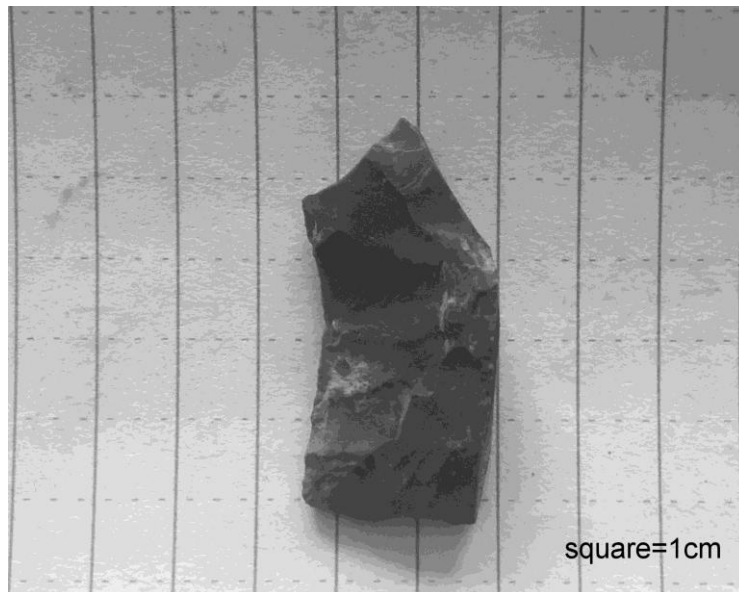


Phase I Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Survey of the Hovey Island Residential Development, Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York



Figure 1 Political map showing the location of the APE

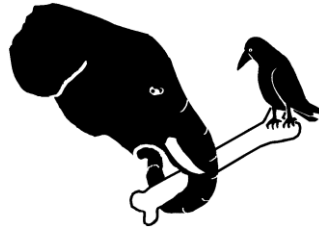


Photograph 15: Dorsal view of projectile point FS1 recovered from plowzone at ST14-22.

Phase I Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Survey of the Hovey Island Residential
Development, Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York

– prepared by –

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August, 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 20PR07280

Involved State and Federal Agencies: US Army Corps of Engineers & New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Phase of Survey: IA assessment & IB archaeological survey

Location: Hovey Island excluding beaches and existing paved road.

Minor Civil Division: Town of Henderson

County: Jefferson

Area of Potential Effect (APE): 13 hectares / 34 acres

APE Length: 468 meters / 1,538 feet (north-south)

APE Width: 293 meters / 962 feet

ST area, number and spacing:

348 at 15 meter intervals,

129 tests at 7.5 meter intervals in 2 acres surrounding MDS1 & MDS6 & FS1,

4 at 3 meter intervals surrounding FS 1,

4 at 1 meter intervals surrounding FS 1.

Total Area (square meters) Excavated: 76.3

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Henderson, New York.

Number & name of NEW pre-contact sites identified: 1 isolated find spot, a fragment of a Late Archaic Period *Genessee* pp/k (FS1).

Number & name of NEW historic sites identified: None

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: None

Report Author: Christopher M. Hazel RPA

Date of Report: August, 2023

ABSTRACT

HAZEx conducted a Phase I archaeological assessment and survey for the proposed Hovey Island Residential Development located across Hovey Island in the Town of Henderson, Jefferson County, New York. The project consists of a multi-unit housing development and support facilities including buried utility trenches, and access roadways. The Project is permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) among other agencies. The current Phase IA assessment indicates that the Project had a high sensitivity to contain pre-contact Sites throughout the tract. Historic Site sensitivity is moderate in areas surrounding the house, foundation, boat ramp, sheds & cottage chimney in the southwestern and northern Project Area (Structures 1-6).

The Phase IB survey was conducted in the Fall of 2021 & Summer of 2023 covering the entire APE in sensitive areas to permit flexibility for potential changes to the design. This consisted of 477 subsurface tests (ST) on transects spaced at 15 meter intervals in 34 acres of the APE and 7.5 meter intervals within the two acre vicinity of Structures 1-6 and at isolated artifact find spots. No artifact concentrations were observed within ST. ST contained historic and one contained a pre-contact isolated find spot (FS) were collected during the survey. This consisted of a base of a *Genesee* knife (FS1). New Sites, especially any traces of Fort De L'Observation were NOT observed in the APE. No further work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and IB Survey of a proposed Residential development across Hovey Island in the Town of Henderson in Jefferson County, New York. The document research and survey was conducted by Bill Tsibulski, Autumn Hazel, Pierre Clavel and Chris Hazel in August, 2021 & 2023 in order to identify any possible National Register of Historic Places Eligible (NRE) Sites through IB survey in anticipation of the construction of new houses, access roads, utilities and other support facilities. Since this construction may be US Army Corps of Engineers & New York State Department of Environmental Conservation permitted or funded in the future, an archaeological sensitivity assessment must be conducted in compliance with state and federal implementation procedures (New York Archaeology Council 1994; State Historic Preservation Office - HPO- 2005) in consultation with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

Project Area Description

The Hovey Island area of potential effect (APE) is based on maps provided by Bergmann Associates dating from July, 2021 & June, 2023 and is confined to proposed houses, roadways, buried utility trenches and recreational facilities. The APE is entirely within the center of Hovey Island excluding 75 feet from the shore within Lake Ontario on the western edge of Jefferson County, in northern New York State (Figure 1). The APE is a 34 acre woodland and field in either pasture or recent brush located east of Snowshoe Road. The Project Area is an irregular shaped tract with 468 meter (1,538 feet) length and 293 meters (962 feet) width with a vertical APE of no more than 1 meter (3 feet) below the current ground surface (Figure 5). The development will result in the removal of two sheds, a 1850s frame house, a boat ramp, a foundation of a circa. 1920 clubhouse, a chimney, and a few mature softwood trees (cottonwood & willow).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Topography & Geography

Within northern upstate New York, Jefferson County lies along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario and the southern bank of the St. Lawrence River. The project area falls within the westernmost section of the Ontario Lowlands region of New York, which has experienced heavy glacial erosion, accounting for the relatively minor contour variation within the area (Isachsen et al. 2000). The project area is located along a level bedrock formation covered in glacial clays, with elevations ranging from 247 to 262 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Figure 3).

Drainage

The APE has no drainages but is entirely surrounded by Lake Ontario and Snowshoe Bay. The undisturbed northern two-thirds of the APE is within hummocky ground suggestive of seasonally flooded ground. No standing water was present in the APE at the time of investigations.

Soils

The pre-development soils of the project area belong to the Chaumont Association (MacDowell 1989, NRCS 2021) (Table 1, Figure 2). They are shallow to very shallow, poorly drained, clay soils on gentle slopes. Specific soil types present in the project area are summarized below. Analysis of these soil types indicates that cultural materials may be found between 0-20 cm (0-8 inches) for these soil types.

Table 1: Soil Summary.

Label / Type	lvl	Depth	soil description	% of Project Area
Cl	A'	0-5" (0-13 cm)	DkGrBr SiClLo	82
Chaumon silty clay, 0-8 percent slopes	B'	8-11" (13-28 cm)	GrBr ClLo	
Kg	A'	0-8" (0-20 cm)	DkGrBr SiClLo	18
Kingsbury silty clay, 0 to percent slopes	B'	8-18" (20-45 cm)	YIBr ClLo	

Climate

Jefferson County has four months of growing season with moderately warm summers and cold winters with average temperatures varying from 68 to 21 degrees F between the seasons (MacDowell 1989). Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year with an annual rainfall of 40 inches resulting in an average of 101 inches of snow (MacDowell 1989).

Prehistoric climates varied significantly from the present day. Prior to 12,000 years, the Laurentide Ice Sheet and then the fossil Lake Iroquois covered the region. When the ice sheets retreated north and this lake drained into the Mohawk Valley, this part of northern New York became a mixture of tundra and boreal forest with a climate approximately 10 degrees colder than today (Shane 1994). This environment supported mega-fauna and persisted for 2,000 years. Around this time until 6,000 years BP a series of relatively rapid changes in temperature and rainfall gradients during the Holocene (Hypsithermal) significantly altered vegetation patterns (Shane 1994). In general, climate reconstructions document a long transition from a post-Pleistocene environment including more boreal taxa to a warmer and drier climate containing pine forests (Isachsen et.al. 2000). The climate became slightly warmer and the present day north-south precipitation gradient was established by 6,000 years BP leading to a diverse mixed coniferous-deciduous forest (Shane 1994, Black 2000).

Flora and Fauna

The flora within the vicinity of the tract is currently within the Canadian-Carolinian Biotic Province and consists of a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest community (Cleland 1966). Large areas of tundra and stands of spruce, fir, birch and aspen would have predominated during the Early Archaic prior to the hypsithermal (Isachsen et. al. 2000). The forests were dominated during the warm dry hypsithermal by red pine with limited under-story vegetation, resulting in poor species diversity. The growth of maple-oak-hickory deciduous forest mixed with pine and cedar developed with the increased precipitation following this period (Isachsen et. al. 2000). Economically useful woody plant species identified within the vicinity of the tract include buckthorn, honey-suckle, maple, oak, fruit trees, and various berry bearing brambles (Martin, et. al. 1951). Mason (2002) notes at least 373 indigenous plants collected proto-historically for consumption and other uses within the forests, wetlands and grasslands within the Canadian-Carolinian Province.

The faunal resources of the study area would have been both varied and plentiful during the prehistoric and early historic periods. Mammalian fauna common to the tract historically, and probably prehistorically, include over a score of big game and furbearers (Olsen 1964; Martin, et. al. 1951, NYSDEC 2006). Mammals that would have been present prehistorically include the bison, elk and timber wolf. Upland game birds and several species of migratory birds would have been present prehistorically and historically (Martin, et. al. 1951).

Site File and Non-bibliographical Source Search The NYS Cultural Resource Information System survey identified no surveys within a mile of the APE. The HPO library at Peebles Island contained the 1994 Pratt & Pratt survey and Site evaluation of the entirety of Association Island (HPO report #97 from Jefferson County). These and any preceding professional and avocational investigations revealed no pre-contact sites and only a single historic site within the vicinity of the APE. This Site is the 1756 French Fort De L'Observation documented by Abel (2019), Parker (1922), Beauchamp (1900) & Squire (1851). This fort is described by the English as a single 48 feet square palisade with no embankments located 1.25

miles south of the north edge Six Town Point (aka. Duel Island). The next closest are surveys are of improvements to Robert Wehle State Park 2 miles southwest of the APE (Hazel 2004 & 2005). Other surveys have focused on parcels within the Hamlet of Henderson Harbor. Some historic sites have been documented as a result of these, including some within 2 miles of the APE. A New York State Museum survey (2004) along US 11 from the Town of Adams to SR 232 documented seven historic sites, including a 19th Century midden (A04520.000006) 10 miles to the east of the project area.

There are no National Register eligible (NRE), listed (NRL) or potentially eligible (PEP) properties within the APE. However the pre-1930 Dining Hall & Marina on Association Island are all previously inventoried and potentially NRE structures in the APE view shed.

PRE-CONTACT CONTEXT

The region east of Lake Ontario has been occupied by prehistoric peoples since about 10,800 years before present (BP). Fluted PaleoIndian bifaces, all of which are characteristic of the Barnes type, have been found sporadically throughout the region (Abel and Fuerst 1999). No intact sites have been discovered, however. Occupation continued into the Late PaleoIndian period, c. 9,500 BP, but was characterized mostly by lanceolate and Plano lithic cultures, rather than Early Archaic lithic cultures. The first well-defined cultural horizon in the region is the Laurentian Tradition, with numerous sites documented along the Black River and eastern Lake Ontario shoreline. Woodland cultural horizons are also all well represented within the region (Abel 2002; Abel and Fuerst 1999). Prehistoric Iroquoian occupations were abandoned by around 1525 (Engelbrecht 1995, 2003).

File searches of archaeological site inventory records indicate only a single pre-contact archaeological site within 3.2 km of the APE. This was listed in Parker (1922) as NYSM 3557 a “camp” within two kilometers of the APE.

There is documentation of a few sporadic frontier period occupations within the region. The area’s former inhabitants—Iroquoians possibly related to the Onondaga—likely utilized the area for several generations following their abandonment (Engelbrecht 2001, 2003). The first Europeans to regularly utilize the region were the French, at first as a staging area for raids against the Five Nations. Following their peace with the Five Nations in 1701, they established missions along the St. Lawrence River and in the Finger Lakes, travel between which was done primarily through Jefferson County. A site representing this transitory activity has been documented on Fort Drum.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The earliest mention of the immediate area around the APE is 1746 when the French Captain De Villiers built a fort off Henderson Harbor in the midst of growing tension between his country and England. This *Au Sable* or *De L’Observation* stockade was later occupied by French troops from 1756-1758 under the direction of General Marquis de Montcalm. It’s precise location is unknown. However historical accounts and maps indicate a location 1.25 miles south of Six-Town Point. This fort is noted but the location not clearly depicted on several maps of Lake Ontario during the Seven Years War aka. French & Indian War. Hough (1854) described this fort as a 70 feet square single palisade with no earthworks at the location of Association Island a mile and a quarter south of the Six Town Point. This strictly French fortification was totally abandoned following the end war in 1763 and doesn’t appear on any more recent maps (Grant 1913).

Squire (1851) has the only post-war description of the fort. He writes that it is “*upon an island, outside of Sackett’s Harbor, known as Snowshoe Island. It is said there are traces of an ancient work. So far as could be gathered, it had been a palisade structure, unaccompanied by an embankment.*” Parker’s 1922 survey of archaeological Sites for the NYSM repeats Squire’s description as it is currently listed as NYSM #3489 “Stockade Site on Snowshoe Island outside of Sacketts Harbor”. Notably, he doesn’t indicate that any 20th century research has corroborated this. Notably, Snowshoe Island at that time was likely the original name of Association Island. The APE appears at that time to be on a peninsula around Snowshoe Bay and actually depicted as a continuation of Stony Point on the 1850s maps and never as Snowshoe Island.

Hough (1854) gives the most detailed description of the Site as follows:

“On a peninsula called Six Town Point, a few miles from Sackett’s Harbor, is the trace of a slight work, in a square form with bastions at each angle and apparently a small stockade, erected during...the French & English War... Between the bastions the sides were but 48 feet, and the whole affair was a slight and transient character. The only traces left is a slight ditch along the sides, apparently formed by the decay of the wood that formed the defense. On one side is a row of mounds, five in number, probably for the mounting of cannon. The locality is about 1 ¼ mile from the end of the point on the inside, and but a few yards from the water’s edge.” (pp 20-21)

Recent research by Timothy Abel has indicated that the fort may be located on top of the north end of the bluffs on Stony Point. This is at least partially based one of the names of the fortification; De L’Observation (translation: *for the observation*). The elevation of 142 feet above Lake Ontario versus 10 feet above the Lake on Association and Hovey Islands is a more likely location for observation of and defense against the British Navy (Tim Able personal communication, 8/30/21). Late 20th century archaeological investigations across Association Island didn’t successfully relocated the fort (Pratt & Pratt 1994). Both HPO and the NYSM records show this singular fort at all three possible locations: Association Island, Hovey Island & Stony Point.

Between the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, northern New York was again sparsely occupied along the St. Lawrence River and shores of Lake Ontario. There is no record of an historic Native American or European village within or near Henderson Harbor. Land speculation began in the region following its cessation by the Oneida in 1788 at Fort Stanwix. Between 1789-1790, surveyors were busy laying out tracts for sale. They divided the land into six Great Tracts. Alexander Macomb, acting as agent for a company of land speculators, purchased all six tracts in 1791. The land including the APE was the sixth sub-lot in part of Great Lot Number Five, aka. Boylstons Tract. After the Macomb Purchase went into default in 1792, the company assets in Great Lot Five fell to William Constable. Through various intermediate land deals, the area containing the APE became part of the *Black River Tract*, into which were carved the Towns of Hounsfield, Watertown, Rutland, Champion, Denmark, Henderson, Adams, Rodman, Pinkney, Harrisburg, and Lowville. Settlement began at Watertown in 1800. The Counties of Lewis and Jefferson were formed in 1805 (Hough 1854). The bay formed but Stony Point, the APE and the chain of islands forming the Six Town Point went through several name changes during this time as well, going from the French title of Baye de Niaoure’ (possibly derived from the Iroquois word for “black” referring to the Black River near Sacketts Harbor that feeds this Bay), to Hungry Bay and finally Henderson Bay in the 1850s.(Beauchamp 1907)

The Town of Henderson settled down to a typical North Country agrarian community after the 1815 Treaty of Ghent permanently ending naval combat on the Great Lakes. The agricultural based economy of predominately northern European settlers blossomed inland and eventually encompassed the peninsula off Stony Point. The Johnson, Sprague and Hovey families occupied and farmed this 40 acre spit of land for row crops and pasturage. No maps or other documents record any other structures (stockade, barn nor dock) in or near the APE during the 19th and early 20th centuries other than this homestead and farm. The house within the APE may have been a stop on the Underground Railroad. Anderson (2002) writes that *“The former Ralph Johnson home on Snowshoe Point is also believed to have been a stop for runaway slaves.”* However, there are multiple Johnson houses on what could be considered Snowshoe Point. None of these are recorded as R Johnson, including the one in the APE.

The end of the 19th century ushered in the current era of a recreation based economy in the Henderson Harbor area including the APE. The importance of recreational fishing to the Henderson Harbor resulted in the creation of a Hovey Island. Lake (2013) describes the Winnie Hovey farmhouse, aka. Snowshoe Inn & Structure 1, within the APE as a farmhouse, barn, boat house, fisherman’s cabin and dock on the north side of Snowshoe Bay. Snowshoe Inn arose from this interest in sport fishing around Stony Point, and Stoney and Galoo Islands to the west. This APE became a nexus for this when the Town excavated a channel through the narrow strip of bedrock and gravel bar between the mainland and what is now Hovey Island (Lake 2013). This channel allowed fishermen to quickly get to the shelves and deeper water teaming with lake trout, walley and salmon without the extra 2 miles around Six Town Point, it also gave a

quick and safe harbor for any small craft caught out in a storm in this corner of Lake Ontario.

Snowshoe point and Hovey Island are mentioned as early as 1909 as a spot for a Y.M.C.A. camp and continued to be used for summer camps through the 1970s (Anon. *Cape Vincent Eagle* June 5, 1909, *Watertown Daily Times* April 4, 1935 & May 9, 1972). But four years before that (1905) the National Electric Light Company (NELC) purchase the nearby Association Island for a revolutionary corporate summer camp. This island became the center of a series of camps for both the NELC and their successor, the General Electric Company (GE). From 1911 until 1959 GE created an immense camp complex covering the Island and eventually including what would later be called Hovey Island (after the cutting of the channel). Snowshoe Island was also renamed Association Island in honor of the elite engineers organization the Elfun Association founded by the attendees of these GE camps (Elfun 2021).

At its heyday this camp for GE's electrical engineers and salespeople hosted a young Kurt Vonnegut (working as a advertisement writer) and an aged Thomas Edison not to mention many of the great performers from the Broadway stage and celebrities like Admiral Richard E. Byrd (Lake, 2013). The former's *Piano Player* (1952) appears to have been heavily influenced by the camps spirited activities. The facility included hundreds of "tent" cabins, a large dining facility, performance halls, swimming pools, yacht clubs, and a golf course and airplane landing strip that would cover the APE (Elfun Society 2021). The newest trend and greatest impact to the APE was the golf craze among corporate America in the 1920s. As the popularity of this sport swelled the camp expanded it its small single hole course on Association Island to a six-hole course across Hovey Island. This course appears on postcards and aerial photographs and consisted of six sand traps and a stone walled single story hipped roof clubhouse at the location of Structure 2. The former are visible on 2021 lidar images of the APE (Figure 13). A 1940s aerial photograph shows the entirety of Hovey Island shortly after GE had shifted their golf game to the expansive 18-hole par-9 course on Carleton Island.

GE began to relocate/expand their camp and golf course to the larger and more secluded Carleton Island in the 1950s. In 1959 they donated both Association and Hovey Island to the Y.M.C.A. Many of these facilities were then used by the Y.M.C.A. and the National Sailing up through the 1990s. The island was surveyed in 1994 (Pratt & Pratt) and converted in 1999 to a RV park for Kampgrounds of America (KOA) still in operation through 2021. Some of the foundations and features of these camp structures are still present on Association and Hovey Islands including Structure 6 cottage chimney in the northern APE (Table 2). Current groundskeepers for the KOA stated that the remains of most of the cabins and many other structures from the Y.M.C.A. camp, including a pile of iron beds just north of the APE, were hauled from Association Island to various piles throughout Hovey Island in the 1990s as part of this renovation.

The relative dearth of sites near the project area can be attributed to the level of development in the area prior to the enforcement of cultural resource protection laws. There has been only one archaeological survey within a mile, it was a survey and Site Test encompassing Association Island (Pratt & Pratt 1994). This study searched for evidence for the French Fort De L'Observation with shovel testing and trenching with negative results. Peter Pratt concluded that the traces of the fort would have been at the location of the Island's boathouse and was likely obliterated during its construction in the 1920s.

Prehistoric and Historic Site Sensitivity

Prehistoric site sensitivity was considered low for portions of the APE that were covered with standing water, or where the land was recently graded by recent trash removal. It was considered moderate for remaining APE. Historic site sensitivity was considered high for the small portion (2 acres) of the APE that were within 30 meters of MDS 1 associated to this house and its recreational facilities (boathouse, dry dock ramp, golf course) and MDS 6 associated to a post-1940 cottage and moderate for all other areas due to the limited but potential for the APE to contain the remains of the 1746 Fort De L'Observation.

Table 2: Summary of Map Documented Structures (S) within the APE.

M D S	Levy 1853	Beers 1864	Robinson 1888	USGS 1893	Aerial 1940	USGS 1942	USGS 1959	USGS 1980	current 2021
1	W Johnson	W Johnso n	L.L. Sprague Est.	+	+	+	+	+	renovated 1900 frame house
2	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	clubhouse stone foundation
3	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	dry-dock ramp & machine house
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	concrete dock & boathouse foundation
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	recent garden shed
6 *	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	chimney only

*Adjacent to but outside of the APE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A walkover was conducted over 100% of the Project Area, concurrent with the survey. Current environmental conditions, vegetation, evidence of disturbance or significant landscaping alterations and recent features were noted. Photographs were taken and sketch maps made of features and landforms thought significant (Photographs 1-14).

The entire APE was visually inspected (VI) along east-west Transects spaced at 15 meter intervals to identify possible structural features: embankments, docks, sand traps, and structures. Subsurface testing (ST) was conducted along transects spaced at 15 meter intervals within undisturbed ground and 7.5 meter intervals across the grass-covered northwestern and southeastern APE within the vicinity of Structures 1-6. ST were excavated along the survey grid in all four cardinal directions around the isolated pre-contact Find Spot #1 at 7.5, 3 and 1 meter intervals, respectively.

The size of ST was 40x40 centimeters square and excavated to a depth of at least 10 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs) into subsoil, rock refusal or bedrock (Table 4). All artifacts observed were documented with sub-meter accurate GPS (Table 3).

Artifacts observed within the APE were dry brushed in the field, photo documented, geo-referenced and left *in situ* with the exception of pre-contact and chronologically sensitive historic types. These latter artifacts were bagged and labeled by provenience and cleaned and curated for laboratory analysis. The artifacts will be temporarily curated at HAZEx offices at 409 Hector Street, Ithaca, New York 14850 until final curation at a State repository.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The vegetation within the APE varied with the terrain (Figure 4, Photographs 11-14). The majority of the APE was within weed and brush covered former fields with scattered softwood species (alder, willows and cottonwoods) along with a three small clusters of overgrown non-indigenous ornamental trees (arborvitae, fir & spruce). The southwestern corner of the APE is within mowed grasses down to the edge of the APE. These fields contained soils that conformed to the description within the USDA Soil Survey (NRCS 2021). This consisted of very gravelly silty soils. However, significant portions of the APE have been scrapped down close to bedrock. The grounds-keepers claimed that a long term dump had been located in these areas. The dump consisted of recent structural and mechanical debris originally brought from outside of

the APE and had been recently removed to another location. Earth moving equipment (backhoe, dozer & dump truck) from these efforts were within the APE during the survey.

A total of 477 ST were conducted from east-to-west along 19 transects within the 15 acres of the APE (Table 3). ST recorded numerous small pieces of modern debris (plastic, polystyrene, brown and green beer bottle) and ubiquitous farm-related artifacts (horseshoe, automobile glass, aluminum, seed bags, galvanized nail, etc.) and buried transmission wire for the former golf course electrical lighting. The ST within the yard of S1 also uncovered small fragments of undecorated hotelware, whiteware, aqua glass, asphalt shingle, galvanized nail, and coal. A solitary ST uncovered clear flat glass near S6. The only pre-contact artifact was an Onondaga chert projectile point or knife (PPK) base fragment recorded at Find Spot (FS) 1 in the southeastern APE. No concentrations of historic or pre-contact artifacts indicating a Site were observed within the APE. In general the ST surrounding historic structures demonstrated extensive recent mechanical disturbance.

This southeastern acre surrounding Structures 1-6 appears to be a former golf clubhouse, boatyard and cottage with overgrown gravel lots for parking boats in dry-dock. ST in these areas were problematic and had to be adjusted to avoid standing structures, exposed parking lot and gravel piles. ST were also excavated at all FS 1. All ST at this FS1 revealed typical depth of varied shades of brown gravelly silty clay loams overlying clay subsoils. The average depth of ST was 26 cmbs into gravel indicating Udorthents associated to the construction of recent buildings. The ST at FS revealed gravelly and silty plowzone overlying subsoils. Their soil profiles conformed to the description within the USDA Soil Survey (NRCS 2021). All of the ST around FS1 uncovered NO artifacts.

Cultural Resources

No potentially NRE archaeological properties were identified within the APE. No associated roots of mature trees will be cut and no features of architectural properties will be removed or altered. However, there are currently two potential NRE structural features within APE - Structure 1 consisting of a 1900s era two-story L-shaped clapboard frame house of the vernacular farm house style typical of the region. The house has had all windows replaced and had significant elements such as porchs and chimneys removed or replaced (Photographs 6-8). Structure 6 is a cobblestone chimney with all associated foundations mechanically removed.

The current survey identified the remains of three large recent trash dumps areas within the central and western APE. These areas had been cleared recently of debris prior to the current investigations. A 5 meter wide pile of rusted metal beds, barrels and machinery was also documented within the adjacent northern end of Hovey Island. This is supposedly of late 1970s origin and outside of the APE near the standing chimney of the post 1940 Structure 6. The survey did potentially relocate sand traps associated to the mid-20th century golf course within the APE. A total of 8 ST contained a layer of sand inconsistent with the current Soil Survey (Figure 4).

A total of 15 ST locations were positive for artifacts across the APE. These include a single ST with a solitary pre-contact artifact (FS1), 3 ST with historic 20th century artifacts often intermingled with modern artifacts (2), and 6 ST with only modern artifacts (Table 3). The former consists of a mottled Onondaga gray chert PPK. This is only a partial base fragment of a thin stemmed knife fragment suggestive of a possible Late Archaic Genesee type (Cover page). The majority of historic artifacts are NOT associated to MDS. No 19th or 18th century artifacts were observed except for a solitary cut nail located in a gravel layer adjacent to Structure 1 in MDS 1. No evidence for a 19th century buried midden or other historic features were observed with the exception of the mid-20th century Structure 1 chimney.

Table 3: Artifact Inventory

Tr - ST	Pre-contact	Historic					Modern					
		projectile point	plain hotelware	Aqua glass	cut nail	coal	"beer" bottle	plastic	electric wire	Asphalt shingle	aluminum	auto glass
7-11		2						1				
-20							1					
8-22										1	1	1
8-23						6	4		2			
8-24		1		1	1							
9-13						1		1				
9-25						1						
11-21			1		1							
14-22	1 (FS1)											
16-19									1			
1.5-0.5											1	
TOTAL	1	3	1	1	2	7	5	2	3	1	2	1

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has detailed the results of a Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the proposed SunCommon Residential Development on Hovey Island in Jefferson County, New York, under contract with Bergmann Associates of Rochester, New York. The assessment and survey were conducted in anticipation of possible future construction of a housing development and associated features including roadways and utilities. Pre-contact and historic artifacts were identified through subsurface testing. The solitary Late Archaic pre-contact find spot FS1 is not NRE. No intact historic or pre-contact Sites were identified during the survey. No further work is recommended.

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Appendix A: PHOTOGRAPHS 1-14.

Photograph 1: Postcard *Golfing on Hovey Island* (no date).



Photograph 2 1940 Aerial Northeast view of Hovey Island.

Photograph 3: 2020 Aerial North view of Hovey Island.



Photograph 4: Northeast oblique of Structure 1 at MDS 1.

Photograph 5: North face of Structure 2 in at MDS 1.



Photograph 6: West view of bridge on Snowshoe Road from southern APE.

Photograph 7: View southwest of vacation homes on the south shore of Snowshoe Bay.



Photograph 8: View southwest of Structure 3 rails and Structure 4 dock and boathouse foundation outside of APE.

Photograph 9: West view of Structure 6 chimney in northern APE.



Photograph 10: Southwest view of rusted furniture and machinery from 1970s Y.M.C.A. camp.

Photograph 11: North view of overgrown field in northern APE.



Photograph 12: View west of wooded edge of eastern APE.

Photograph 13: View southeast of gravel pile and dozer in the central APE.



Photograph 14: View west of ST14-22 (FS1) at in grass covered southern APE.

Appendix B: FIGURES 2-9

Figure 2: NCRS 2021 Soil Survey of Jefferson County, New York showing the APE.



Figure 3: Plan of APE on 1980 Henderson, New York USGS Map.

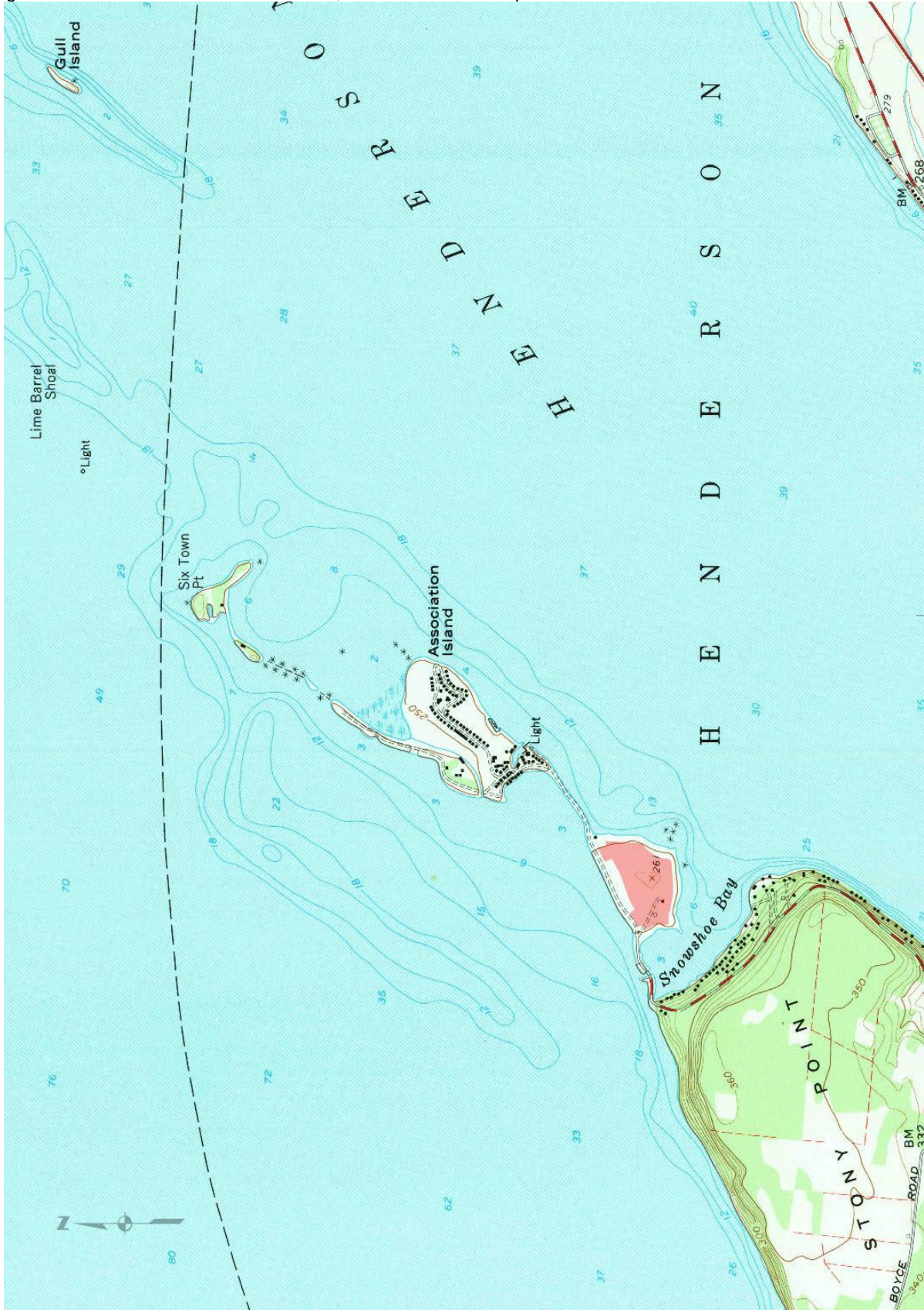


Figure 4: Plan of APE showing ST, Photos, Structures and Find Spot.

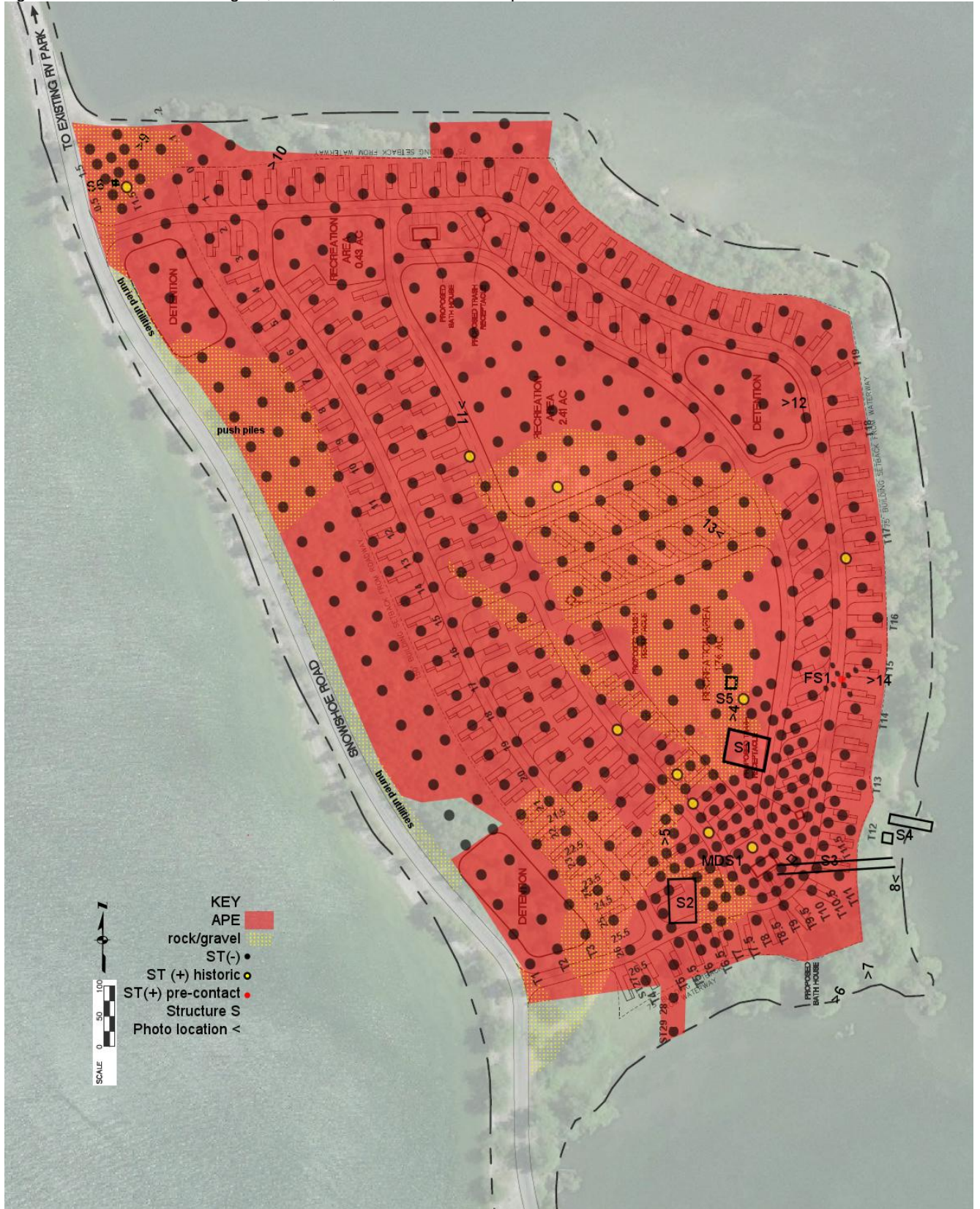


Figure 5: 1757 La Broquerie Carte Dessinee Du Lac Ontario.

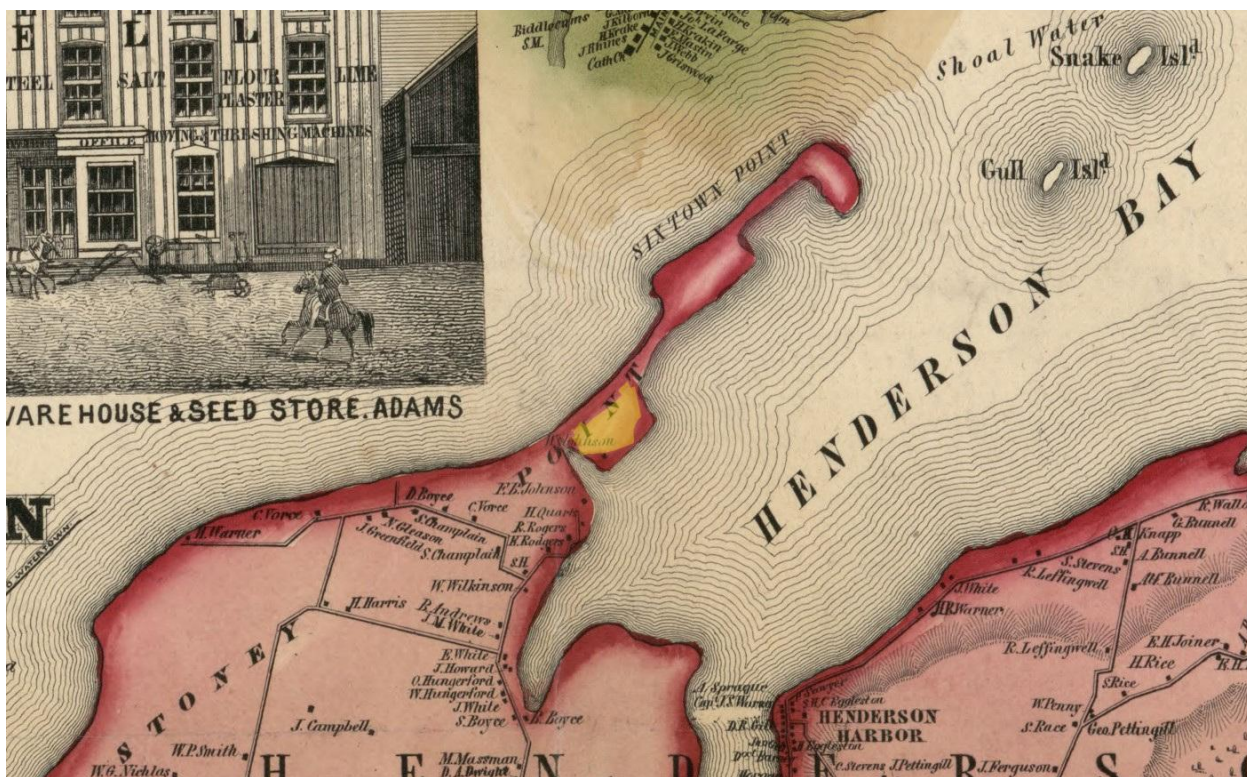


Figure 6: Plan of APE on 1853 Levy Map of Jefferson County, New York.

Figure 7: Plan of APE on 1864 Beers Atlas of Livingston County, New York.

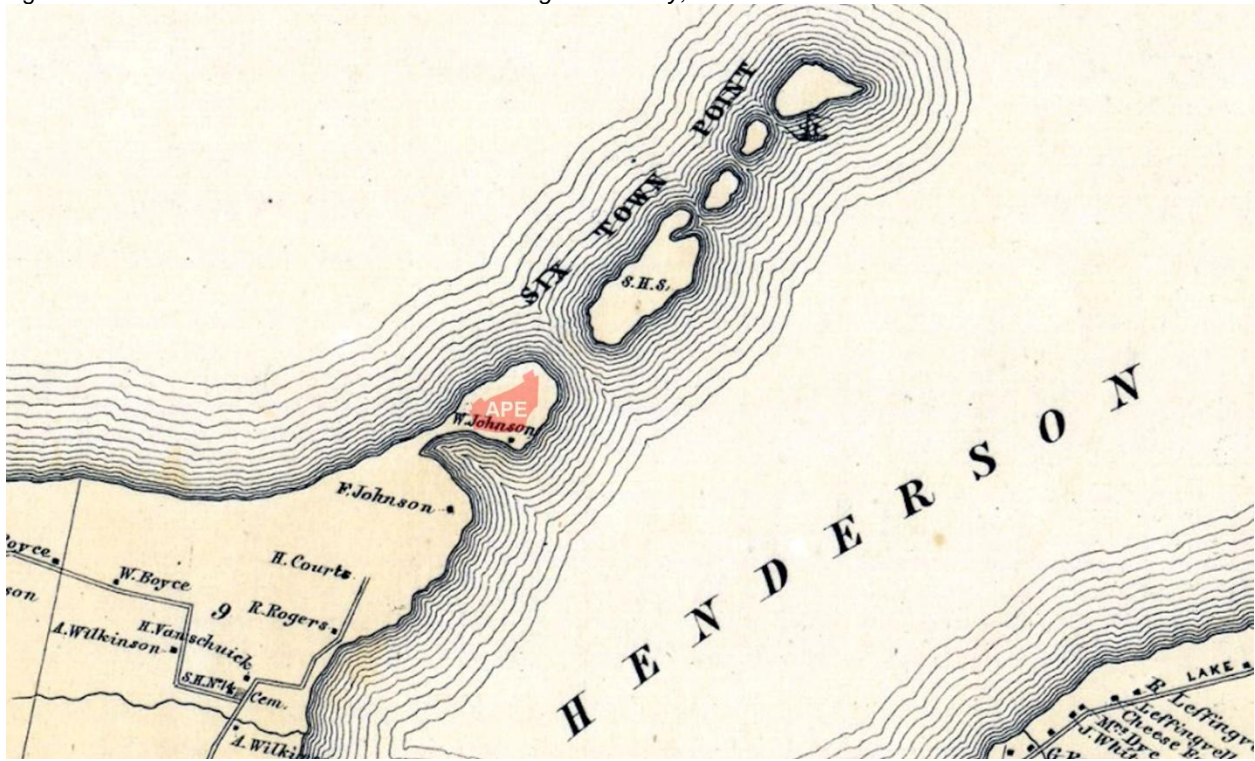


Figure 8: Plan of APE on 1888 Robinson Atlas of Jefferson County, New York.

Figure 9: Plan of APE on 1942 Henderson, New York USGS Map.

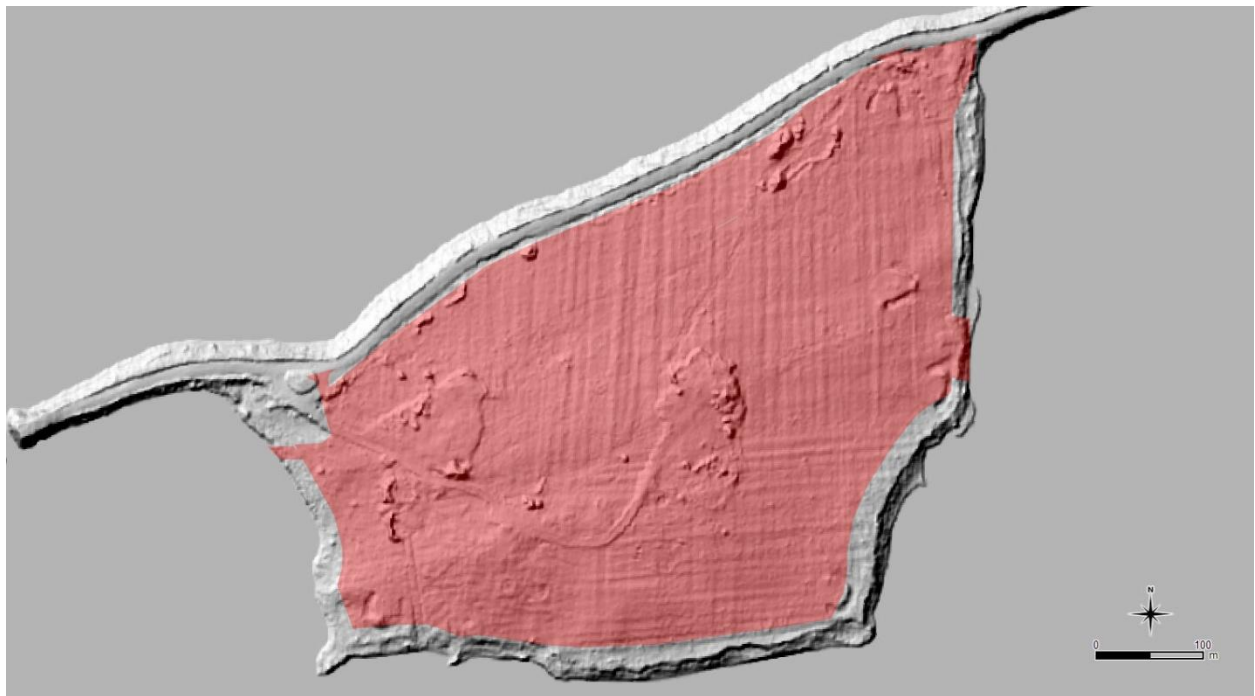
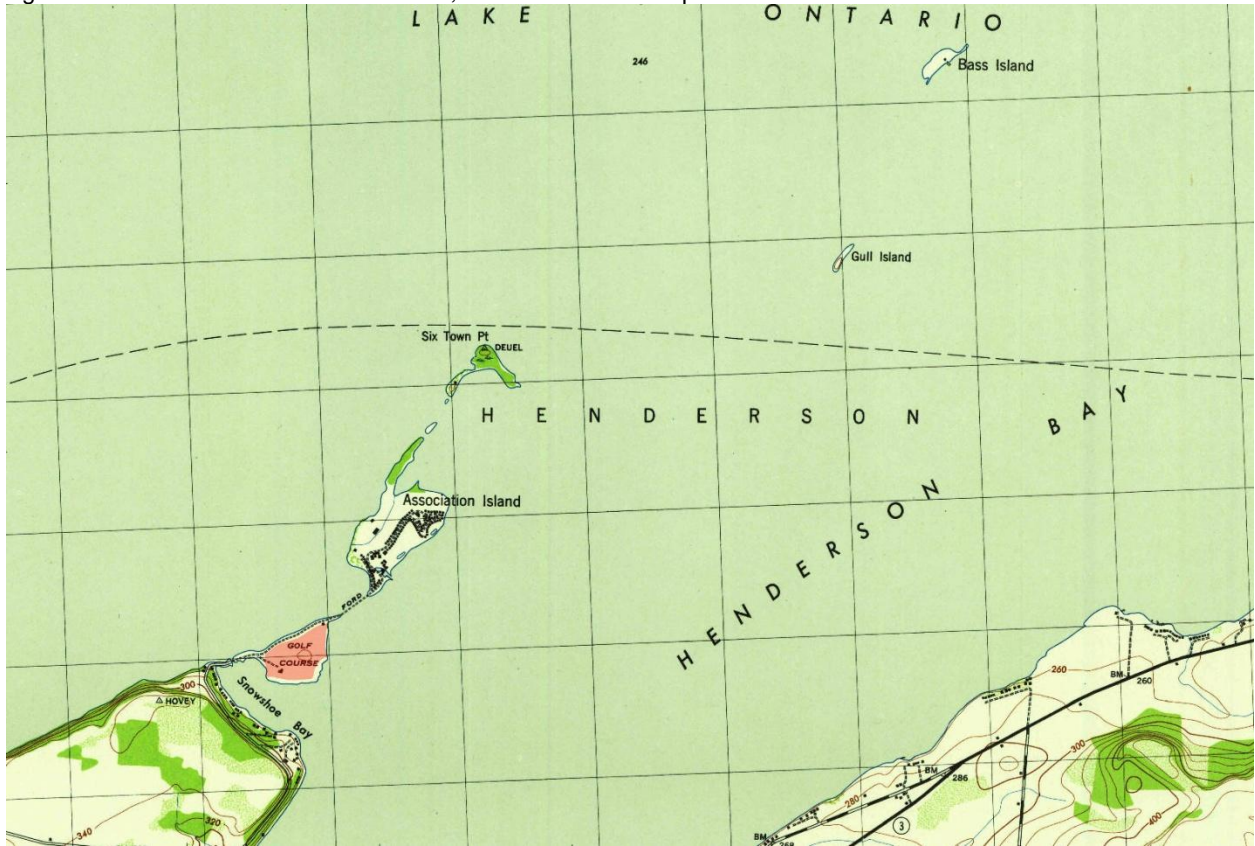


Figure 10: Plan of APE on 2021 USGS Lidar Site Location Map.

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
1	-2	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1	-1.5	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1	-1	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1	-0.5	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1	0	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1	1	16	Br SiLo Grv	26	YBr SiLo Grv
1	2	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
1	3	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
1	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
1	5	23	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
1	6	40	Urd	50	YBr SiLo Grv
1	7	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
1	8	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
1	9	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
1	10	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
1	11	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
1	12	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
1	13	21	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
1	14	24	Br SiLo W	34	YBr SiLo Grv
1	15	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
1	16	15	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
1	17	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
1	18	24	Urd	36	YBr SiLo Grv
1	19	18	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
1	20	26	Br SiLo roots	33	YBr SiLo Grv
1	21	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
1	22	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
1	23	28	Br SiLo roots	38	YBr SiLo Grv
1.5	-1.5	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1.5	-1	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
1.5	-0.5	21	Br SiLo Grv auto glass at S6	31	Grv
2	-2	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
2	-1.5	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
2	-1	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
2	-0.5	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
2	0	11	Br SiLo Grv	21	Grv
2	1	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
2	2	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
2	3	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	4	13	Br SiLo	23	YBr SiLo Grv
2	5	0	Rk		
2	6	11	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
2	7	13	Br SiLo W	28	YBr SiLo Grv
2	8	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
2	9	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	10	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
2	11	24	Urd	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	12	26	Urd	36	YBr SiLo Grv
2	13	18	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
2	14	20	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	15	19	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
2	16	15	Br SiLo W	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	17	18	Br SiLo W	31	YBr SiLo Grv
2	18	15	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
2	19	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
2	20	22	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
2	21	18	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
2	22	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
2	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
3	-1	10	Br SiLo	20	YBr SiLo Grv
3	0	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
3	1	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
3	2	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
3	3	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
3	4	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
3	5	20	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
3	6	0	Rk		
3	7	0	W		
3	8	25	Urd	35	YBr SiLo Grv
3	9	23	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
3	10	24	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
3	11	25	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
3	12	24	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
3	13	26	Br SiLo roots	28	YBr SiLo Grv
3	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
3	15	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
3	16	23	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
3	17	21	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
3	18	24	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
3	19	23	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
3	20	25	Br SiLo Grv	35	YBr SiLo Grv
3	21	25	Br SiLo Grv	34	YBr SiLo Grv
3	22	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
3	23	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
4	1	15	Br SiLo S	25	YBr SiLo Grv
4	2	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
4	3	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
4	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
4	5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
4	9	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
4	10	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
4	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
4	12	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
4	13	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
4	14	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
4	15	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
4	16	12	Br SiLo	22	YBr SiLo Grv
4	17	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
4	18	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
4	19	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
4	20	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
4	21	22	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
4	22	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
4	23	24	Br SiLo roots	34	YBr SiLo Grv
4	24	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
4	25	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
4	26	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
4	27	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
5	1	20	Br SiLo S	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	2	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5	3	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	4	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
5	5	25	Br SiLo roots	35	YBr SiLo Grv

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Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
5	9	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
5	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
5	12	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
5	13	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
5	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	15	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5	16	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
5	17	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
5	18	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5	19	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
5	20	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5	21	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
5	22	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	23	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
5	22	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
5	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	24	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
5	25	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5	26	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5	27	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
5	28	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
5	29	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
5.5	25	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
5.5	25.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
5.5	26	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
5.5	26.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
6	1	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
6	2	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
6	3	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	4	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
6	5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	6	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
6	9	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
6	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	11	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
6	12	17	Br SiLo roots	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	13	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
6	14	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
6	15	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	16	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	17	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
6	18	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
6	19	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	20	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	21	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	22	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
6	23	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
6	24	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	24.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
6	25	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
6	26.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
6	27	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
6.5	24	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
6.5	24.5	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
6.5	26.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
6.5	27	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
7	1	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
7	2	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
7	3	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
7	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
7	5	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
7	6	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
7	9	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
7	10	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
7	11	20	Br SiLo historic & recent	30	YBr SiLo Grv
7	12	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
7	13	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
7	14	10	Br SiLo W	20	YBr SiLo Grv
7	15	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
7	16	22	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
7	17	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
7	18	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
7	19	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
7	20	23	Br SiLo recent	33	YBr SiLo Grv
7	21	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
7	22	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
7	23	28	Br SiLo roots	38	YBr SiLo Grv
7	23.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
7	24	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
7	24.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
7	25	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
7	25.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
7	26	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
7	26.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
7	27	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	22	24	Br SiLo Grv	34	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	23	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	24	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	24.5	15	Br SiLo S	25	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	25	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	25.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
7.5	26	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
8	1	12	Br SiLo roots	22	YBr SiLo Grv
8	2	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
8	3	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8	4	13	Br SiLo	23	YBr SiLo Grv
8	5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
8	6	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	9	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
8	10	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8	11	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
8	12	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	13	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
8	14	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8	15	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
8	16	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8	17	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
8	18	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
8	19	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
8	20	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
8	21	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8	21.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
8	22	25	Br SiLo recent	35	YBr SiLo Grv
8	22.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	23	20	Br SiLo recent	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	23.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	24	20	Br SiLo historic	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	24.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
8	25	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8	25.5	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
8	26	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
8	27	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	22	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	23	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	23.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	24	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	24.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	25	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	25.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	26	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
8.5	26.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	1	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
9	2	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
9	3	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9	4	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
9	5	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
9	6	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	7	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
9	8	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
9	9	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	10	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
9	11	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
9	12	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
9	13	18	Br SiLo recent	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	15	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
9	16	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
9	17	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	18	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9	19	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
9	20	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
9	21	24	Br SiLo Grv	34	YBr SiLo Grv
9	22	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
9	22.5	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
9	23	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
9	23.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
9	24	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
9	24.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9	25	14	Br SiLo recent	24	YBr SiLo Grv
9	25.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
9	26	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
9	26.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9	27	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	23	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	23.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	24	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	24.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
9.5	25	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	25.5	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	26	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
9.5	26.5	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	1	15	Br SiLo S	25	YBr SiLo Grv
10	2	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
10	3	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
10	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
10	5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
10	9	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
10	10	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
10	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
10	12	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	13	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
10	14	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
10	15	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
10	16	12	Br SiLo	22	YBr SiLo Grv
10	17	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
10	18	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	19	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
10	20	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
10	21	22	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
10	22	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	23	24	Br SiLo roots	34	YBr SiLo Grv
10	23.5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
10	24	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	24.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
10	25	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
10	25.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	26	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
10	26.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10	27	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	23.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	24	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	24.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	25	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	25.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	26	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
10.5	26.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
11	2	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
11	3	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11	4	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
11	5	25	Br SiLo roots	35	YBr SiLo Grv
11	9	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
11	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
11	12	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
11	13	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
11	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11	15	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
11	16	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
11	17	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
11	18	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
11	19	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
11	20	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
11	21	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
11	21.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
11	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11	23.5	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
11	24	12	Br SiLo	22	YBr SiLo Grv
11	24.5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
11	25	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
11	25.5	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
11	26	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
11	27	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	21	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	21.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	22	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	22.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	23.5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	24	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	24.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	25	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
11.5	25.5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	3	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
12	4	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	6	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
12	9	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
12	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	11	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
12	12	17	Br SiLo roots	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	13	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
12	14	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
12	15	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	16	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	17	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
12	18	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
12	19	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	20	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	21	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
12	22	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
12	22.5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	23.5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
12	24	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
12	24.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	25	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
12	25.5	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
12	26	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
13	3	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
13	4	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
13	5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
13	6	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
13	9	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
13	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
13	11	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
13	12	17	Br SiLo roots	27	YBr SiLo Grv
13	13	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
13	14	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
13	15	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
13	16	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
13	17	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
13	18	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
13	19	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
13	20	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
13	21	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
13	22	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
13	23	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
13	24	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
13	25	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
14	1	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
14	2	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
14	3	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
14	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
14	5	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
14	6	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
14	9	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
14	10	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
14	11	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
14	12	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
14	13	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
14	14	10	Br SiLo W	20	YBr SiLo Grv
14	15	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	16	22	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
14	17	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
14	18	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	19	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	20	23	Br SiLo roots	33	YBr SiLo Grv
14	21	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22	26	Br SiLo precontact	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 W1	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 W3	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 W7.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 S1	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 S3	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 S7.5	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 E1	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 E3	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 E7.5	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 N1	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 N3	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
14	22 N7.5	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
14	23	28	Br SiLo roots	38	YBr SiLo Grv
15	1	12	Br SiLo roots	22	YBr SiLo Grv
15	2	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
15	3	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
15	4	13	Br SiLo	23	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
15	5	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
15	6	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
15	9	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
15	10	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
15	11	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
15	12	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
15	13	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
15	14	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
15	15	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
15	16	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
15	17	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
15	18	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
15	19	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
15	20	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
15	21	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
15	22	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
15	23	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	1	26	Br SiLo	36	YBr SiLo Grv
16	2	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
16	3	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
16	4	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
16	5	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
16	6	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	7	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
16	8	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
16	9	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	10	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
16	11	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
16	12	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
16	13	18	Br SiLo roots	28	YBr SiLo Grv
16	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	15	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
16	16	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
16	17	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	18	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
16	19	20	Br SiLo recent	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	20	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
16	21	24	Br SiLo Grv	34	YBr SiLo Grv
16	22	25	Br SiLo	35	YBr SiLo Grv
16	23	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
16	1	15	Br SiLo S	25	YBr SiLo Grv
16	2	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
16	3	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
16	4	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
16	5	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv
16	9	17	Br SiLo	27	YBr SiLo Grv
16	10	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
16	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
16	12	20	Br SiLo W	30	YBr SiLo Grv
16	13	15	Br SiLo	25	YBr SiLo Grv
16	14	16	Br SiLo roots	26	YBr SiLo Grv
16	15	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
16	16	12	Br SiLo	22	YBr SiLo Grv
17	17	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
17	18	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	19	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
17	20	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv

Appendix C - Table 4: Subsurface Test Inventory.

Transect	ST	Horizon A depth (cmbs)	Horizon A soil/artifacts	Horizon B depth (cmbs)	Horizon B soil
17	21	22	Br SiLo roots	32	YBr SiLo Grv
17	22	20	Br SiLo roots	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	23	24	Br SiLo roots	34	YBr SiLo Grv
17	1	20	Br SiLo S	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	2	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
17	3	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	4	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
17	5	25	Br SiLo roots	35	YBr SiLo Grv
17	9	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
17	10	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	11	16	Br SiLo	26	YBr SiLo Grv
17	12	19	Br SiLo	29	YBr SiLo Grv
17	13	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
17	14	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
17	15	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
17	16	24	Br SiLo	34	YBr SiLo Grv
17	17	14	Br SiLo	24	YBr SiLo Grv
17	18	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
17	19	21	Br SiLo	31	YBr SiLo Grv
17	20	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
18	1	20	Br SiLo S	30	YBr SiLo Grv
18	2	18	Br SiLo	28	YBr SiLo Grv
18	3	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
18	4	23	Br SiLo	33	YBr SiLo Grv
18	5	25	Br SiLo roots	35	YBr SiLo Grv
19	1	20	Br SiLo	30	YBr SiLo Grv
19	2	22	Br SiLo	32	YBr SiLo Grv

Key: Br brown, Y yellow, SiLo silty loam, SnLo sandy loam, CiLo clay loam

Grv gravel / Rk rock / Urd disturbance, W- inundated, **BOLD** positive for pre-contact, historic & recent artifact.

Appendix D: Official Correspondence.

State Historic Preservation Office

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic

Preservation Human Remains Discovery Protocol

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

Human remains shall be treated with dignity and respect. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery shall stop immediately and the location shall be secured and protected from damage and disturbance.

If skeletal remains are identified and the archaeologist is not able to conclusively determine if they are human, the remains and any associated materials shall be left in place. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist, or physical anthropologist shall assess the remains in situ to help determine if they are human.

If the remains are determined to be human, law enforcement, the SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, and the involved state and federal agencies shall be notified immediately. If law enforcement determines that the burial site is not a criminal matter, no skeletal remains or associated materials shall be removed until appropriate consultation takes place.

If human remains are determined to be Native American, they shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and the appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action. Photographs of Native American human remains and associated materials should not be taken without consulting with the involved Indian Nations.

If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains shall be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal is developed. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO. The involved agency shall consult SHPO and other appropriate parties to develop a plan of action.

The SHPO recommends that burial information is not released to the public to protect burial sites from possible looting.