from each soil layer. An effort was made to separate the A and B horizon soils and to pass them through the screen separately. Notes on subsurface conditions, including descriptions of soil type, texture, color, excavation conditions, location and the presence of absence of cultural material were kept in field notebooks. All shovel test summaries can be found in Appendix B.

VIII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

8.1 Overview

A total of 284 STPs were placed at 15-meter (50-feet) intervals, 39 STPs were placed at 7.5-meter (25-feet) intervals, and 16 STPs were placed at 1-m and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction from a positive shovel test within the 7.7 hectare (19 acre) testable APE. This testing strategy resulted in an STP density of about 17.8 STPs/acre (44 STPs/ha) within the testable APE. 332 of these STPs were excavated (98%). Five (5) STPs were not excavated due to disturbance that precluded excavation and two (2) STPs were not excavated due to impenetrable vegetation that precluded access to planned testing locations (Appendix B).

The average mean depth of Layer 1 was 26.4 centimeters (10.4 inches) below the surface. The predominant color for Level 1 was noted as brown (66%), secondly was a light brown (14%). This soil layer was generally categorized as either a silty sand (38%), a sandy silt (18%), or sandy loam (13%). 26 STPs did not reach Layer 2 as result of an exceptionally deep Layer 1 (i.e. more than 50 cm below the surface), ground water, disturbance/fill, or a rock or root impasse. The average mean depth for Layer 2 was 43.9 centimeters (17.3 inches) below the surface. The predominant color for Layer 2 was noted as light brown (30%) followed by yellowish brown (21%). This soil layer was mostly categorized as a sandy silt (38%) or silty sand (24%). One (1) STP encountered Layer 3 soils. The depth for Layer 3 was 51.0 centimeters (20.1 inches) below the surface. The color for Layer 3 was noted as pale brown (100%). This soil layer was categorized as sandy gravel (100%).

8.2 Negative Survey Results

Within the APE no in situ artifacts were recovered. Some cultural material associated with the rural nature of the project area (some uncut bone, likely natural animal deaths) was encountered in the open fields tested at 15-m (50-ft) intervals. Close-interval shovel tests were placed at 1-m and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction surrounding these find locations. No further cultural artifacts were located in these tests. Two positive shovel tests were located in the area tested at 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals along NYS Route 96. These STPs contained historic EuroAmerican artifacts including various pieces of ceramic, metal, and glass. Unfortunately these STPs were placed at the extreme northern and eastern end of the small flat area determined to be possibly undisturbed. Just to the north of these STPs is a channelized and concrete lined drainage channel, followed by the cut access road to the gravel pit, while just to the east is the edge of the former gravel pit. To the west of this area is the cut leading down to NYS Route 96. The historic aerial photography notes heavy gravel pit disturbance in the general area (Figures 7, 8, and

9). It is therefore unlikely that any further deposits exist outside this small section of the APE and no evidence of a structure location was encountered. The location of the MDSs noted on the historic maps suggests they may have been closer to or within the present day Route 96 alignment. Therefore no sites of Native American or Historic EuroAmerican affiliation were designated.

IX. PHASE I CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The RHPP does not feel that any additional archaeological investigations are warranted for this project area. The previous use of the project area as a gravel and sand mine, the construction and expansion of NYS Route 96 and the NYS Thruway, and the current use of portions of the project area as an ATV/Motocross park have resulted in the heavy and widespread disturbance. There are very few original soils remaining with the limits of the APE. Artifacts that were recovered either had no relation to cultural use of the area, or were recovered in a location that severely limits the further research potential of the finds due to spatial constraints. Additionally the EuroAmerican artifacts recovered are lacking the variety of artifact types and diagnostic potential that would support further research.

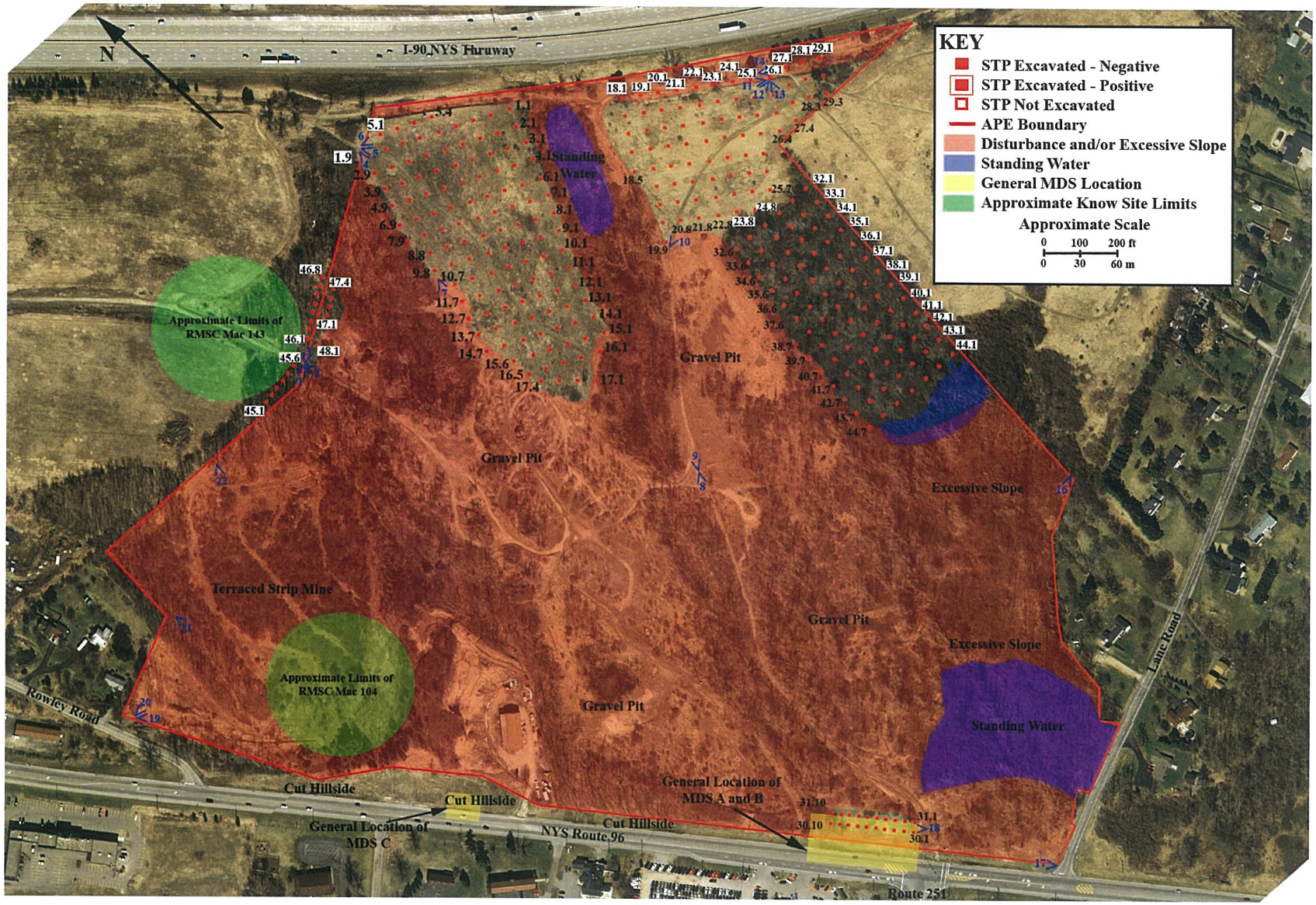


Figure 10: Project map with photograph angles

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1903 15' Canandaigua, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.

1971 7.5' Fairport, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. (Photorevised 1978)

1971 7.5' Victor, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. (Photorevised 1978)

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www.nysgis.state.ny.us Accessed 16 July 2007
NYS GIS Data Depot – Current Aerial Photographs

Ontario County Soil & Water Conservation District
1954 Aerial Photograph
1963 Aerial Photograph
1978 Aerial Photograph
1980 Aerial Photograph

APPENDIX A
Photographs

Photograph 1: Area tested at 7.5 m intervals along northern project boundary adjacent to RMSC Mac 143, facing west

Photograph 2: General project area and gravel pit access drive, facing south

Photograph 3: Area tested at 7.5-m intervals along northern project boundary adjacent to RMSC Mac 143, facing east

Photograph 4: General project area tested at 15-m intervals from northwestern corner, facing south

Photograph 5: General project area tested at 15-m intervals from northwestern corner, facing southeast

Photograph 6: General project area tested at 15-m intervals from northwestern corner, facing east

Photograph 7: General project area and edge of gravel pit, facing south

Photograph 8: General project area and gravel pit drive at base of pit, facing south

Photograph 9: General project area and gravel pit drive at base of pit, facing north

Photograph 10: General project area tested at 15-m intervals, facing east

Photograph 11: General project area tested at 15-m intervals, facing northwest

Photograph 12: General project area tested at 15-m intervals, facing west

Photograph 13: General project area tested at 15-m intervals, facing south

Photograph 14: Cut access drive parallel to I-90, facing southeast

Photograph 15: Marsh with standing water near TR 44, facing south

Photograph 16: Typical area of excessive slope (30-40%) near southeastern corner of project area, facing southwest

Photograph 17: Cut bank adjacent to Route 96 from corner of Route 96 and Lane Road, facing northwest

Photograph 18: Posited location of MDS A and MDS B tested at 7.5-m interval testing, facing northwest.

Photograph 19: General project area and pit access drive near Rowley Road, facing southeast

Photograph 20: General project area and pit access drive near Rowley road, facing east

Photograph 21: Typical mined and terraced hill side in APE, facing south

Photograph 22: Typical mine disturbance in APE, facing south

APPENDIX B
Shovel Test Record

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
1.1	1	0-24	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	24-43	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
1.2	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-41	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
1.3	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-46	BrnY SaSi	NCM
1.4	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-45	BrnY SiSa	NCM
1.5	1	0-25	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	25-43	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
1.6	1	0-31	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	31-46	YBrn SaSi	NCM
1.7	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-45	YBrn Si	NCM
1.8	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-44	BrnY SaSi	NCM
1.9	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-42	BrnY SaSi	NCM
2.1	1	0-28	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	28-42	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.2	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-35	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.3	1	0-26	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	26-35	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.4	1	0-29	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	29-38	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.5	1	0-28	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	28-36	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.6	1	0-23	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	23-37	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.7	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-37	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.8	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-34	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
2.9	1	0-25	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	25-40	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
3.1	1	0-31	LtRdBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	31-44	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
3.2	1	0-28	LtRdBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	28-36	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
3.3	1	0-32	LtRdBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	32-48	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
3.4	1	0-25	LtYBrn SaGrl	NCM
	2	25-41	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
3.5	1	0-29	LtYBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	29-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
3.6	1	0-29	LtYBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	29-45	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
3.7	1	0-26	LtRdBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	26-49	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
3.8	1	0-31	LtBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	31-50	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
3.9	1	0-25	LtRdBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	25-43	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
4.1	1	0-30	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	30-45	YBrn Sa	NCM
4.2	1	0-24	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	24-40	BrnY GrlSa	NCM
4.3	1	0-25	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	25-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
4.4	1	0-32	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	32-50	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
4.5	1	0-29	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	29-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
4.6	1	0-37	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	37-52	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
4.7	1	0-24	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	24-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
4.8	1	0-30	Brn GrlSa	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
4.9	1	0-20	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	20-35	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
5.1	1	0-29	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	29-46	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
5.2	1	0-24	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	24-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
5.3	1	0-32	LtYBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	32-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
5.4	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-49	BrnY SiSa	NCM
6.1	1	0-13	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	13-41	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
6.2	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-42	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
6.3	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-43	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
6.4	1	0-30	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	30-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
6.5	1	0-29	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	29-45	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
6.6	1	0-21	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	21-34	BrnY SiSa	NCM
6.7	1	0-26	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	26-42	PalBrn SiSa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
6.8	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-43	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
6.9	1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	22-37	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
7.1	1	0-29	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	29-45	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
7.2	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-40	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.3	1	0-31	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	31-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.4	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-43	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.5	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-41	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.6	1	0-31	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	31-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.7	1	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-45	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.8	1	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-43	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
7.9	1	0-28	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	28-45	VPalBrn Sa	NCM
8.1	1	0-32	LtBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	32-49	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
8.2	1	0-27	LtRdBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	27-48	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
8.3	1	0-22	LtYBrn GrlSa	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
8.4	1	0-26	LtRdBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-45	LtYBrn SaLo	NCM
8.5	1	0-28	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	28-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
8.6	1	0-9	VLtBrn Sa	NCM
			Ant nest.	
8.7	1	0-29	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	29-45	LtRdBrn SaSi	NCM
8.8	1	0-26	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	26-49	LtYBrn GrlSa	NCM
9.1	1	0-21	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	21-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
9.2	1	0-22	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	22-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
9.3	1	0-32	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	32-41	LtYBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
9.4	1	0-17	Brn GrlSa	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
9.5	1	0-26	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	26-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
9.6	1	0-24	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	24-50	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
9.7	1	0-30	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	30-50	GryBrn Sa	NCM
9.8	1	0-28	Brn GrlSa	NCM
	2	28-45	VPalBrn GrlSa	NCM
10.1	1	0-18	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	18-35	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
10.2	1	0-28	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	28-43	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
10.3	1	0-18	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	18-35	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
10.4	1	0-18	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	18-34	YBrn SaSi	NCM
10.5	1	0-13	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	13-31	YBrn SiLo	NCM
10.6	1	0-20	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	2	20-37	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
10.7	1	0-24	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	24-40	YBrn SaSi	NCM
11.1	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-41	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.2	1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	22-37	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.3	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-41	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.4	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-39	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.5	1	0-15	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	15-32	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.6	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
11.7	1	0-38	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	38-53	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
12.1	1	0-16	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
12.2	1	0-21	VLtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	21-43	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
12.3	1	0-24	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	24-39	VLtBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
12.4	1	0-23	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	23-48	VLtBrn SiSa	NCM
12.5	1	0-22	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	22-43	LtRdBrn SaSi	NCM
12.6	1	0-24	LtYBrn SiGrl	NCM
			No topsoil.	
12.7	1	0-28	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
			Rock impasse.	

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
13.1	1	0-33	Brn SaGrl	NCM
	2	33-50	LtYBrn GrlSa	NCM
13.2	1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	22-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
13.3	1	0-20	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	20-40	BrnY SiSa	NCM
13.4	1	0-15	Brn GrlSiLo	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
13.5	1	0-24	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	24-40	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
13.6	1	0-33	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	33-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
13.7	1	0-26	Brn GrlSa	NCM
			Rock impasse.	
14.1	1	0-19	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	19-35	BrnY SaSi	NCM
14.2	1	0-20	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	20-41	BrnY SaSi	NCM
14.3	1	0-12	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	12-34	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
14.4	1	0-30	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	30-45	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
14.5	1	0-17	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	17-33	YBrn SaSi	NCM
14.6	1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	27-42	BrnY SaSi	NCM
14.7	1	0-25	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	25-40	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
15.1	1	0-21	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	21-37	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
15.2	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
15.3	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-45	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
15.4	1	0-18	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	18-33	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
15.5	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-38	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
15.6	1	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	16-31	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
16.1	1	0-28	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	28-47	VLtBrn SaGrl	NCM
16.2	1	0-28	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-46	LtRdBrn SaLo	NCM
16.3	1	0-26	VLtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	26-43	LtBrn GrlSa	NCM
16.4	1	0-23	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	23-47	LtRdBrn SaLo	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
16.5	1	0-26	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-40	YBrn SiSa	NCM
17.1	1	0-21	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	21-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
17.2	1	0-26	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	26-40	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
17.3	1	0-25	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	25-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
17.4	1	0-25	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	25-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
18.1	1	0-13	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	13-35	YBrn SiLo	NCM
18.2	1	0-30	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	30-48	YBrn SiSa	NCM
18.3	1	0-29	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
			Disturbance.	
18.4	1	0-32	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	32-46	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
18.5	1	0-19	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	19-31	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
19.1	1	0-29	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-44	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
19.2	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-43	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
19.3	1	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-45	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
19.4	1	0-3	Brn Grl	NCM
			Grl impasse.	
19.5	1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	22-38	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
19.6	1	0-27	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-41	DkYBrn GrlSi	NCM
19.7	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-39	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
19.8	1	0-34	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	2	34-48	DkYBrn SaGrl	NCM
19.9	1	0-6	Brn Grl	NCM
			Grl impasse.	
20.1	1	0-26	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	26-42	BrnY SaSi	NCM
20.2	1	0-20	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	20-41	BrnY SaSi	NCM
20.3	1	0-32	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	32-47	BrnY SaSi	NCM
20.4	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-36	Y Si	NCM
20.5	1	0-32	Brn Si	NCM
	2	32-53	PalBrn Si	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
20.6	1	0-23	Brn Si	NCM
	2	23-41	LtYBrn Si	NCM
20.7	1	0-29	Brn Si	NCM
	2	29-50	LtYBrn Si	NCM
20.8	1	0-18	Brn Si	NCM
	2	18-39	DkYBrn Si	NCM
21.1	1	0-20	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	20-40	BrnY Si	NCM
21.2	1	0-29	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	29-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
21.3	1	0-21	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	21-40	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
21.4	1	0-28	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	28-45	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
21.5	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-45	VPalBrn SaSi	NCM
21.6	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
21.7	1	0-23	BrnY SaSi	NCM
	2	23-45	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
21.8	1	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-48	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
22.1	1	0-20	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	20-35	BrnY SaSi	NCM
22.2	1	0-26	Brn SaSi	Bag #1 - 4 pcs. Bone
	2	26-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
22.2.1	1	0-19	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	19-37	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
22.2.2	1	0-28	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	28-45	DkYBrn Sa	NCM
22.2.3	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
22.2.4	1	0-32	LtBrn Cl Grl	NCM
	2	32-45	DkYBrn GrlSa	NCM
22.2.5	1	0-19	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	19-43	YBrn SiSa	NCM
22.2.6	1	0-30	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	30-45	BrnY Sa	NCM
22.2.7	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
22.2.8	1	0-27	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	27-43	DkYBrn GrlSa	NCM
22.3	1	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
22.4	1	0-29	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-45	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
22.5	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
22.6	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
22.7	1	0-34	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	34-49	BrnY SaSi	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
22.8	1	0-30	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	30-45	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
23.1	1	0-34	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	34-50	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
23.2	1	0-29	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-45	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
23.3	1	0-32	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	32-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
23.4	1	0-34	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	34-50	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
23.5	1	0-30	Brn SiSa	Bag #2 - 1 pc. bone
	2	30-45	LtBrn Sa	NCM
23.5.1	1	0-32	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	32-51	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
23.5.2	1	0-30	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	30-50	VPalBrn Sa	NCM
23.5.3	1	0-29	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-47	LtBrn Sa	NCM
23.5.4	1	0-32	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	32-52	BrnY SiSa	NCM
23.5.5	1	0-31	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	31-55	BrnY Sa	NCM
23.5.6	1	0-32	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	32-48	LtBrn Sa	NCM
23.5.7	1	0-40	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	40-50	LtBrn Sa	NCM
23.5.8	1	0-32	Brn SiSa	Bag #3 - 1pc Bone
23.6	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
23.7	1	0-29	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-47	LtBrn Sa	NCM
23.8	1	0-27	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-43	LtBrn Sa	NCM
24.1	1	0-31	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	31-40	YBrn SaLo	NCM
	3	40-51	PalBrn SaGrl	NCM
24.2	1	0-32	LtBrn GrlSa	NCM
	2	32-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
24.3	1	0-34	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	34-48	BrnY SiSa	NCM
24.4	1	0-19	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	19-34	YBrn SaSi	NCM
24.5	1	0-28	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-43	YBrn Sa	NCM
24.6	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
24.7	1	0-29	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-42	YBrn SaGrl	NCM
24.8	1	0-34	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	34-42	YBrn SaSi	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
25.1	1	0-24	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	24-40	VPalBrn SiSa	NCM
25.2	1	0-34	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	34-50	VPalBrn SaSi	NCM
25.3	1	0-30	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	30-45	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
25.4	1	0-30	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	30-47	PalBrn SaGrl	NCM
25.5	1	0-27	BrnY Sa	NCM
	2	27-50	VPalBrn Sa	NCM
25.6	1	0-26	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	26-40	BrnY Sa	NCM
25.7	1	0-25	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	25-40	VPalBrn Sa	NCM
26.1	1	0-18	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	2	18-36	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
26.2	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-46	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
26.3	1	0-36	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	36-52	BrnY SiSa	NCM
26.4	1	0-26	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	26-43	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
27.1	1	0-50	YBrn Sa	NCM
	1	0-20	Brn Sa	NCM
27.2	1	0-41	Brn Sa	NCM
	2	41-55	LtYBrn Sa	NCM
27.3	1	0-32	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	32-45	YBrn Sa	NCM
27.4	1	0-30	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	30-45	LtYBrn Sa	NCM
28.1	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-49	LtBrn Sa	NCM
28.2	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-48	LtBrn Sa	NCM
28.3	1	0-30	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	30-47	LtBrn Sa	NCM
29.1	1	0-19	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	19-37	YBrn SiSa	NCM
29.2	1	0-23	LtBrn GrlLo	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to disturbance	
29.3	1	0-47	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
30.1	1	0-29	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	29-40	PalBrn Sa	NCM
30.2	1	0-37	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	37-55	LtBrn Sa	NCM
30.3	1	0-26	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	26-40	PalBrn Sa	NCM
30.4	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-37	LtBrn Sa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
30.5	1	0-31	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	31-49	DkYBrn Sa	NCM
30.6	1	0-30	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	30-45	LtBrn Sa	NCM
30.7	1	0-30	DkBrn SaLo Grl	NCM
	2	30-47	YBrn Sa	NCM
30.8	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-38	LtBrn Sa	NCM
30.9	1	0-26	DkBrn Sa	NCM
	2	26-40	DkYBrn Sa	NCM
30.1	1	0-24	Brn SiSa	*brick frags*
	2	24-39	LtBrn Sa	NCM
31.1	1	0-24	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	24-39	YBrn SaSi	NCM
31.2	1	0-21	Brn SaSi Grl	NCM
	2	21-37	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
31.3	1	0-25	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	25-40	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
31.4	1	0-13	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	13-37	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
31.5	1	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	16-37	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
31.6	1	0-27	YBrn SiLo Grl	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to rock impasse	
31.7	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-35	BrnY SaSi	NCM
31.8	1	0-24	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	24-39	YBrn SiSa	NCM
31.9	1	0-28	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-43	YBrn SiSa	NCM
31.1	1	0-24	Brn SiLo	Bag #4 - Ceramic, glass, metal
	2	24-42	YBrn SiSa	NCM
32.1	1	0-31	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	31-42	LtYBrn Sa	NCM
32.2	1	0-28	DkBrn Loy Sa	NCM
	2	28-46	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
32.3	1	0-27	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	27-46	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
32.4	1	0-17	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to root impasse	
32.5	1	0-15	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	15-37	DkYBrn SaLo	NCM
32.6	1	0-26	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	26-41	YBrn SiSa	NCM
33.1	1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-47	LtBrn Sa	NCM
33.2	1	0-18	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	18-33	LtBrn Sa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
33.3	1	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	16-32	LtBrn Sa	NCM
33.4	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-47	LtBrn Sa	NCM
33.5	1	0-20	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	20-37	BrnY SaSi	NCM
33.6	1	0-13	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	13-30	LtBrn Sa	NCM
34.1	1	0-23	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-38	Brn SiSa	NCM
34.2	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-36	BrnY SaSi	NCM
34.3	1	0-18	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	18-39	BrnY SaSi	NCM
34.4	1	0-16	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	16-33	YBrn SaSi	NCM
34.5	1	0-7	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	2	7-41	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
34.6	1	0-18	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	18-33	YBrn SaSi	NCM
35.1	1	0-30	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	30-45	YBrn SiSa	NCM
35.2	1	0-27	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	27-45	YBrn SiSa	NCM
35.3	1	0-32	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	32-50	YBrn SiSa	NCM
35.4	1	0-24	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	24-40	YBrn Sa	NCM
35.5	1	0-2	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	2-30	YBrn Sa	NCM
35.6	1	0-10	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	10-25	YBrn Sa	NCM
36.1	1	0-29	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	29-47	BrnY SaLo	NCM
36.2	1	0-31	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	31-49	YBrn SaSi	NCM
36.3	1	0-23	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	23-40	YBrn SaSi	NCM
36.4	1	0-10	DkBrn Loy Sa	NCM
	2	10-26	YBrn SaSi	NCM
36.5	-	-----	not excavated; impenetrable vegetation	
36.6	-	-----	not excavated; impenetrable vegetation	
37.1	1	0-24	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	24-42	LtBrn Sa	NCM
37.2	1	0-24	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	24-39	LtBrn Sa	NCM
37.3	1	0-21	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	21-43	LtBrn Sa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
37.4	1	0-15	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	15-33	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
37.5	1	0-14	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	14-33	LtBrn Sa	NCM
37.6	1	0-14	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	14-41	DkBrn Sa	NCM
38.1	1	0-16	Brn Si	NCM
	2	16-40	Y Si	NCM
38.2	1	0-21	Brn Si	NCM
	2	21-51	LtYBrn Si	NCM
38.3	1	0-15	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	15-31	YBrn SaSi	NCM
38.4	1	0-22	Brn SaSi	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to root impasse	
38.5	1	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	28-50	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
38.6	1	0-22	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	22-38	YBrn SaSi	NCM
38.7	1	0-14	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	14-29	YBrn SiSa	NCM
39.1	1	0-13	DkBrn Loy Sa	NCM
	2	13-50	LtYBrn Sa	NCM
39.2	1	0-26	DkBrn Loy Sa	NCM
	2	26-45	VPalBrn Sa	NCM
39.3	1	0-35	YBrn GrlSa	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to rock impasse	
39.4	1	0-22	DkYBrn SiSa Grl	NCM
	2	22-40	YBrn SiSa Grl	NCM
39.5	1	0-16	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	16-35	YBrn SiSa	NCM
39.6	1	0-12	YBrn SaLo	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to rock impasse	
39.7	1	0-20	Dk GryBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	20-35	YBrn ClSa	NCM
40.1	1	0-18	YBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	18-37	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
40.2	1	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	22-41	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
40.3	1	0-21	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	21-45	YBrn SaSi	NCM
40.4	1	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	22-47	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
40.5	1	0-25	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	25-42	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
40.6	1	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	28-49	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
40.7	1	0-31	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	31-52	YBrn SiSa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
41.1	1	0-23	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-44	LtBrn Sa	NCM
41.2	1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	22-39	DkBrn Sa	NCM
41.3	1	0-12	Brn SiSa	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to root impasse	
41.4	1	0-12	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	12-28	DkBrn Sa	NCM
41.5	1	0-13	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	13-30	LtBrn Sa	NCM
41.6	1	0-12	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	12-30	LtBrn Sa	NCM
41.7	1	0-11	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	11-26	LtBrn Sa	NCM
42.1	1	0-23	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	23-39	YBrn SaSi	NCM
42.2	1	0-15	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	15-31	BrnY SiSa	NCM
42.3	1	0-9	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	9-29	BrnY SaSi	NCM
42.4	1	0-5	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	5-20	BrnY SaSi	NCM
42.5	1	0-12	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	12-27	BrnY SaSi	NCM
42.6	1	0-13	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	13-30	BrnY SaSi	NCM
42.7	1	0-9	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	9-29	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
43.1	1	0-31	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	31-45	DkYBrn ClSa	NCM
43.2	1	0-26	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	26-45	YBrn SiSa	NCM
43.3	1	0-16	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	16-36	YBrn SiSa	NCM
43.4	1	0-22	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to root impasse	
43.5	1	0-17	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	17-40	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
43.6	1	0-16	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	16-46	BrnY ClSa	NCM
43.7	1	0-12	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	12-35	YBrn SaCl	NCM
44.1	1	0-31	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	31-50	LtBrn Sa	NCM
44.2	1	0-13	Brn ClSi	NCM
	2	13-38	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
44.3	1	0-20	Brn SaLo	NCM
	2	20-44	YBrn Sa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
44.4	1	0-10	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	10-32	YBrn SaSi	NCM
44.5	1	0-12	DkYBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	12-29	YBrn ClSa	NCM
44.6	1	0-20	Brn SaSi	NCM
	2	20-39	YBrn SaSi	NCM
44.7	1	0-15	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	15-40	YBrn SiSa	NCM
45.1	1	0-13	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	13-29	YBrn SaSi	NCM
45.2	1	0-14	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	14-30	LtBrn Sa	NCM
45.3	1	0-26	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	26-39	YBrn SiLo	NCM
45.4	1	0-12	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	12-30	LtBrn Sa	NCM
45.5	1	0-18	LtBrn GrlLo	NCM
			Excavation ceased due to root impasse	
45.6	1	0-15	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	15-33	LtBrn Sa	NCM
46.1	1	0-24	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	2	24-42	YBrn SaSi	NCM
46.2	1	0-32	LtBrn Si	NCM
	2	32-47	YBrn GrlSi	NCM
46.3	1	0-33	LtBrn SiLo Grl	NCM
	2	33-49	PalBrn SiSa Grl	NCM
46.4	1	0-24	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	2	24-40	YBrn SiSa	NCM
46.5	1	0-35	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	35-51	YBrn SiSa	NCM
46.6	1	0-31	Lt GryBrn GrlSi	NCM
	2	31-50	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
46.7	1	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	16-50	DkBrn Sa	NCM
46.8	1	0-14	DkBrn Cl Grl	NCM
	2	14-27	Dk Ol Brn ClLo	NCM
47.1	1	0-11	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	11-45	LtBrn Sa	NCM
47.2	1	0-21	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	21-50	LtBrn Sa	NCM
47.3	1	0-19	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	19-49	LtBrn Sa	NCM
47.4	1	0-18	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	18-50	LtBrn Sa	NCM
48.1	1	0-20	Brn SiSa	NCM
	2	20-50	LtBrn Sa	NCM

STANDARD SHOVEL TEST PITS

Layer 1	No.	Color	%
	219	brown	66
	45	light brown	14
	40	dark brown	12
	7	light reddish brown	2
	6	light yellowish brown	2
	5	yellowish brown	2
	4	dark yellowish brown	1
	3	very light brown	1
	2	brownish yellow	1
	1	dark grayish brown	0
	1	light grayish brown	0
Total	**333**		**100**

Layer 2	No.	Color	%
	92	light brown	30
	63	yellowish brown	21
	41	light yellowish brown	13
	34	brownish yellow	11
	22	dark yellowish brown	7
	19	pale brown	6
	18	very pale brown	6
	6	dark brown	2
	4	light reddish brown	1
	3	very light brown	1
	2	yellow	1
	1	grayish brown	0
	1	dark olive brown	0
	1	brown	0
Total	**307**		**100**

Layer 1	No.	Texture	%
	128	silty sand	38
	59	sandy silt	18
	44	sandy loam	13
	24	silty loam	7
	21	gravelly sand	6
	21	sand	6
	7	silt	2
	4	gravelly silt	1
	4	loamy sand	1
	3	clayey loam	1
	2	gravelly loam	1
	2	gravelly silt sand	1
	2	silt loam with gravel	1
	2	gravel	1
	2	sandy gravel	1
	1	sandy loam with gravel	0
	1	silty sand with gravel	0
	1	gravelly silt loam	0
	1	clayey silt	0
	1	silty gravel	0
	2	clayey gravel	1
	1	sandy silt with gravel	0
Total	**333**		**100**

STANDARD SHOVEL TEST PITS, Cont.

Layer 2	No.	Texture	%
	118	sandy silt	38
	73	silty sand	24
	66	sand	21
	9	silt	3
	9	sandy loam	3
	5	gravelly silt	2
	7	gravelly sand	2
	4	silty loam	1
	4	sandy gravel	1
	4	clayey sand	1
	2	silty sand with gravel	1
	2	clayey silt	1
	1	gravelly sand loam	0
	1	sandy clay	0
	1	clayey loam	0
	1	gravelly silt sand	0
	307		**100**

Layer 3	No.	Texture	%
	1	pale brown	100
Total	**3**		**100**

Layer 3	No.	Texture	%
	1	sandy gravel	100
Total	**1**		**100**