Appendix A. Shovel Test Log

Shovel Test Log for 669 Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 (2021)

Locus	Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
1	7.5N/7.5W	1	0-36	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
1	7.5N/7.5W	2	36-46	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SI LO	NCM
1	22.5N/7.5W	1	0-33	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
1	22.5N/7.5W	2	33-43	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI LO	NCM
1	22.5N/7.5E	1	0-28	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
1	22.5N/7.5E	2	28-38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI LO	NCM
1	7.5S/30E	1	0-4	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM; metal/rock impasse at 4cm
1	15N/37.5E	1	0-36	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
1	15N/37.5E	2	36-46	10YR 5/6 7.5YR 5/4	YL BR BR	SI LO	NCM
1	22.5N/45E	1	0-26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
1	22.5N/45E	2	26-36	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA	NCM
1	15N/52.5E	1	0-28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
1	15N/52.5E	2	28-38	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
2	30N/15W	1	0-47	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	3 flakes
2	30N/15W	2	47-57	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/15W	1	0-31	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/15W	2	31-41	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	22.5N/15W	1	0-35	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	22.5N/15W	2	35-45	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/7.5E	1	0-29	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/7.5E	2	29-39	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/22.5E	1	0-36	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/22.5E	2	36-46	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	30N/22.5W	1	0-32	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	30N/22.5W	2	32-42	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
2	22.5N/15W	1	0-28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	22.5N/15W	2	28-38	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/15W	1	0-30	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/15W	2	30-40	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
2	30N/37.5E	1	0-28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	30N/37.5E	2	28-38	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/52.5E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/52.5E	2	22-32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/67.5E	1	0-28	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	37.5N/67.5E	2	28-38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI LO	NCM
2	52.5N/67.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
2	52.5N/67.5E	2	30-40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5N/7.5E	1	0-18	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5N/7.5E	2	18-28	7.5YR 4/2	BR	CL LO	NCM
3	7.5N/7.5W	1	0-47	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5N/7.5W	2	47-57	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5S/7.5E	1	0-24	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5S/7.5E	2	24-34	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI CL LO	NCM
3	7.5S/7.5W	1	0-34	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
3	7.5S/7.5W	2	34-44	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI CL LO	NCM
3	37.5N/7.5E	1	0-21	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
3	37.5N/7.5E	2	21-31	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI CL LO	NCM
3	37.5N/22.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
3	37.5N/22.5E	2	26-36	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI CL LO	NCM
3	30N/24E	1	0-32	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	5 flakes
3	30N/24E	2	32-42	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI CL LO	NCM
3	22.5N/22.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 flakes
3	22.5N/22.5E	2	30-41	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SI CL	NCM
4	22.5N/22.5E	1	0-28	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	22.5N/22.5E	2	28-38	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
4	37.5N/22.5E	1	0-29	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	37.5N/22.5E	2	29-39	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
4	37.5N/15E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	37.5N/15E	2	30-40	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
Key	**Soil Color:** BL = black, BR = brown, DK = dark, GR = gray, LT = light, V = very, YL = yellow						
	Soil Description: CL = clay, LO = loam, SA = sand, SI = silt						
	Comments: NCM = no cultural mate						

Shovel Test Log for 669 Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 (2021)

Locus	Provenience	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
4	37.5N/30E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	37.5N/30E	2	27-37	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
4	30N/37.5E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	30N/37.5E	2	25-35	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
4	22.5N/37.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
4	22.5N/37.5E	2	30-40	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	SI LO	NCM
5	52.5N/37.5E	1	0-24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
5	52.5N/37.5E	2	24-34	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI LO	NCM
5	37.5N/37.5E	1	0-13	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
5	37.5N/37.5E	2	13-23	7.5YR 4/2	BR	SI LO	NCM
6	7.5N/30E	1	0-26	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
6	7.5N/30E	2	26-36	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
6	15N/22.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/1	DK GR	SI LO	NCM
6	15N/22.5E	2	26-36	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM

Appendix B. Artifact Catalog

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.8	
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	2.4	
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	2	broken
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	14	9.2	
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	30.2	have cortex
1	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	3	0.8	
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	35.9	unidirectional; has cortex
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	8	4.9	
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	6.2	
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	6	2.3	
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	9	15.8	
1	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	4	0.6	
1	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	20.8	broken
1	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	6.4	two pieces are broken fragments of a single flake, probably broken during processing; counted as one flake
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	9	
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	14.3	has cortex
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	scraper	1	25.4	66mm x 26mm x 17mm; expedient, made on a primary reduction flake or unidirectional core fragment that has cortex
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	7	8.7	
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	1.9	
1	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	4	0.6	
2	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	1.9	heat-fractured surfaces
2	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	1.7	have cortex
2	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	0.8	
2	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.3	
2	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	2.4	has cortex
2	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
3	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.1	has cortex
3	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	3	1.6	
3	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	3	0.5	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	13	3.2	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	5.7	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	1.6	have cortex
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	6	utilized
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	93	48.2	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	8	4.6	have cortex
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	8	5.9	heat-fractured surfaces
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	10	3.4	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	0.4	have cortex
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	50	5.8	
3	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	7	0.8	heat-fractured surfaces
3	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	2	
3	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	6	0.9	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	abandoned biface preform	1	25.6	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	11	3.5	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	3.2	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.4	has cortex
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	scraper	1	4.7	expedient; made on a secondary reduction flake
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	98	71.4	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	6	3.4	have cortex
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	2.8	heat-fractured surfaces
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	1.6	utilized
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	10	7.4	
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	1	have cortex
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	49	6.8	

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
3	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	heat-fractured surfaces
3	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	4.8	multidirectional
3	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	4.4	have cortex
3	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	4.5	one is possibly from bifacial thinning
3	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	4.5	
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	13	3.2	
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	7	15.6	
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	1.8	have cortex
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	96	53.6	one is possibly from bifacial thinning
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	6	3.1	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	3	0.8	
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	1.2	has cortex
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	45	5.6	
3	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	4	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4	0.8	
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	8.3	has cortex
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	26	15.4	
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.2	broken
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.4	broken; has cortex
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	2	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	7.7	have cortex
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	16	2.1	
3	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
4	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.4	
4	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	7	2.6	

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
4	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.6	
4	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	4	0.5	
4	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
4	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	1.5	
4	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	21	multidirectional
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	17	7.2	
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	4.1	has cortex
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	14	24.9	have cortex
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.3	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	49	33.9	
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	5.4	heat-fractured surfaces
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	6	3.8	
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	7	10.3	have cortex
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	32	5.1	
5	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	3	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	14	4	
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.7	
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.7	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	57	46.1	
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	8	9.3	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	5	4.3	
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	1.9	have cortex
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	35	5.1	
5	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces

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Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	0.9	
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	4.7	projectile point fragment; base missing; 37mm x 21mm x 6mm
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	drill	1	2.3	complete; 42mm x 21mm x 5mm
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	17	4.4	
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.4	have cortex
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	8.7	have cortex
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	51	39.7	
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	6	5.9	heat-fractured surfaces
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	1.1	
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	5.2	have cortex
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	30	4.8	
5	2	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	3	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface	1	6.9	assymetrical triangular; 'base' is cortex; possibly a heavily retouched primary reduction flake; 27mm x 31mm x 11mm
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	9.8	possibly a late-stage projectile point preform broken during manufacture; tip missing; likely triangular; slightly convex base with no grinding; 45mm x 32mm x 7mm
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	3.7	projectile point midsection; broken surfaces are primarily heat fractures; 31mm x 21mm x 6mm
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	7.1	projectile point tip; very minimal use-wear, possibly broken during manufacture; 44mm x 28mm x 7mm
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	53	13.9	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	1.6	have cortex
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	9	2.3	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	heat spall	3	0.5	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	18	51.4	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	24	32	have cortex

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Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	3.6	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.8	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	212	127.5	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	1.6	have cortex
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	2.5	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	21	19.1	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	17	14.3	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	7	11.1	have cortex
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	111	14.2	
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	has cortex
5	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	13	1.6	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	abandoned preform	1	30.8	has some unifacial retouch and may have been used as a scraper
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.8	
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.6	have cortex
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	15.4	have cortex
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	23	9.7	
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	7.3	
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	10.9	have cortex
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	3	0.3	one flake broken during analysis
5	3	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	0.7	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	2	57.1	multidirectional; have cortex
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	55	13.9	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.2	has cortex
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	7	1.7	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	heat spall	1	6.4	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	8	26.4	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	23	55.5	have cortex

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Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.2	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	271	162.7	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	5	2.9	have cortex
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	27	16.8	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	30	20.6	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	32	51.9	have cortex
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	1.8	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	126	15.6	
5	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	12	1.3	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	9.1	multidirectional
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	3	2.8	
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.2	
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	30	16.4	
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	5	2.6	heat-fractured surfaces
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	3	5.2	
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.2	has cortex
5	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	11	1.6	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	2	12.6	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	3	64.7	multidirectional
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	46.7	multidirectional; has cortex
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	26	18	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	2.5	has cortex
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4	2.3	heat-fractured surfaces
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	25	146	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	23.5	broken
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	12	39.8	have cortex
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	4	37.9	heat-fractured surfaces
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	137	114.8	

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	12	14.4	have cortex
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	3	1.5	heat-fractured surfaces
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	11	18.8	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	4	22.4	have cortex
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	23	3.3	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	unifacial tool fragment	1	2.2	
6	1	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	heat-fractured surfaces
6	1	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	8.7	
6	1	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	2.2	
6	1	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
6	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	0.9	
6	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	6	36.4	
6	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	14.3	has cortex
6	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	5	3.5	
6	2	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	3.7	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1	10	multidirectional
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	12	10	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	13.7	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	46	41.3	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	4.1	heat-fractured surfaces
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	3	2.9	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	10	1.7	
6	3	1	1	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	2	17.6	
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	1.3	projectile point fragment; base from a narrow point with a concave base; possibly reworked from a larger point; 22mm x 14mm x 5mm
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	24.7	

B1: Native American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	0.3	
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	7	8.8	
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	2.2	
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	shatter	3	9	have cortex
6	4	1	1	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	
6	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	1.2	
6	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	3.9	
6	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	15.9	has cortex
6	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	2.6	
6	4	2	2	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	1.1	has cortex

B2: Euro-American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Units

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		abraded; both surfaces missing	0.8
1	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		brown glaze interior; plain exterior	0.8
1	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on one surface; other surface is missing	0.2
1	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		one surface is plain; other surface is missing	0.1
1	1	1	1	Undetermined	Metal	sheet iron	1			0.2
1	2			Undetermined	Metal	buckle	1		medium gauge; 33mm x 36mm; heavily oxidized	17.4
1	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	4		one is a rim from a mug or bowl; two others refit	8.2
1	4	1	1	Tobacco pipes	Ceramic	white clay	1		smoking pipe bowl fragment; no discernable marks	3.6
2	1	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	clear (aqua blue)		0.6
5	1	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	1.5
5	2	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	2		cut or hand-forged	6.8
5	2	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	5		clear glaze on exterior; interior missing; two are from a foot	10
5	2	1	1	Undetermined	Glass	container or lamp glass	1	clear		0.4
5	3	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	tile	26		one surface is plain; other surface is painted dark grayish brown	22.4
5	3	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	3		cut or hand-forged	6.2
5	3	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	2		indeterminate manufacture	3.3
5	3	1	1	Undetermined	Metal	sheet iron	1		medium gauge; includes circular perforations from fasteners; 92mm x 26mm	13.1
5	3	1	1	Vehicle	Plastic	molded plastic	1	red	fragment from a light or reflector	0.2
5	3	1	1	Vehicle	Rubber	black molded rubber	1		bicycle tire fragment	1.3
5	4	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	10	aqua blue	no patination	6.4
5	4	1	1	Kitchen	Glass	container glass	5	clear	no patination	4.7
5	4	2	2	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	aqua blue	no patination	0.3
6	1	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	8		somewhat abraded or water-worn	37
6	1	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	11	aqua blue	very little patination	3.8
6	1	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	3		cut or hand-forged	9.7
6	1	1	1	Faunal	Bone	fragment	1		long bone; abraded or water-worn; possibly not an artifact	0.7
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	creamware	11		annular ware, brown stripes; blue field; one fragment is mocha; probably all from the same vessel	5.3
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	creamware	4		brown transfer print, floral design	3.1
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	creamware	1		molded rim; beaded design; possibly from a serving vessel or large bowl	2.1

B2: Euro-American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Units

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	creamware	24		small, undecorated	23.5
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	1		blue hand-painted design; indescernable motif	0.6
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	3		blue shell edge; two pieces refit	3.2
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	1		includes part of a foot from a bowl or saucer	1.7
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	5		undecorated	5
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	4		abraded; both surfaces missing	4.5
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on interior and exterior	2.3
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	7		clear glaze on one surface; other surface is plain	10
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing	0.8
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing; possibly molded	0.6
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	8		one surface is plain; other surface is missing; possibly from a tile	16.8
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		rim fragments, large (storage?) vessel; one has clear glaze on the interior and exterior; another has clear glaze on the interior; probably all from the same vessel	22.3
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	stoneware	3		brown salt-glazed exterior; plain interior	22.2
6	1	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	yellow ware	1		brown slip trailed decoration on exterior; interior is plain	1.8
6	1	1	1	Undetermined	Metal	fragment	1		triangular-section iron stock; 9mm breadth x 91mm length	25.2
6	2	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		one surface has clear glaze; the other surface is missing	1.7
6	3	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	clear	no patination	0.5
6	3	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	aqua	some patination	0.7
6	3	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	3.7
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	5		annular; includes molded floral and roulette bands; paint is blue and green; some pieces refit, but all are likely from the same vessel	3.9
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	1		blue hand-painted design of indeterminate style	0.5
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	2		blue transfer print; possibly flow-blue	0.8
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	2		hand-painted polychrome floral design	7.1
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	1		includes part of a foot	0.4
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	1		light blue transfer print	0.3
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	5			5.9
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		black glaze on both surfaces	7.4

B2: Euro-American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Units

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	2		black glaze on one surface and the other is missing	1.6
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	4		both surfaces missing	3.5
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		both surfaces plain	2.4
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on both surfaces	2.3
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on one surface; brown glaze on the other	0.3
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	2		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing	0.6
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is plain	10.4
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	2		one surface is plain and the other is missing	1.9
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		rim fragment; clear glaze on the rim and interior; exterior missing	3.5
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	1		rim; purple transfer-printed decoration on interior and exterior	0.4
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	2		rims; molded beaded design	2.2
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	10			7.5
6	3	1	1	Kitchen	Glass	container glass	2	olive	some patination	3.4
6	4	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	2		somewhat abraded or water-worn	2.7
6	4	1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	22	aqua blue	some patination	14.9
6	4	1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	10.2
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		both surfaces plain	6.6
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	4		clear glaze on one surface; other surface is plain	8.2
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	8		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing	5.9
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1		fragment of a foot from a large vessel; clear glaze on both surfaces (although both are from the vessel's exterior)	12.5
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	9		one surface is plain, the other is missing	6.6
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	7		small fragments; both surfaces missing	1.9
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	refined white earthenware	5		pearlware or creamware	1.2
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	refined white earthenware	2		pearlware or creamware; black transfer print	0.4
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	refined white earthenware	5		whiteware or white granite	5.4
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	stoneware	1		clear salt glaze; one surface missing	0.3
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	white granite	1		saucer; includes part of a foot	3.7
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	8		blue shell edge	12.4
6	4	1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	1		edgeware; fish scale design	0.9
6	4	2	2	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	1			18
6	4	2	2	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	3	aqua blue	some patination	0.8
6	4	2	2	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	clear	some patination	0.3

B2: Euro-American Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Units

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
6	4	2	2	Faunal	Bone	long bone	2		medium-sized mammal; epiphysis fragments; broken during investigation processing	9
6	4	2	2	Faunal	Bone	tooth	1		molar from a medium-sized mammal	2.9
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	8		both surfaces missing	6.6
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	5		both surfaces plain	46.9
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	4		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing	3.5
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	2		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing; abraded or water-worn	1.1
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	7		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is plain	13.8
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	5		one surface is plain and the other is missing	7.2
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	2		rim fragments; clear glaze on the rim and interior; exterior plain; pieces refit - old break	7.3
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	refined white earthenware	2		pearlware or creamware	0.6
6	4	2	2	Kitchen	Ceramic	refined white earthenware	1		pearlware or creamware; black transfer-printed decoration	0.5
6	4	2	2	Undetermined	Metal	fragment	1		heavy-gauge sheet iron or cast iron; roughly triangular; 30mm x 25mm; 3mm thick	7

B3: Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Metal Detecting Survey

Find #	Stratum	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description
M01	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	horseshoe fragment	1	40% present, corroded
M02	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M03	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M04	1	Kitchen	Metal	Miller beer can	1	(modern - discarded)
M05	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	horseshoe fragment	1	40% present, corroded
M06	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, wire	1	(modern - discarded)
M07	1	Ammunition	Metal	30 cal. rifle shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M08	1	Ammunition	Metal	30 cal. rifle shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M09	1	Ammunition	Metal	30 cal. rifle shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M10	1	Ammunition	Metal	30 cal. rifle shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M11	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M12	1	Fencing	Metal	barbed wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M13	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut	1	cut or hand-forged
M13	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	cut or hand-forged
M14	1	Undetermined	Metal	1/4-inch thread bolt with hex nut	1	(modern - discarded)
M15	1	Undetermined	Metal	3/8-inch metal rod x 8-inch length	1	(modern - discarded)
M16	1	Architectural	Metal	cut nail with forged head	1	corroded, bent, 3.5 inch
M16	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut	1	cut or hand-forged
M17	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, wire	1	(modern - discarded)
M18	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	cut or hand-forged
M19	1	Undetermined	Metal	U-shaped hanger with square nuts	1	1.5-inch diameter, 5-inch length; pre-1950
M20	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M21	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	horseshoe nail	1	triangular fragment with blunt end, 4 mm thick, 2.5 cm long
M22	1	Personal	Metal	makeup compact, with mirror and rouge	1	1.75 x 2.5 inches, .5 inches thick. Corroded
M22	1	Personal	Metal	small eyeliner capsule?	1	3.5 cm long, 1 cm round, shaped like a small bullet, 2-piece; maroon
M22	1	Architectural	Glass	window shard	1	
M23	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M24	1	Architectural	Metal	T Hinge shed/cabinet hinge	1	corroded, doesn't appear forged, with wire nail
M25	1	Undetermined	Metal	key-lock or ignition	1	(modern - discarded)
M26	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M27	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M28	1	Ammunition	Metal	shotgun shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M29	1	Undetermined	Metal	triangular iron fragment	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M30	1	Fencing	Metal	stake, fencing	1	(modern - discarded)
M31	1	Transportation	Metal	steel chain link, similar to tire chains	2	
M32	1	Fencing	Metal	barbed wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M33	1	Ammunition	Metal	shotgun shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M34	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, wire	1	(modern - discarded)
M35	1	Ammunition	Metal	shotgun shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M36	1	Fishing	1	lead, trolling sinker	1	2-inches long
M37	1	Kitchen	Metal	beverage can, soda	1	1970s (modern - discarded)
M38	1	Kitchen	Metal	aluminum foil	1	(modern - discarded)
M39	1	Ammunition	Metal	lead bullet, possibly 30 caliber	1	modern
M40	1	Ammunition	Metal	shotgun shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M41	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible can rim	1	
M42	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	possible horseshoe nail	1	

B3: Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Metal Detecting Survey

Find #	Stratum	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description
M43	1	Tool	Metal	iron tool part, pivoting bracket	1	6 cm wide, 9 cm long, 2.5 cm thick. Similar to a fold-down hand grip
M44	1	Ammunition	Metal	shotgun shell	1	(modern - discarded)
M45	1	Undetermined	Metal	thin strip of brass	1	4 x 17 cm, almost paper thin
M46	1	Fencing	Metal	stake, fencing	1	(modern - discarded)
M47	1	Undetermined	Metal	large bolt with square nuts at ends	1	.75 inch diameter x 6.5 inches length, 1.25 inch square nuts
M48	1	Kitchen	Glass	Coke bottle	1	shard, fluted base; aqua-colored
M48	1	Kitchen	Metal	Circular cap for potential pepper/ spice/tobacco tin	1	aluminum, 2-inch diameter
M48	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut	1	3.5 inches, machine made head; c. 1830-1900
M48	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible tin/paint can rim fragment	1	4.8 cm, corroded
M49	1	Tool	Metal	spike/chisel	1	6-inch long, peened head, tapering aquare body, corroded
M50	1	Fencing	Metal	barbed wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M51	1	Kitchen	Metal	beverage can, aluminum	1	(modern - discarded)
M52	1	Undetermined	Metal	steel bracket/plate, perforated, countersunk	1	2.5 x 3 inch, .125 thick. .75 in. through hole with two countersunk wood/machine screw holes, corroded
M53	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M54	1	Household	Glass	Clorox bottle finish and	1	(modern, amber - discarded)
M55	1	Architectural	Metal	nail/spike, cut, fragment	1	8 cm, at least .25-inch cross section
M56	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M57	1	Undetermined	Metal	wire	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M58	1	Undetermined	Metal	slag	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M59	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible tin/paint can rim fragment	1	(non-diagnostic, discarded)
M60	1	Kitchen	Metal	pull tab, beverage	1	(modern - discarded)
M61	1	Transportation	Metal	antenna, automovite, telescopting	1	(modern - discarded)
M62	1	**Military**	Metal	iron ball (1-2 pounder cannon ball or canister shot)	1	1.25-inch diameter, iron
M63	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible hook-latch fragment	1	corroded, semi-circular end, .75-inch diamter loop
M63	1	Kitchen	Metal	pewter spoon/fork handle	1	stamped "S.B. [&] Co.", marks of S Bright and Co. Sheffield England (in 1864, dealt in Silver Electroplate)
M64	1	Undetermined	Metal	undifferentiated small nail	1	3.5 cm, twisted
M65	1	Undetermined	Metal	thick wire, similar to bucket handle	2	corroded, between 13 and 16 cm, .125-inch original diameter?,
M66	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	possible bottom of stirrup	1	flat bar 2 cm by 10 cm, with round rod extending at end
M67	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	machine made common head; 1830-1900
M67	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	2	
M67	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	3.5 cm, unglazed exterior, exfoliated brown glaze interior
M68	1	Undetermined	Metal	undifferentiated bracket fragment	1	probably stamped or rolled steel, light duty, 2x7 cm
M69	1	Architectural	Metal	cast door (similar to screen door pull) handle fragment	1	2 cm wide by 7 cm long (half present)
M69	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	3 cm, appears water tumbled, original surfaces gone
M69	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	2 cm, clear speckled alkaline glaze on one surface

B3: Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Metal Detecting Survey

Find #	Stratum	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description
M70	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	head suggests machine made
M71	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	horseshoe nail	1	
M72	1	Household	Metal	possible doorbell ringer	1	half metal dome, cast, 1.75 inch diameter, internal threaded post
M73	1	Household	Metal	possible wool or flax comb tooth	1	8-cm long tappering iron barb at each end
M74	1	Ammunition	Metal	.22 caliber short shell	1	brass, 5 mm diameter by 1 cm long, brass
M74	1	Ammunition	Metal	.22 caliber short shell	1	Remington marked (U), brass, larger
M74	1	Undetermined	Metal	flat u-shaped bar, possilbe tire chain fragment	1	0.5 cm thick, 4 cm x 5 cm
M75	1	Undetermined	Metal	semi-circular round-stock with tapered chisel like end	1	2-inch half-loop, .25 inch diameter round-stock, corroded
M76	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible melted lead spill	1	2 mm thick, 3 x 6.6 cm, brittle, bent but not pliable - could be a piece of zinc alloy also
M77	1	Undetermined	Metal	chain link (not forged)	1	2-inch chain link, probable modern
M78	1	Undetermined	Metal	washer	1	(modern - discarded)
M79	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	
M80	1	Kitchen	Glass	fluted, clear, vessel	1	5 cm x 5 cm
M80	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, fragment,	1	
M81	1	Undetermined	Metal	several chain links, conglomerant	1	appears machine made, not forged. Likely modern based on preservation
M82	1	Undetermined	Metal	bent metal ferrous	1	5 cm x 3 cm; 1 cm diameter, corroded
M83	1	Tool	Metal	clay hammer head	1	claws broken, corroded, likely pre
M84	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	machine head, corroded
M84	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	
M84	1	Undetermined	Metal	tapered head wood screw	1	1.25-inch length
M84	1	Undetermined	Metal	flat metal strap fragment	1	1.7 cm x 3 cm; folded thickness is 4 mm
M84	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware, rim, unglazed exterior, glazed interior	2	pot, rim and body sherds, 8-inch diameter, brown speckled mustard color alkaline glaze, under 6.7 cm
M84	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware, unglazed exterior, glazed interior	1	3.6 cm, unglazed exterior, speckled brown lead glazed interior
M84	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	appears water worn rounded fragment without original surfaces, 2 cm
M84	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware, hand painted	5	non mending, green, lavender, pink; under 1.5 cm; 1830-1860
M84	1	Precontact	Lithic	secondary reduction flake	1	mottled dark gray Onondaga chert, 2.4 cm
M85	1	Household	Metal	possible decorative glass lamp base	1	3-inch diameterm bent, likely thin brass
M85	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	yellowware	1	small clear glaze on partial remaining original surface, 2.8 cm
M85	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware, unglazed exterior, glazed interior	1	under 3.8 cm, unglazed exterior, speckled mustard alkaline glazed interior
M85	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware, gazed	1	exfoilated mustard-green color alkaline glaze on remaining original surface, 2 cm
M85	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	ironstone, flow blue	1	2.5, possible inside rim of plate, portion of pattern depicting tree/bush?
M85	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware, hand painted	1	2 cm, brown

B3: Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Supplemental Phase 2 Metal Detecting Survey

Find #	Stratum	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description
M86	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware/terra cotta, unglazed	1	2 cm
M86	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	horseshoe nail	1	
M86	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut	1	2.5 inches, missing head or headless
M86	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	
M86	1	Kitchen	Glass	bottle shard	1	clear 2.2 cm, likely paneled/prescription type, typical mid 19th-early 20th century
M86	1	Architectural	Glass	window shard	1	1.6 cm
M87	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	
M88	1	Undetermined	Metal	possible machinery part, iron bar, triangular/wedge cross-section	1	21 cm long (brokend ends), 1.5 cm thick tapering to an edge, 3 cm wide
M89	1	Farm related	Bone	cow tooth	1	
M89	1	Architectural	Other	brick fragment	1	appears water warn - no original surfaces, 2 cm
M89	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware, clear glazed interior	1	1.6 cm
M89	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	ironstone	1	2.4 cm, probable tableware
M89	1	Undetermined	Metal	Possible push-pull choke t-hadle	1	corroded, 2-inch wide handle, 3.5 inch long shaft through a small plate. Possibly automotive/tractor/gas engine farm aparatus
M90	1	Horse/ transportation	Metal	possible horseshoe nail	1	
M90	1	Undetermined	Metal	bent L-shape round-stock fragment	1	.25-inch diameter material, 5 cm x 6 cm, sharp 90-degree bend from straight side to excurvate side
M91	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	1	3 cm, probable tableware, 1820+
M91	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware / terra cotta, unglazed	2	under 1.5 cm, missing original surfaces, eroded
M91	1	Architectural	Metal	nail, cut, fragment	1	machine-made head, 1830+

Appendix C. NYSHPO Correspondence

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

April 24, 2017

Mr. David Waite
The Krog Corp
4 Centre Drive
Orchard Park, NY 14127

Re: DEC
Krog Corporation 37-acre Development
Amherst, Erie County, NY
15PR04703

Dear Mr. Waite:

Based on a conversation with Michael Cinquino and Robert Hanley of Panamerican Consultants, the Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) is providing revised Phase II archaeology recommendations for the Youngs Road Precontact Site (02902.000025) and the G. Wilkens Historic Site (02902.001333). These recommendations replace the OPRHP's recommendations of April 14, 2017.

1. The OPHRP no longer recommends test unit excavations. Instead, the OPRHP recommends that the Youngs Road Precontact Site Phase II (Loci 1-6) shovel test grid be expanded until single negative shovel tests are obtained to help refine the site limits.

2. The original UB Meyer and Meyer site (UB 291) file information be presented and discussed in the revised Phase II Report and considered during the process of determining National Register eligibility.

3. A mechanical soil stripping and feature excavation plan be prepared and submitted in the revised Phase II Report. This plan should encompass areas of both high and low artifact densities and should not be implemented until the plan has been approved by the OPRHP and the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

4. The OPRHP concurs that the G. Wilkens Historic Site is not National Register eligible and we have no further concerns with this site.

The DEC under *CP 42 / Contact, Cooperation, and Consultation With Indian Nation* will be initiating Indian Nation consultation with the Seneca Nation of Indians and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

We look forward to receiving the revised Phase II Report. If you have any questions, I can be reached at (518) 268-2179.

Sincerely,

Nancy Herter
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator
e-mail: nancy.herter@parks.ny.gov

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. | Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

May 16, 2017

Mr. David Waite
The Krog Corp
4 Centre Drive
Orchard Park, NY 14127

Re: DEC
Krog Corporation 37-acre Development
Amherst, Erie County, NY
15PR04703

Dear Mr. Waite:

The OPRHP has received a copy of the original site file information for the Meyer and Meyer Precontact and Historic Site (UB 291 & 02902.000025) from the Archaeological Survey, SUNY-Buffalo. The site file information indicates that the remains of a War of 1812 military encampment and precontact archaeological features may be present within your project area. Given this new information, the OPRHP is providing additional Phase II archaeology recommendations. Please note that these recommendations are a supplement to the recommendations we provided in our April 24, 2017 letter.

- A metal detecting survey is recommended in the portion of the project area near the creek because information provided in the UB 291 site file indicates that the War of 1812 encampment was located along the banks of Ellicott Creek. Metal detecting is a common technique used to recovery coins, military buttons, bullets, etc. on military sites. We look forward to reviewing a metal detecting survey plan.

- The excavation of approximately twenty (20) 1m x 1m test units to obtain a larger artifact assemblage and to carefully explore the project area for Native American features such as fire pits, storage pits and trash pits.

- A context statement focused on the War of 1812 history of the Buffalo area should be included in the Phase II Report.

Sincerely,

Nancy Herter

Nancy Herter
Archaeology Unit Program Coordinator
e-mail: nancy.herter@parks.ny.gov

Appendix D. 1961 Houghton Chapter Meyer and Meyer Site Excavation Notes

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological Site File Checklist

SITE NAME: Meyer & Meyer **UB#:** 291

USGS QUAD: Lancaster

CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE: Town of Amherst

COUNTY: Erie

HIGHWAY SECTION: ---

PIN/BIN: ---

3x5 FINDER CARDS: yes

PLOTTED ON:

USGS SITE MAP: yes

FILM:

NEGATIVE CATALOG #'s: ---

SLIDE CATALOG #'s: ---

ARTIFACTS:

ACC. #	CATALOG #'s
---	---

FIELD NOTEBOOKS:

NUMBERS: ---

SURVEY REPORT:

RAS: ---

NON-RAS: ---

TYPE: Unidentified prehistoric camp & historic (War of 1812) Barracks

checked: 6/2/81

CHECKLIST FOR COMPILING INFORMATION FOR -

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FILE

SITE NAME Meyer and Meyer SITE CODE NO. 291

HIGHWAY SECTION —

ROW LOCATION No

LOCATION FILE CARD Yes

FINDER CARDS Yes

OFFICE MAP Yes

2 X 2 SLIDE FILE No

BLACK & WHITE PHOTO FILE No

ARTIFACT COLLECTION F.M.H. chap. NYSAA

FIELD BOOKS (NUMBERS & PAGES) Book #98, Houghton chap. dig notes

SITE FOLDER Yes

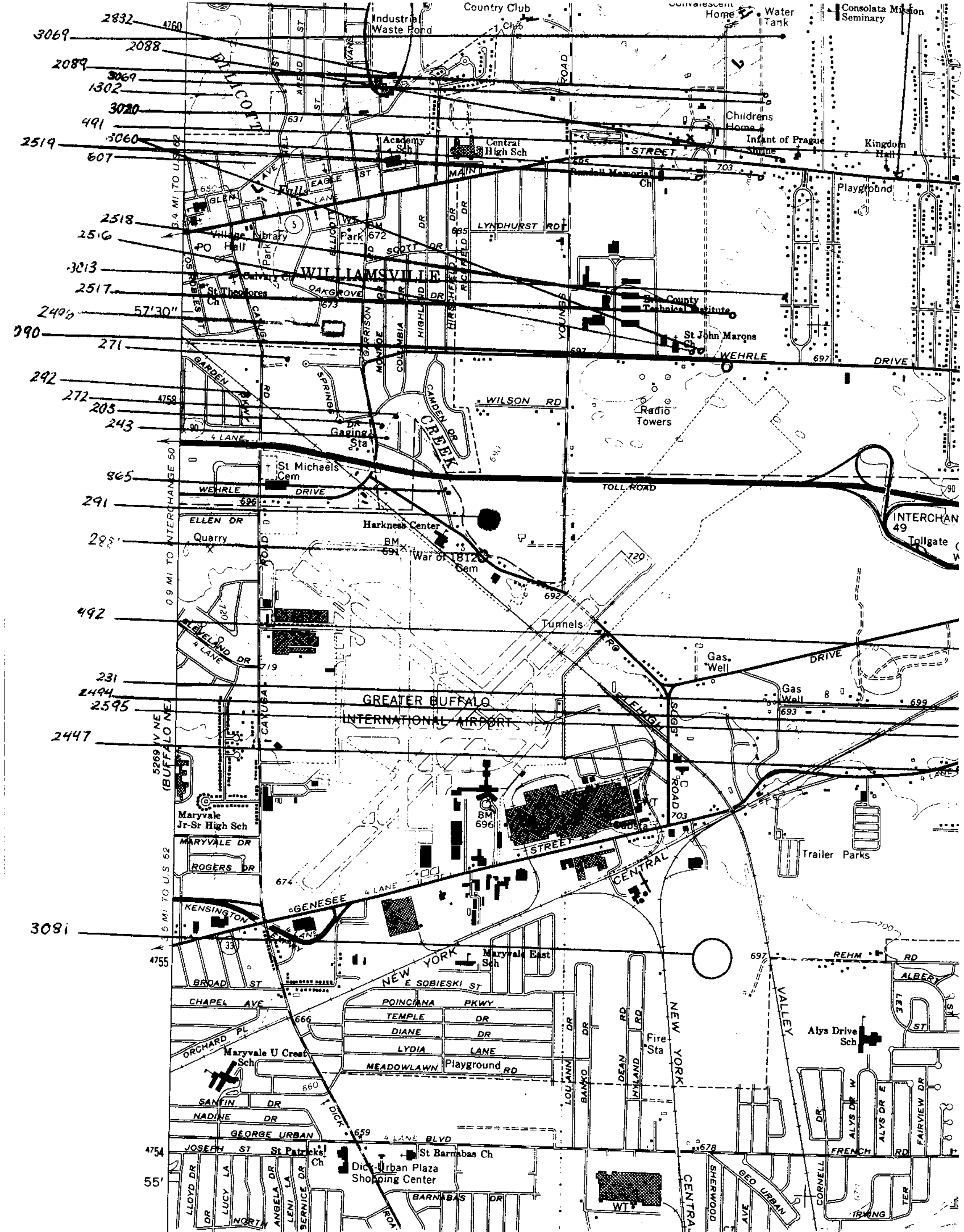
CARD PUNCHED Yes

CARD FILED Yes

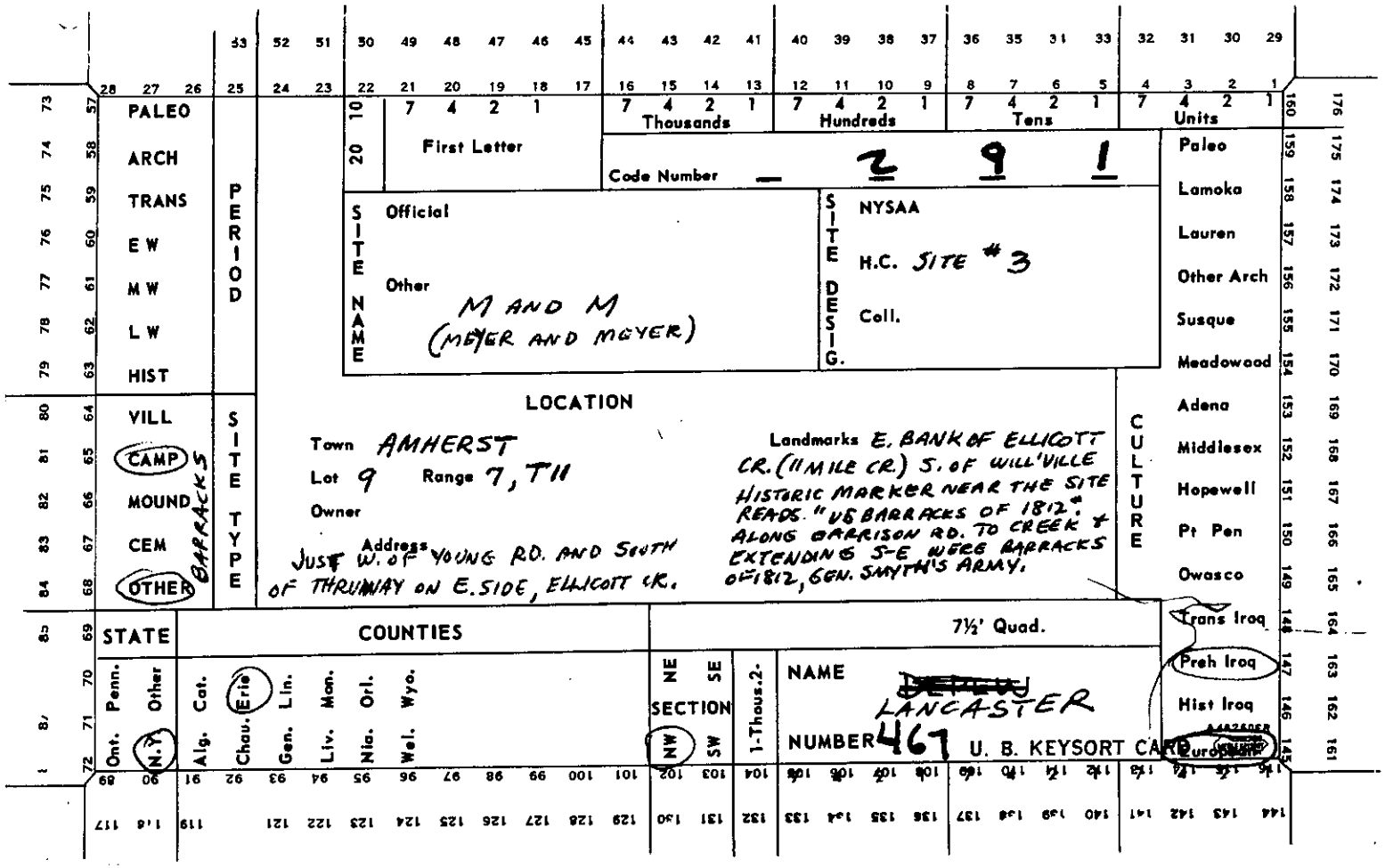
17T N4757400

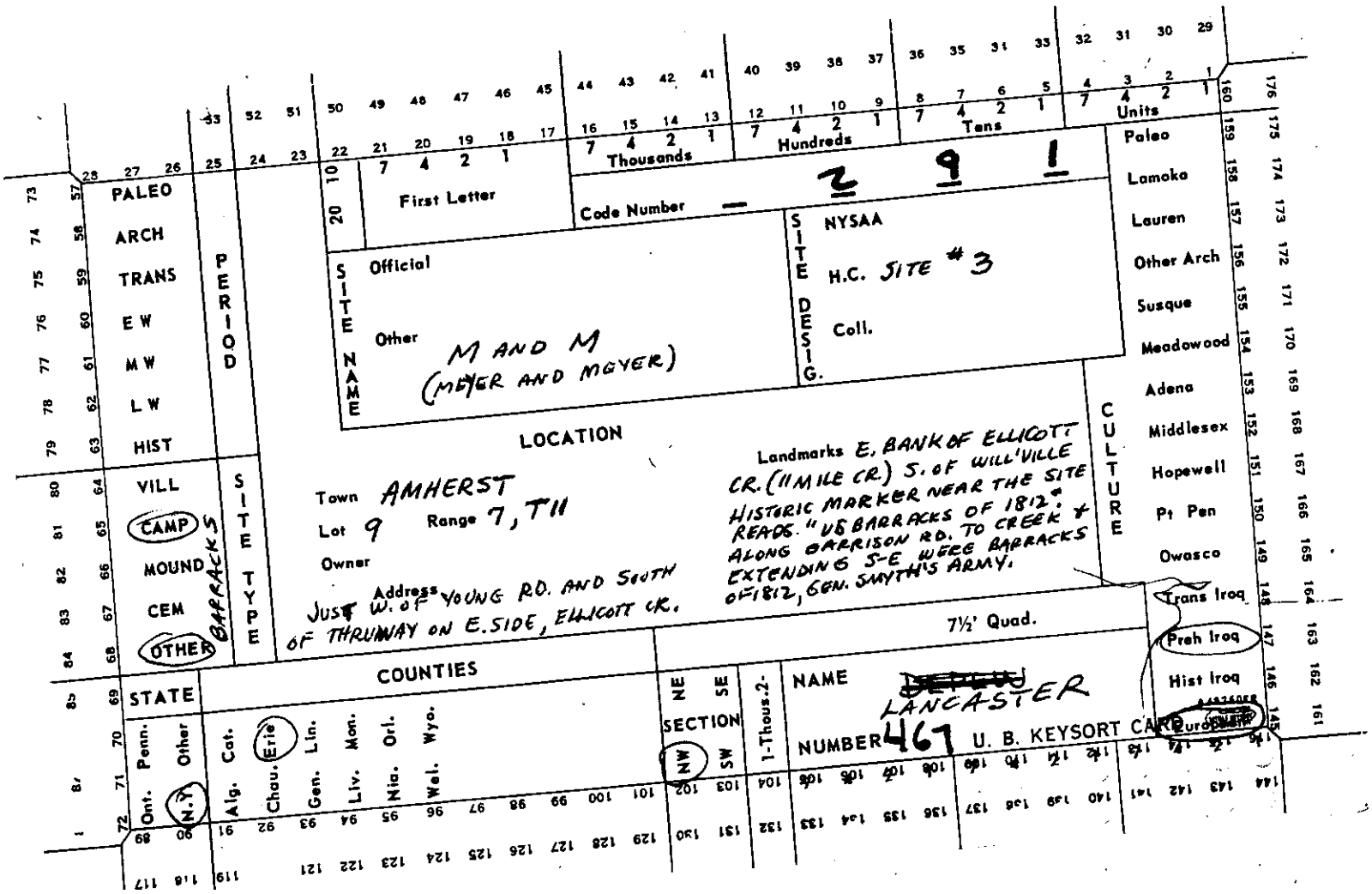
E685210

T/ Amherst
Erie Cty



Industrial Waste Pond
Country Club
Convalescent Home
Water Tank
Consolata Mission Seminary
Childrens Home
Infant of Prague Shrine
Kingdom Hall
Academy Sch
Central High Sch
MAIN STREET
Randall Memorial Ch
Playground
LYNDHURST RD
Village Library
Village Hall
PO
WILLIAMSVILLE
St Theodores Ch
OAKGROVE DR
Erie County Technical Institute
St John Marons Ch
WEHRLE DRIVE
57'30"
WILSON RD
Radio Towers
Gaging Sta
CREEK
St Michaels Cem
TOLL ROAD
INTERCHANGE 49
Tollgate
ELLEN DR
Quarry
Harkness Center
War of 1812 Cem
Tunnels
Gas Well
GREATER BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
CLEVELAND DR
Maryvale Jr-Sr High Sch
MARYVALE DR
ROGERS DR
GENESEE STREET
CENTRAL
Trailer Parks
KENSINGTON
REHM RD
Maryvale East Sch
NEW YORK
BROAD ST
E SOBIESKI ST
CHAPEL AVE
POINCIANA PKWY
TEMPLE DR
DIANE DR
LYDIA LANE
MEADOWLAWN RD
Playground
ORCHARD PL
Maryvale U Crest Sch
Fire Sta
Alys Drive Sch
VALLEY
SANTIN DR
NADINE DR
GEORGE URBAN BLVD
JOSEPH ST
St Patricks Ch
St Barnabas Ch
Dick-Urban Plaza Shopping Center
FRENCH RD
BARNABAS DR
55'
4760
4758
4755
4754
5269 IV NE (BUFFALO NE)
3069
2832
2088
2089
1302
3020
491
3060
2519
607
2518
2516
3013
2517
090
271
242
272
203
243
865
291
492
231
2494
2595
2447
3081


PALEO
ARCH
TRANS
E W
M W
L W
HIST
PERIOD
VILL
CAMP
MOUND
CEM
OTHER
BARRACKS
SITE TYPE
First Letter
Thousands
Hundreds
Tens
Units
Code Number — 2 9 1
SITE NAME
Official
Other
M AND M
(MEYER AND MOYER)
SITE DESIG.
NYSAA
H.C. SITE #3
Coll.
LOCATION
Town AMHERST
Lot 9
Range 7, T11
Owner
Address JUST W. OF YOUNG RD. AND SOUTH OF THRUWAY ON E. SIDE, ELLICOTT CR.
Landmarks E. BANK OF ELLICOTT CR. (11 MILE CR.) S. OF WILLIVILLE
HISTORIC MARKER NEAR THE SITE READS. "US BARRACKS OF 1812."
ALONG GARRISON RD. TO CREEK & EXTENDING S-E WERE BARRACKS
OF 1812, GEN. SMYTH'S ARMY.
CULTURE
Paleo
Lamoka
Lauren
Other Arch
Susque
Meadowood
Adena
Middlesex
Hopewell
Pt Pen
Owasco
Trans Iroq
Preh Iroq
Hist Iroq
Euro
STATE
Ont.
Penn.
N.Y.
Other
COUNTIES
Alg.
Cat.
Chau.
Erie
Gen.
Lin.
Liv.
Mon.
Nia.
Orl.
Wel.
Wyo.
7½' Quad.
SECTION
NE
SE
NW
SW
1-Thous.2-
NAME LANCASTER
NUMBER 467
U. B. KEYSORT CARD

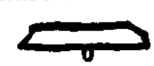

Units
Tens
Hundreds
Thousands
First Letter
Code Number — 2 9 1
SITE NAME
Official
Other M AND M (MEYER AND MEYER)
SITE DESIG.
NYSAA
H.C. SITE #3
Coll.
LOCATION
Town AMHERST
Lot 9 Range 7, T11
Owner
Address JUST W. OF YOUNG RD. AND SOUTH OF THRUWAY ON E. SIDE, ELLICOTT CR.
Landmarks E. BANK OF ELLICOTT CR. (11 MILE CR.) S. OF WILLIVILLE HISTORIC MARKER NEAR THE SITE READS "US BARRACKS OF 1812" ALONG GARRISON RD. TO CREEK & EXTENDING S-E WERE BARRACKS OF 1812, GEN. SMYTH'S ARMY.
7½' Quad.
NAME LANCASTER
NUMBER 467 U. B. KEYSORT CARD
PERIOD
PALEO
ARCH
TRANS
E W
M W
L W
HIST
SITE TYPE
VILL
CAMP
MOUND
CEM
OTHER BARRACKS
CULTURE
Paleo
Lamoka
Lauren
Other Arch
Susque
Meadowood
Adena
Middlesex
Hopewell
Pt Pen
Owasco
Trans Iroq
Preh Iroq
Hist Iroq
European
COUNTIES
STATE
Penn.
Other
Ont.
N.Y.
Cat.
Alg.
Chau.
Erie
Gen.
Lin.
Mon.
Liv.
Nia.
Orl.
Wel.
Wyo.
SECTION
NE SE NW SW
1-Thous.-2-

SITE: M + M VB 291 LOG BOOK NO. ______

Entered file 1992

ARTIFACT NUMBER	SQUARE NO.	MATERIAL	SHORT DESCRIPTION OR COMMENT
		1 BUTTON	9/16" DIA. PEWTER MARKED US
		2 BUTTONS	3/4" DIA " " "
		2 BUTTONS	BRASS PLAIN 1/2" DIA
		1 BUTTONS	BRASS 3/4" DIA CONVEX SHAPE LA IN SCRIPT I SURROUNDED BY WREATH, STARS AROUND OUTSIDE EDGE REVERSE SIDE (RICHARDS GILES, THREE STARS, EAGLE
		2 Buttons	Brass flat 3/4" dia. ① fire gild ... ① best standard ?
		1 Buttons	Brass 3/4" dia unmarked convex flat across back ...
		10	Pewter, flat 1/2 dia script I with one star in wreath at bottom
		1	Brass, flat 1/2 dia. Same as above
		2	Brass flat, 9/16 dia Eagle astride cannon
		6	Pewter Approx 13/16 dia ?
		1	Brass flat 13/16" dia Eagle astride cannon 1 REG
		1	Brass flat 13/16 dia Eagle facing right with arrows in left claw, a wreath in right

SITE: ______ LOG BOOK NO. ______

ARTIFACT NUMBER	SQUARE NO.	MATERIAL	SHORT DESCRIPTION OR COMMENT
		1	Brass flat 13/16" dia, fifteen stars around outside edge [illegible] in center with 4 (4)
		1	Brass 13/16" Eagle astride gun carriage
		1	Brass flat 13/16" script I, star and wreath
		2 Brass 1 Silver plate 8 Pewter	1 - 5/8 dia Brass balance 13/16" script I, star and wreath
		3	Pewter convex 7/8" dia Eagle facing to left United States Inf. one star
		1 Button	Brass flat 25/32" dia plain on the obverse, ~~[illegible]~~ and wreath on reverse und plated
		1	Same as above
		1	Brass flat, 7/8" dia plain Obverse words LONDON, 3 asterisks
		1	Brass 13/16 dia beveled 

DB 291

SITE: M&M LOG BOOK NO. _____

ARTIFACT NUMBER	SQUARE NO.	MATERIAL	SHORT DESCRIPTION OR COMMENT
MM1	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLAZED CHINA	MOTTLED GRAY - HAND PAINTED FLORAL DESIGN
MM2	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLAZED CHINA	MOTTLED GRAY - APPARENTLY PART OF MM1
MM3	SURFACE	FLINT	SCRAPER - OVAL 2.25" x 1.5" x .5"
MM4	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLAZED CHINA	WHITE WITH TRACE OF BLUE DESIGN
MM5	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLAZED CHINA	WITH WITH TRACE OF BLUE DESIGN - PART OF MM4
MM6	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLAZED CHINA	BLACK IRONSTONE
MM7	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLASS	CURVED FRAGMENT - CLEAR
MM8	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLASS	CURVED FRAGMENT - CLEAR
MM9	5S 60W 5S 55W	GLASS	CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, LAMP
MM10	5S 5W	Glass	Amber/Yellow Fragment
MM11	5S 5W	Glass (2)	Clear/Blue Tint w/ Engraved Line

FRANK SMITH COLLECT... SHEET 1 OF

SITE: M & M LOG BOOK NO. ______

ARTIFACT NUMBER	SQUARE NO.	MATERIAL	SHORT DESCRIPTION OR COMMENT
		1 GRAPE SHOT	1 1/2" DIA.
		4 GRAPE SHOT	1 5/8" DIA.
		5 GRAPE SHOT	1 1/4" DIA.
		3 GRAPE SHOT	1 1/8" DIA.
		4 GRAPE SHOT	1" DIA.
		5 MUSKET FLINTS	AMBER / HONEY CHALCEDONY / JASPER AV 1 1/8" WIDE, 1 3/8" TO 1 1/16" LENGTH
		1 PISTOL FLINT	3/4" x 1"
		3 MUSKET BALLS	.62 CAL LEAD
		1 OPEN ENDED THIMBLE	BRASS HONEY COMB PATTERN BASE DIA. 3/4", APEX DIA 5/8", HEIGHT 5/
		1 POINT	LEN 1 7/16", WIDTH 1" IF NOT CHIPPED (GRAY BROWN) BREWERTON CORNER NOTCHED ONONDAGA FLINT
		1 POINT (ARCHAIC LAMOKAN)	LEN 2", WIDTH 1 3/16", STRAIGHT SIDED, POINT ROUNDED OFF CRUDE JASPER, THIN, SIDE NOTCHED, STRAIGHT STE
		1 POINT	LEN 1 7/16", WIDTH 3/16" CRUDE JASPER, THIN, NARROW
		1 COIN	1 5/16" DIA. STARS & BUST HALF DOLLAR SIZE, PEWTER
		1 SMALL ADZE	LEN. 4" WIDTH 1 3/4" 1 3/8 BACK GRANITE, POLISHED EDGE, CONVEX UPPER EDGE, CONCAVE LOWER EDGE
		2 WHET STONES	GRAY SANDSTONE
		1 PROBLEMATICAL	SANDSTONE WHETSTONE WITH HOLE DRILLED DIAG., LEN 5 9/16, WID. 2 9/16" W IDEST POINT, ROUNDED END, WORN NEAR HOLE
		1 BROKEN FULL NOTCHED AXE HEAD	RED GRANITE, GROUND AND POLISHED TO POINT

M + M:
UB 291

	Midden	Living area
Points Complete	8	7
Points Partial (broken)	36	3
Scrapers	6	
Bifaces	4	2
Knives		
Drills		
Rim Sherds		
Marked Body Sherds		
Unmarked Body Sherds		
Worked bone	3	
Unworked bone all classes		
Pipe fragments		
Metal Fragments		
Shell fragments		
[illegible]	1	

NAME OF SITE "M&M" (Meyer & Meyer)
War of 1812

TYPE OF SITE Campsite/Barracks CULTURE _____

CHAPTER SITE NO. 3

FIRST REPORTED BY Francis S. Peters DATE Spring 1960

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY BY F. M. Houghton Chapter DATES Summer 1961

LOCATION

COUNTY Erie TOWNSHIP Amherst LOT NO. 9, T11, R7

PROPERTY OF Meyer & Meyer Corp., 6375 Genesee Rd., Lancaster, N. Y. DATE Sept. 1960

QUADRANGLE and SECTOR Dep. - 1 NEW YORK STATE SITE NUMBER _____

REMARKS

This site was used as Houghton Chapter 1961 Summer dig. In general, both Indian (early and late) as well as whites have used this site. It is on the East bank of Ellicott (Eleven Mile) Creek South of the village of Williamsville. A historical state marker referring to the general area of the M&M site reads: "U. S. Barracks of 1812. Along Garrison Road to Creek and extending south-east were barracks of General Smyth's Army during the winter of 1812. These buildings later were used as hospitals."

Other mentions include:

"History of Buffalo and Erie County" by H. Perry Smith Vol. 1 Pub. 1884 by D. Mason and Co. Publishers, Syracuse, N. Y.

"During the War of 1812" — "Troops were frequently stationed in Williamsville. Early in the spring of 1814, that place was the rendezvous for the whole Army gathering on the Niagara Frontier, probably five or six thousand men, and during the months of April and May the headquarters of General Brown and Scott were at that point. In the latter part of May, the Army was moved to Buffalo. These troops and perhaps some earlier ones cut down trees and built a row of log barracks a little north of the main street and parallel to it. A mile or more up Eleven Mile (Ellicott) Creek were other barracks used as hospitals. Many soldiers died there and were buried nearby, their place of sepulture being marked only by a row of maples. Many others died at the first mentioned barracks and were buried a little north of there. Several years since parties who were making excavations on land belonging to Dr. Snell, found large numbers of human bones, and others were dug out of the sand near the Creek."

Artifacts excavated include early quartz tempered pottery sherds and some of a more refined nature. White occupation is evidenced by china fragments and hand cut nails. A trade pipe of basket weave pattern was also found. There is evidence of fire pits and some post holes. No pattern was established and further work is necessary. Surface finds include a worked flint scraper and numerous flint chips.

Village Site on Ellicott Creek
at Youngs Rd. Amherst, N. Y.

Meyer & Meyer Property (about 5½ acres)

Possibility of War of 1812 encampment superimposed.

Ref. "The Town of Amherst Erie County New York"
Edited by Sue Miller Young, Historian of Town of Amherst and Village of Williamsville, published by the Town Board of Amherst, Sept., 1955.

"During the War of 1812, troops were stationed on the bank of Ellicott Creek (Eleven Mile Creek) near Lehn Springs Drive, where a row of log houses served as barracks in the cemetery on Aero Drive near Garrison Rd."

Ref. "Souvenier Program Commemorating the Williamsville, Erie County, New York Sesquesential 1800 - 1950."

History of Williamsville written by Robert W. Bergham.

"During the winter of 1812, Gen. Alexander Smyth was repulsed when trying to invade Canada. He retired with his Army to winter quarters which he built along the creek in Williams Mills (Williamsville) for his troops - Later in 1813, the barracks were improved as a hospital. Six patients were alloted to each cabin and Dr. Mann was the surgeon in charge. In the Spring of 1814, the whole Army, probably 5,000 - 6,000, were in quarters here." also In 1814 eleven hundred sick and wounded, including some British prisoners, were transferred from Lewiston to a rough hospital on Ellicott Creek. All along the creek were rows of soldiers huts. This entire area was a hospital base;

Ref. Historical Society sign on the corner of Main & Garrison Rd:

"U.S. Barracks of 1812. Along Garrison Rd. to the creek extending south-east were log barracks of Gen. Smyth's Army during the winter of 1812. These buildings were later used as hospitals."

Ref. "History of Buffalo & Erie County" by H. Perry Smith Vol. 1 Published in 1884 by D. Mason & Co. Publishers, Syracuse, N. Y.

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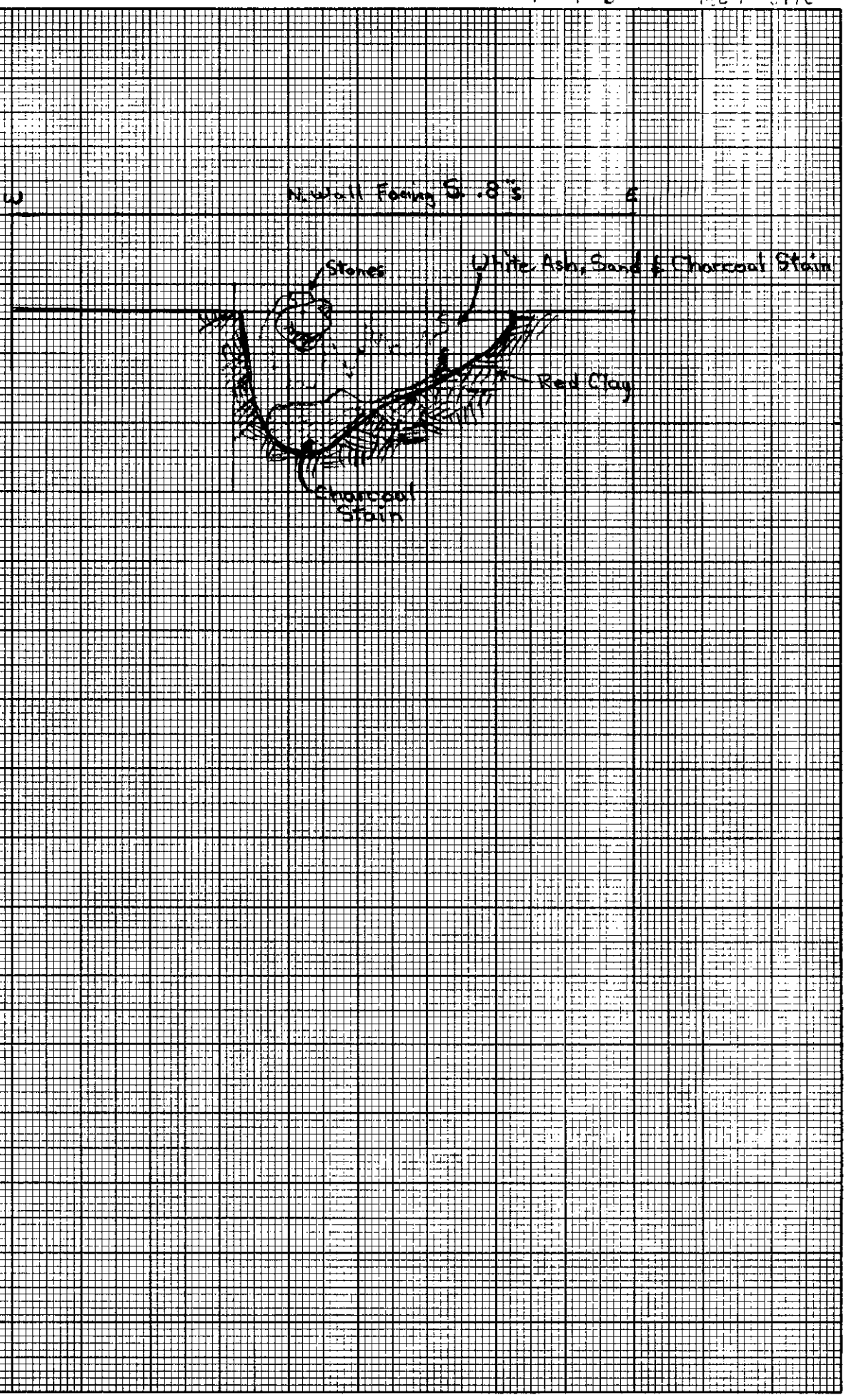
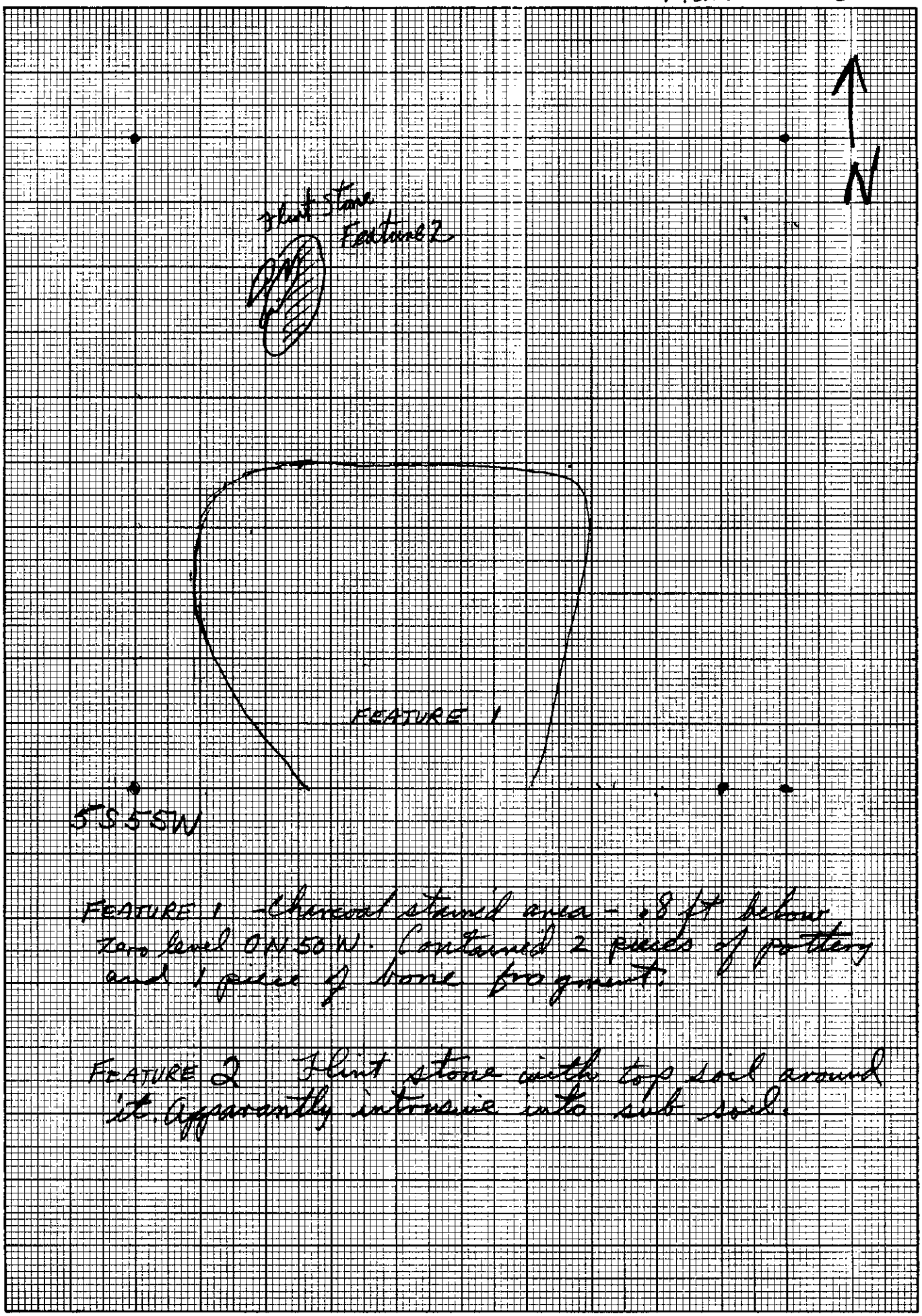
55 15W 8/30/61
1"=1'-0" M&N Site



555511

8-6-61.
M and M Site

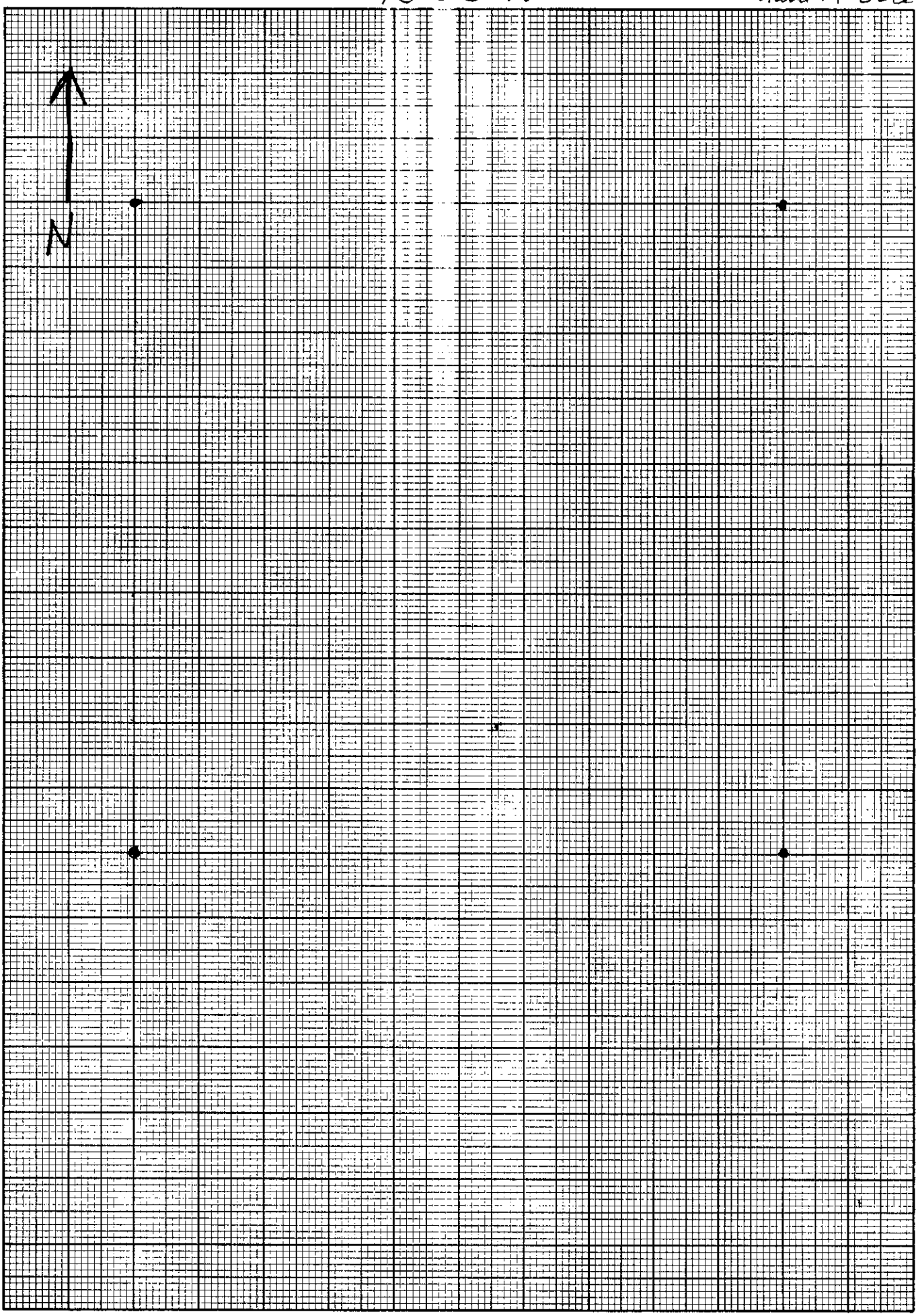


FEATURE 1 - Charcoal stained area - .8 ft below Zero level ON 50 W. Contained 2 pieces of pottery and 1 piece of bone fragment.

FEATURE 2 Flint stone with top soil around it. Apparently intrusive into sub soil.

45 S 30 W

8-20-61
Mound Site



SUNY BUFFALO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

· PUBLISHED SITE REFERENCE LIST

Used when reference list exceeds space on site card or site form. Use American Antiquity as style guide.

SITE NAME M and M SITE NO. 291

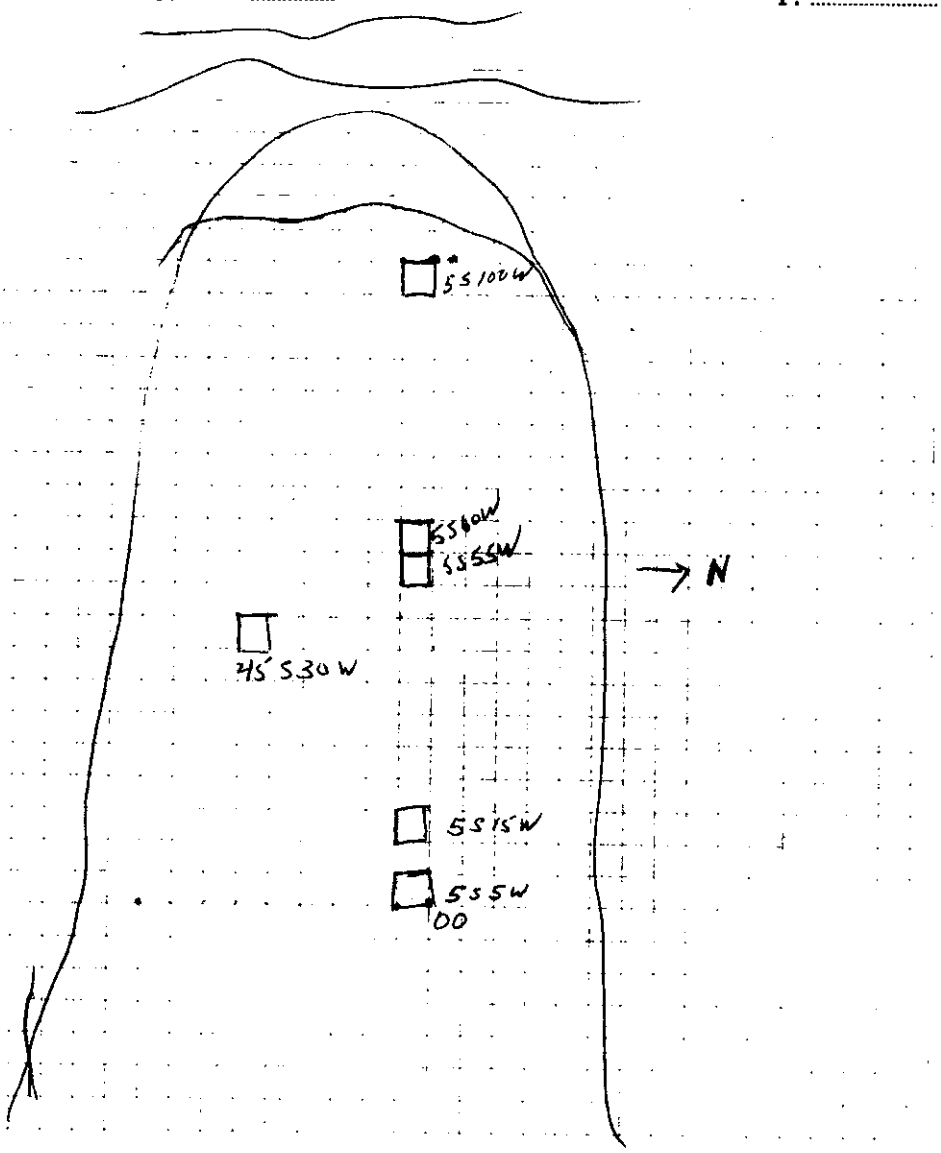
MILLER, KATHLEEN E.
1977 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS CHECK FOR CHEEKTOWAGA SEWERS EAST OF THE BUFFALO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.
RAS 9(27).

Abbreviations: Reports of the Archaeological Survey (SUNY/Buffalo) may be noted as "RAS", followed by volume and number.

File in site folder.

Form created 4/24/78

NOTES ON NO. ..... P. .....



Date..... Author.....

M418-Ja51-4000(32168)* NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM, ALBANY, N. Y.

"MISPLACED NIAGARA FRONTIER POTTERY AND THE AUTOFLUORESCENT METHOD"

Daniel M. Lynch

N.Y.S. Indians
APY 560
Dr. M. White
5/26/72

This project has two main objectives. First, I will attempt to execute a previously untried experiment with pottery. Secondly, I will investigate the feasibility of other methods which might be employed in relocating the pottery's origins. Although the principles were simple the the experiment was not. Merely getting the materials together was a most time consuming and disappointing task. While the experiment was extremely tedious, the libary research was equally as discouraging. There are not many articles written on autofluorescence and the articles that would have been helpful were not to be found in Buffalo.

The principle behind my experiment was based ona previous experiment done by Charles E. Eyman. Eyman was greatly influenced by a study done by T.W. McKern, "The Use of Short Wave Ultraviolet Rays for the Segregation of Commingled Skeletal Remains." McKern was able to sort archaeological bones according to sites and individuals on the basis of their ultraviloet autofluorescence. I have attempted in this experiment to do the same with pottery, as McKern successfully accomplished with bones. The problem is that I have 459 sherds which no one anylonger is sure of their origins. Now with the application of Ultraviolet light will I be able to group them according to the fluorescences they give off, and thus be able to seperate them according to their respective sites? Thus, the principles behind my experiment are not really new, however the attempt to apply these principles to pottery

are original.

The experiment like all proper experiments has objectives, materials, procedures, observations, and most importantly conclusions. The objective of the experiment was to sort the pottery, with the lost origins, through the aid of a short wave ultraviolet lamp into their correct sites. Thus the idea was that the sherds were to fluores under the light and thus be able to be broken into groups of other pottery from the same site. The basic materials were 459 sherds from the Niagara Frontier, one short wave ultraviolet light, a dark room, 600 sherds from six known sites, and three intact pottery vessels. After two and a half weeks of getting the materials together, I proceeded in three day long labs to arrive at my conclusions.

I sought to sort out the 459 sherds into their groups of fluoresed colors, in the first lab. I examined only the exterior side of each sherds and seperated them according to the color they gave off. At this early stage it is imperative that I define my terms. Auto means automatic, and fluorescence is the emission by a substance of electronmagnetic radiation especially in the form of visible light as the immediate result of and only during the absorption of radiation from some other source. Thus under the ultraviolet light these sherds fluoresed automaticly into three major colors. They ranged from a very bright pink orange, to a duller pink - purple, to a dark dull purple. Putting one sherd in a

particular color group and not another was as difficult as splitting hairs. I placed the light as close as two inches away from the specimens inorder to get the most vivid distinctions from each piece. I noticed a significant fact in that the interior was always darker than the exterior of each sherd. This may well be an indicator of how they were finished and dried, as well as other things. I also noticed that the pottery which gave off the most brilliant pink colors were almost always much lighter in day light than those that appeared pink purple or dull purple under the ultraviolet light. Then I repeated my arduous task to insure that each sherd was in its proper fluorescent group. The results were of 459 sherds 94 were a very bright pink orange, 248 were a pink purple, and 117 were a dull dark purple.

Upon completion of the first lab day I was pleased that the sherds fluoresced, however, I suppect that although this method was successful with bones it may not be as accurate with pottery. The difference is that each bone is composed of basically the same substance,however the same is not true of pottery. I have noticed that from a large sherd the fluoresced color can range between a bright pink, to a pink purple. I also found that the fluorescence given off will vary on the same sherd depending on the condition and amount of deterioration. For example, if it is in excellent condition then it will fluores a brighter color than in parts

that are not in such good condition. Thus I suspected that the application of ultraviolet light to pottery was not going to be as successful in indicating to which site each sherd belongs.

The objectives of the second lab, were to apply the ultraviloet light to pottery in which the sites are known. If the fluorescense is the same for each sherd in each site and yet each site color be different from the next site than the autofluorsence method would be an overwellming success. I observed aproxmatly 100 sherds from each of six sites. First, I observed the Klinko site under ultraviolet light and found that their autofluorescence were mostly a bright pink purple, but not all, some were a very bright pink. This was most discouraging. For although they were a relatively close range of fluorescet colors, there were never the less two distinct colors. Thus, the autofluoresent method could not posibly positively indicate which site which piece of lost origins pottery came from, because even in the same known location, pottery gives off more than one color under the ultraviolet light.

The Whiteford Site fluoresed even wider ranges of color, from a bright pink purple to a dull dark purple. The Green Lake Site gave off a consistent purplish pink color, which differed from the bright pink of the Potocki Test Area 5-3 Site. However, the Myers Station 647 Site ranged exactly

the same as did the Durham Site, from a bright pink to a dark purple. Thus, based upon this information, the unidentified Niagara Frontier pottery could be from one site or from several sites. The conclusion of the second Lab and the indication of the test on the six known sites would have to demonstrate that the autofluorescent method is not a very accurate site indicator.

The final lab removed any doubt as to the lack of credibility that surrounded the autofluorescent method. In this lab, I attempted to inspect three intact pottery vessels, inorder to determine the color they fluoresed. If the vessels appeared to fluores the same color all over then this would be in favor of the ability of the ultraviolet lights to determine sites. If the vessels appeared to give off more than one color then this would be proof that the autofluorescent menthod was not in any perdictalbe way an indicator of sites. First, I examined the Witch's Walk Khoonan Vessel #2. I found two shades were given off, a medium purple pink and a dark purple. The second vessel was from the Victor, N.Y. vicinity and was smaller. This vessel also differed in its autofluoresent. Its neck was a bright pink while its base was a medium pink purple to a dark purple. The third and final vessel from the Witch's Walk Site, (Cat. 66.46/3604), was quite small and yet once again there was found more than one fluoresed color.

Thus, in concluding my experiment, I found that the

ultraviolet light did little more than seperate the pottery of unknown origins into three fluoresent groups. The significance of these groups are of little value. This is due to the fact that the autofluoresent method failed to distinguish one known site from another. It failed to show any conesion among the pottery of the same sites, and finally it failed to even demonstrate cohesion of the fluorescences among sherds of the same intact vessel. Therefore, I must completely reject the ability of the ultraviolet light to even partially demonstrate where any sherd or groups of pottery originated. Although my experiment has proven the inconsistencies of the autofluorsent method, the rest of my paper will explore the feasibility of the other methods which might someday be employed in attempting to locate the correct site of these unsited pottery.

The first method I will call the simple sight and knowledge method. This method is the one I originally thought I was going to use. It was in preparation for this method that I spent much time reading; MacNish, Ritchie, S.A.C. publications, M. White, and R.O.M. bulitins. Then upon my first viewing the Niagara Frontier Pottery, I found that I had wasted much time, for it was going to be an impossible task to use the naked eye in detecting where this pottery originated. They were all too simular in style, Design, and composition. The second method I

also had intend to use, was the chemical/ultraviolet light method. The Chemistry Department advised me not to use this method for they were sure that irreparable damage would be done to the pottery. I had to agree with them for when I had found the commercial ultraviolet-fluorescing pigment that Eyman used, I saw that it would destroy the pottery. Several commercial artist also advised me that the solution would definitely leave an indulable orange color on the pottery. Thus, knowing the value of even pottery from unknown sites, I chose not to employ this destructive method.

Thermolumunescence is another method which might be used in conjunction with pottery. Thermoremanent magnetic dating provides us potentially with a direct method of dating pottery which have not been moved since its last heating. The principles behind Thermolumenescence are that the materials from which pottery is made, contain stored energy. This stored energy is realeased when heated and thus resulting in the emitting of visible light. The older the pottery the more energy it has stored up and trapped, thus upon firing the greater will be its thermoluminescence.. The reason I could not make use of this technique was because knowledge of the date of the pottery would not tell me what site it came from. For example many sherds can come from the same site yet have been made at different times.

Also many sherds may have the same date yet this does not mean they came from the same site.

The application of X-rays to pottery may be an effective experiment. Our knowledge and use of x-rays are really quite limited and Anthroplogist rarely take advantage of this device. The chief reason students like myself and anthropologist do not make much use of the x-ray equipment is due to the expense. Yet many medical schools and industries have the necessary equipment, and with a little cooperation alot might be learned. But I found how hard it is for academics to cooperate and thus I suspect this method to be quite impracticle under the present educational system. F.Matson has done quite a bit of work with the nondestructive technique of x-ray fluorescent spectrometry. In this technique the surface area for examination can be smaller than 10mm, thus even small fragments can be tested. Another method is the x-ray diffraction analysis technique which is somewhat destructive and requires powdered analysis. This method is a quick and accurate way of determining the major components of pottery. The principles behind this method are when x-rays are sent through the powdered sample, a characteristic powder diffraction pattern is obtained and recorded. From this pattern the composition is identified. The advantage of the x-ray powder method is that it requires a very small amount of destruction, thus making it possible to run other

test on the sherd. However , this method is not really effective in locating the origins of mislocated pottery. For the unidentified Niagara Frontier pottery is so close in geography of the potential sites that knowledge of its composition is of little value. Also the origins of the composition of pottery is not always in direct proportion to the geographical area of the site it was used in.

Another new method inwhich someday pottery might be studied is through the use of the scanning electron microscope. The stereoscan can use a fine probe of electrons to directly examine the microtspography of pottery. Thus it permits the examination of rough and thick surfaces which otherwise were impossible to magnify through the conventional transmission. This method used by E.V.Sayre will become increasingly useful. He studied sherds groups whose place of origin were questioned and successfuly applied nuclear analytical techniques, to them. The principle behind his method is that the artificially induced neutron activity of materials that have been exposed in an atomic pile under the same condition will decrease at a rate derermined by the relative amounts of the activated chemical elements present in the pottery. Thus the means of characterizing the chemical composition of the pottery is done through measurement of its decay rate. Also I might add that this nuclear bombardment is nondestructive. Thus the neutron activation method can provide another

valuable aid in differentiating between local and foreign ceramic types found in archaeological sites. However, despite the fact that such a method is beyond my ablity to comphrened thoroughly, I am equally as sure that the necessary equipment is beyond the hands of most Arachaeologist. Although this method is promising it is I am sure economically unfeasible. Thus, I have briefly examined several new methods inwhich one might use to identify the 459 unsited sherds of pottery, and yet for one rationial reason or another they all tend to indicate that the potery will remain unidentified for many years to come.

Thus, in conclusion I must question whether if the origins of the Niagara Frontier Pottery will ever be located. Due to expense of the new methods I doubt that they are within the reach of any knowledgeable Archaeologist. Due to the complexity of their principles I am quite sure they are beyond the intellectual skills of a person, like myself, who is taking his second anthropology course. I sincerely doubt that most anthropology graduates would be able to cross their field into the realm of physics inorder to perhaps successfuly find the site of these sherds. It is in light of this, that I see a major failure in our educational system. Perhaps the Anthropology Department of the future will find it expedient to select their students from extensively scientificly trained backgrounds.

Another factor which is brought to light here is the dire need for greater and more efficent departmental cooperation in materials and in sharing of academic problems.

If I were asked, whether I would consider my project a failure or a success? I would sadly answer, both. My project is not a success due to the fact that the pottery remains without a site, however, as I have pointed out, it probably will reamin that way for years to come. Yet I must consider the project a partial success for I did attempt to examine pottery with the autofluorescent method, and I soundly concluded that this technique is not reliable with pottery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brothwell, Don and Eric Higgs. Science and Archaeology. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970.

Eyman, Charles E. "Ultraviolet Fluorescence as a Means of Skeletal Identification." American Antiquity, XXXI (January, 1965), 109-11.

Heizier, R.F. "Neutron Activation Analysis of Some Cuicuelco and Teotehuacan Pottery: Archaeological Interpretations of Results." American Antiquity, XXXI (January, 1965), 348-49.

Pottery Type Description. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Broyles editor.

"The Use of Short Wave Ultraviolet Rays for The Segreegation of Commingled Skeletal Remains." Natick: U.S. Army, 1958.

White, Marian E. Iroquois Culture History in the Niagara Frontier Area of New York State. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, 1961.

1992 Field School Niagara Frontier Site Survey

Date 7/6/92

Site Identifier(s) - Meyer and Meyer (UB 291)
USGS 7.5' Quad Name - Lancaster
County - Erie
City\TownVillage\Hamlet - Cheektowaga
Present Owner - Mr. Meyer
Address - 6375 Genesee Rd. Lancaster, N.Y.

Site Description (check all appropriate categories)

___ stray find	___ surface evidence	___ stratified
___ camp	_X_ buried evidence	___ single component
___ village	___ plowzone evidence	_X_ multi-component
___ burial	___ below plowzone	___ workshop
___ mound	_X_ feature evidence	_X_ other Unknown Prehistoric
___ quarry	___ intact evidence	

Location

___ upland	___ pasture	___ never cultivated
___ floodplain	___ weeds/brush	___ previously cultivated
_X_ woodland	___ under erosion	___ under cultivation
___ grassland	_X_ urban	___ rural

Remarks: Several boxes of artifacts from this site are located in the Houghton Cabinet in the Marian White Museum. The Houghton Chapter artifact inventory sheets have been added to the (UB 291) file as of July 1992.

Site Condition: This site is located on one of the last undisturbed pieces of land near the airport and is covered by a dense underbrush.

UB 291

NAME OF SITE "M&M" (Meyer & Meyer)
War of 1812

TYPE OF SITE Campsite/Barracks CULTURE _____

CHAPTER SITE NO. 3

FIRST REPORTED BY Francis S. Peters DATE Spring 1960

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY BY F. M. Houghton Chapter DATES Summer 1961

LOCATION

COUNTY Erie TOWNSHIP Amherst LOT NO. 9, T11, R7

PROPERTY OF Meyer & Meyer Corp., 6375 Genesee Rd., Lancaster, N. Y. DATE Sept. 1960

QUADRANGLE and SECTOR Dep.-1 NEW YORK STATE SITE NUMBER _____

REMARKS

This site was used as Houghton Chapter 1961 Summer dig. In general, both Indian (early and late) as well as whites have used this site. It is on the East bank of Ellicott (Eleven Mile) Creek South of the village of Williamsville. A historical state marker referring to the general area of the M&M site reads: "U. S. Barracks of 1812. Along Garrison Road to Creek and extending south-east were barracks of General Smyth's Army during the winter of 1812. These buildings later were used as hospitals."

Other mentions include:

"History of Buffalo and Erie County" by H. Perry Smith Vol. 1 Pub. 1884 by D. Mason and Co. Publishers, Syracuse, N. Y.

"During the War of 1812" — "Troops were frequently stationed in Williamsville. Early in the spring of 1814, that place was the rendezvous for the whole Army gathering on the Niagara Frontier, probably five or six thousand men, and during the months of April and May the headquarters of General Brown and Scott were at that point. In the latter part of May, the Army was moved to Buffalo. These troops and perhaps some earlier ones cut down trees and built a row of log barracks a little north of the main street and parallel to it. A mile or more up Eleven Mile (Ellicott) Creek were other barracks used as hospitals. Many soldiers died there and were buried nearby, their place of sepulture being marked only by a row of maples. Many others died at the first mentioned barracks and were buried a little north of there. Several years since parties who were making excavations on land belonging to Dr. Snell, found large numbers of human bones, and others were dug out of the sand near the Creek."

Artifacts excavated include early quartz tempered pottery sherds and some of a more refined nature. White occupation is evidenced by china fragments and hand cut nails. A trade pipe of basket weave pattern was also found. There is evidence of fire pits and some post holes. No pattern was established and further work is necessary. Surface finds include a worked flint scraper and numerous flint chips.

Village Site on Ellicott Creek
at Youngs Rd. Amherst, N. Y.

Meyer & Meyer Property (about 54 acres)

Possibility of War of 1812 encampment superimposed.

Ref. "The Town of Amherst Erie County New York"
Edited by Sue Miller Young, Historian of Town of Amherst and Village of Williamsville, published by the Town Board of Amherst, Sept., 1955.

"During the War of 1812, troops were stationed on the bank of Ellicott Creek (Eleven Mile Creek) near Lehn Springs Drive, where a row of log houses served as barracks in the cemetery on Aero Drive near Garrison Rd."

Ref. "Souvenier Program Commemorating the Williamsville, Erie County, New York Sesquesential 1800 - 1950."

History of Williamsville written by Robert W. Bergham.

"During the winter of 1812, Gen. Alexander Smyth was repulsed when trying to invade Canada. He retired with his Army to winter quarters which he built along the creek in Williams Mills (Williamsville) for his troops - Later in 1813, the barracks were improved as a hospital. Six patients were alloted to each cabin and Dr. Mann was the surgeon in charge. In the Spring of 1814, the whole Army, probably 5,000 - 6,000, were in quarters here." also In 1814 eleven hundred sick and wounded, including some British prisoners, were transferred from Lewiston to a rough hospital on Ellicott Creek. All along the creek were rows of soldiers huts. This entire area was a hospital base;

Ref. Historical Society sign on the corner of Main & Garrison Rd:

"U.S. Barracks of 1812. Along Garrison Rd. to the creek extending south-east were log barracks of Gen. Smyth's Army during the winter of 1812. These buildings were later used as hospitals."

Ref. "History of Buffalo & Erie County" by H. Perry Smith Vol. 1 Published in 1884 by D. Mason & Co. Publishers, Syracuse, N. Y.

"During the War of 1812" - Troops were frequently stationed in Williamsville. Early in the Spring of 1814 that place was the rendezvous for the whole army gathering on the Niagara Frontier, probably five or six thousand men, and during the months of April and May the headquarters of Gen'l's Brown and Scott were at that point. In the later part of May the army was moved to Buffalo, these troops and perhaps some earlier ones cut down trees and built a row of log barracks a little north of the main street and parallel to it. A mile or more up Eleven Mile (Ellicott) Creek were other barracks used as hospitals. Many soldiers died there and were buried near by, their place of sepulchre being marked only by a row of maples. Many others died at the first mentioned barracks and were buried a little north of there. Several years since, parties who were making excavations on land belonging to Dr. Snell, found large numbers of human bones, and others were dug out of the sand near the creek."

Appendix E. Initial Phase 2 Investigation

PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.
Experts in Cultural Resource Management

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Corporate Headquarters
P.O. Box 20884
Tuscaloosa, AL 35402
Tel: (205) 248-8767
Fax: (205) 248-8739

PHASE 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

ALONG YOUNGS ROAD

TOWN OF AMHERST, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) #15PR04703

Prepared for:

THE KROG CORPORATION
4 Centre Drive
Orchard Park, New York 14127

Prepared by:

PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.
2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York 14227-1735
(716) 821-1650

February 2017

PHASE 2 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION

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4 Centre Drive
Orchard Park, New York 14127

Prepared by:

Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, Principal Investigator/Senior Archaeologist
Mark A. Steinback, M.A., Senior Historian
Michael A. Cinquino, Ph.D., RPA, Project Director

PANAMERICAN CONSULTANTS, INC.
Buffalo Branch Office
2390 Clinton Street
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February 2017

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 15PR04703

Involved State and Federal Agencies: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Phase of Survey: Phase 2 Cultural Resources Investigation

Location Information:
Location: Youngs Road and Aero Drive
Minor Civil Division: Town of Amherst
County: Erie County

Survey Area (Metric & English): Six loci totaling 7.6 acres (3.07 ha) within a 37-acre (14.8-hectare) area of potential effect

USGS Quadrangle Map: Lancaster, NY 1982 (7.5 x 15 minute quadrangle)

Archaeological Survey Overview
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 128 shovel tests 7.5-m (26-ft) interval

Results of Archaeological Survey
Number & name of sites investigated:
Two (2):
Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025)
G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)

Number and name of sites recommended for Phase 3 Mitigation: 0

Report Author(s): R. Hanley, M. Steinback, M. Cinquino

Date of Report: February 2017

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PHOTOGRAPH **PAGE**

1.0 Introduction

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican/PCI) was contracted by The Krog Corporation, Orchard Park, New York, to conduct Phase 2 cultural resources investigations of the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) and the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) within a 37-acre (14.8-hectare) area northwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Aero Drive, north of Ellicott Creek in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York (Figure 1.1). The G. Wilkens Historic Site comprises the structural ruins and artifact deposits of the former G. Wilkens farmstead in the central and southern portion of the project area, and Youngs Road Precontact was identified as a broad scatter of 141 lithic artifacts dispersed across the western and southern portion of the APE.

The recommendation of the Phase 1B investigation (Hanley et al. 2015) was that a limited Phase 2 investigation was warranted to conclusively establish the cultural significance of these sites. The goal of the Phase 2 investigation was to determine if the sites within the area of potential effect (APE) have integrity and meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The field investigation methodology included additional shovel testing to provide more insight into the nature of the deposition and period of deposits. Additional background research (e.g., census records, map referencing) was also conducted to identify former property owners and provide more detail on site activities.

The investigation was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, the New York State Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the State Environmental Quality Review Act, and all relevant federal and state legislation. The investigation also was conducted according to New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) Standards for Archaeological Investigations (1994) and New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) guidelines.

The field investigation was conducted in October 2016. Senior Archaeologist Mr. Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator; Senior Historian Mr. Mark A. Steinback, M.A., served as project historian; and Mr. Martin Boratin, B.A., was the field director, assisted by several field technicians. Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, RPA, served as Panamerican project director.

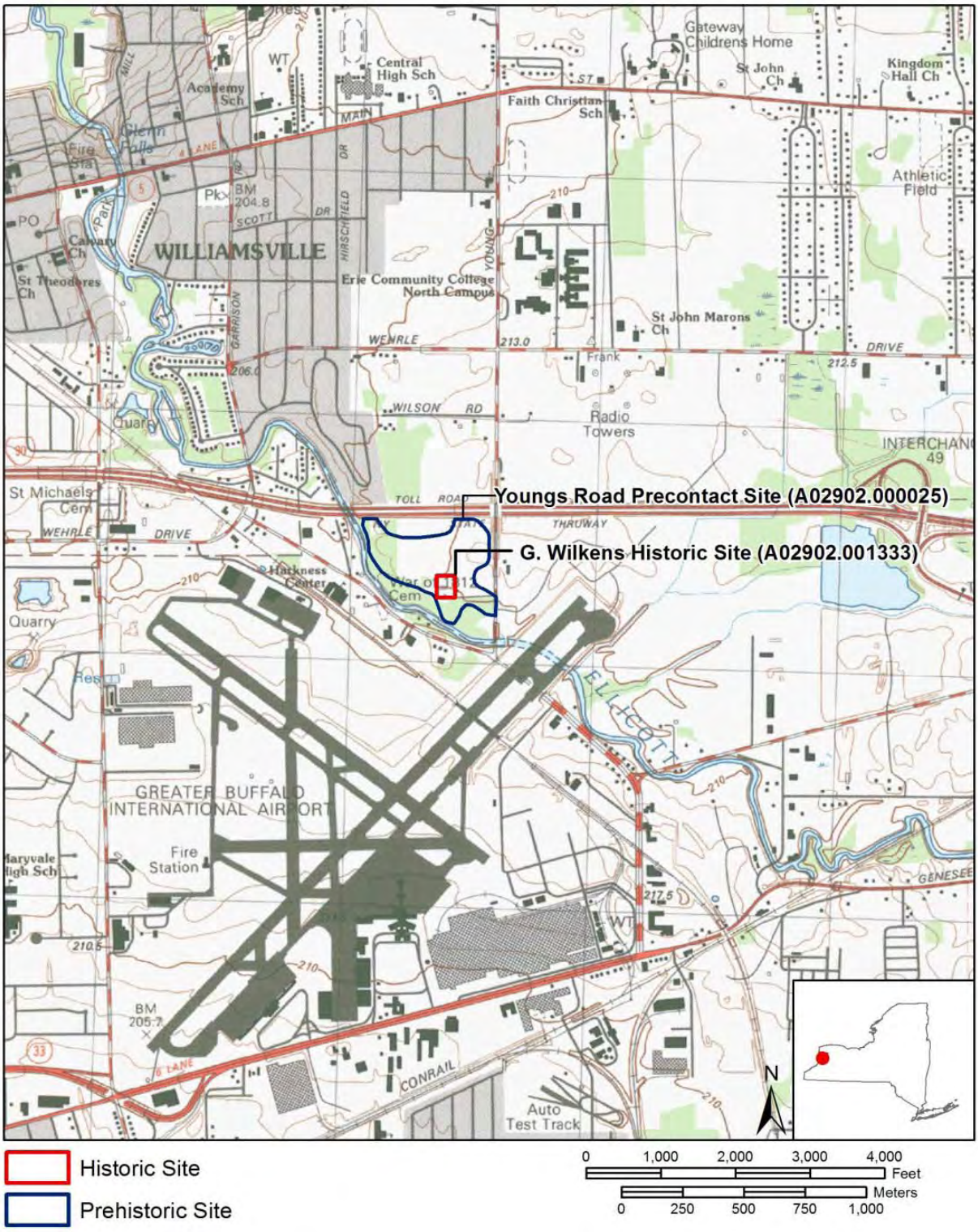

Figure 1.1 Approximate locations of the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) and the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.00133) in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York *(U.S. Geological Survey 1965, 1982).*

2.0 Background

2.1 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Phase 1A Investigation. In 2014, Panamerican conducted a Phase 1A cultural resources investigation for a 48-acre area northwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Aero Drive and northeast of Ellicott Creek that contained the project area (Schieppati and Steinback 2014). The Phase 1A investigation included documentary and historical map research, a site file and literature search, the examination of properties listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places, preparation of prehistoric and historic contexts of the area, assessment of cultural resources sensitivity and past disturbances at the site, a walkover reconnaissance, and photographic documentation of field conditions.

Summary of Historical Maps. All of the historical maps from 1855 to 1936/1938 documented that G. Wilkins or Wilkens owned 50 acres along the north side of Ellicott Creek and west of Youngs Road (Figures 2.1 through 2.6; Table 1). However, subsequent research revealed that the family's name was actually spelled "Willkens" based on headstones of corresponding family members at Transit Rural Cemetery, Bowmansville, New York. All of the maps also showed the Willkens farmstead as the only structure within the property, although its location may have moved within the parcel. The 1866 map of the Town of Cheektowaga (see Figure 2.2) rendered a structure without attribution in the northwestern corner of the project area that did not appear on any of the other maps, as well as a structure identified as "L.H." within the southwestern portion of the project that was shown at the location of the Willkens house on the 1866 map of the Town of Amherst. The 1927 and 1951 aerial photographs (Figures 2.7 and 2.8) showed a farm complex in the south-central portion of the project area in the location of the Willkens farm as illustrated on the 1909 and 1915 historical maps (see Figures 2.5 and 2.6). The soil survey aerial photograph published in 1986 (although taken in 1978) also showed a farmstead in the center of the parcel in the same locations as the 1927 and 1951 aerials (Owens et al. 1986:Sheet 31). No other structures were shown within the parcel on the historical maps and aerial photographs.

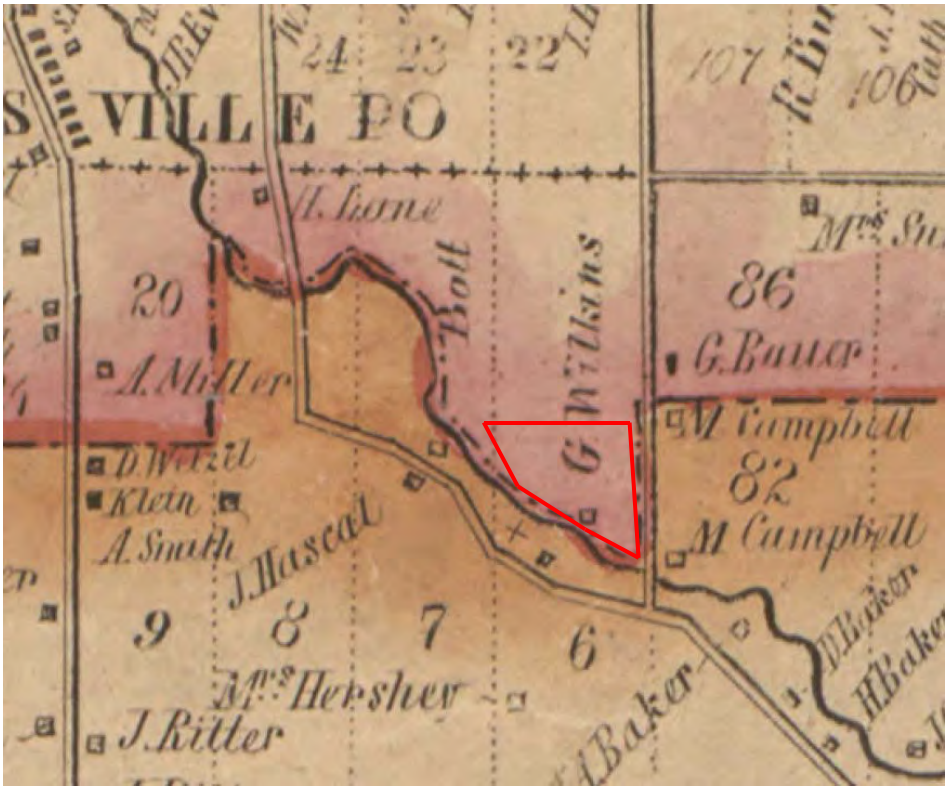

Figure 2.1. Approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in the Town of Amherst in 1855 *(Geil 1855).*

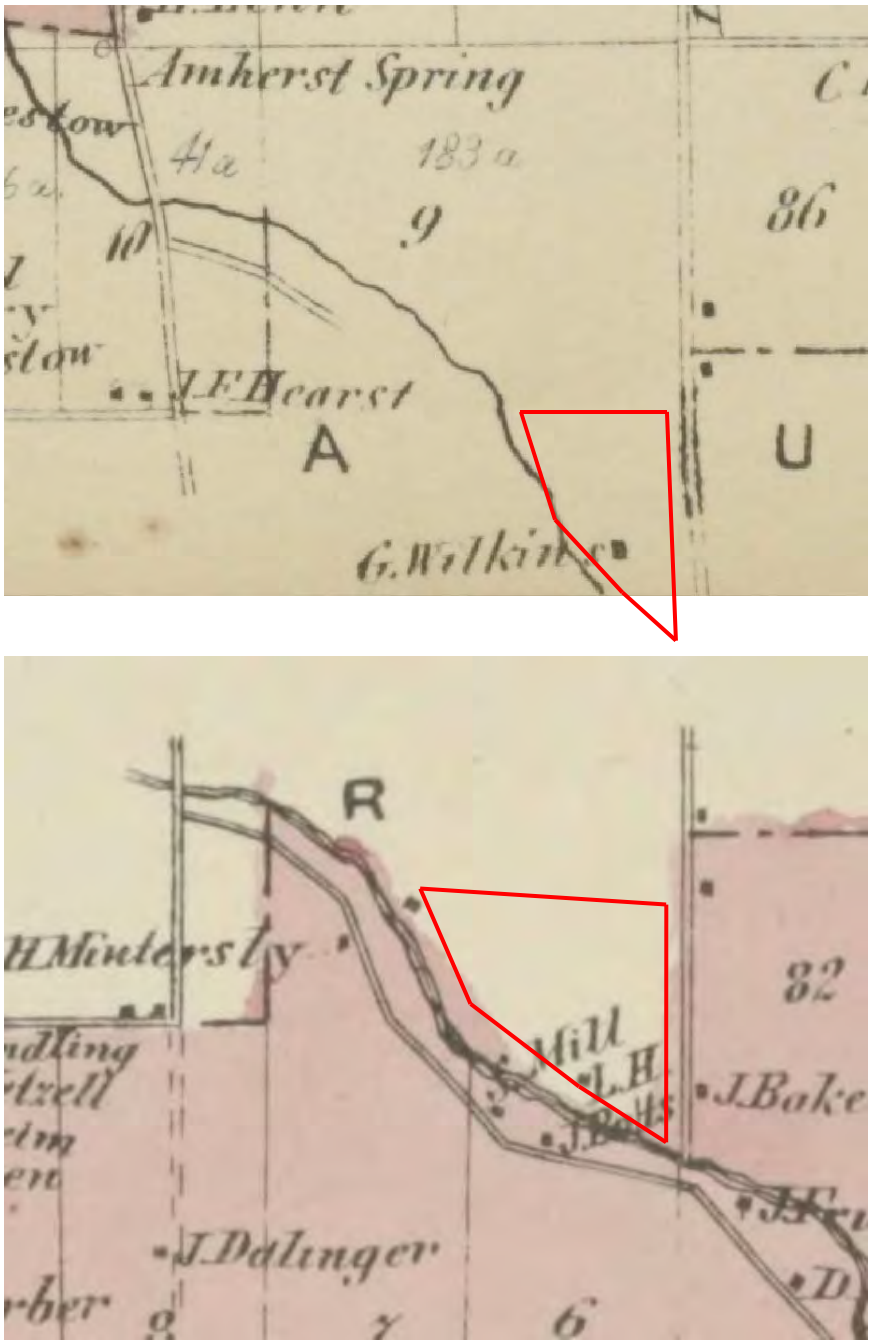

Figure 2.2. Approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in 1866 on the maps of the Town of Amherst (upper) and the Town of Cheektowaga (lower) *(Stone and Stewart 1866).*

Figure 2.3. Approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in the Town of Amherst in 1880 *(Beers 1880).*

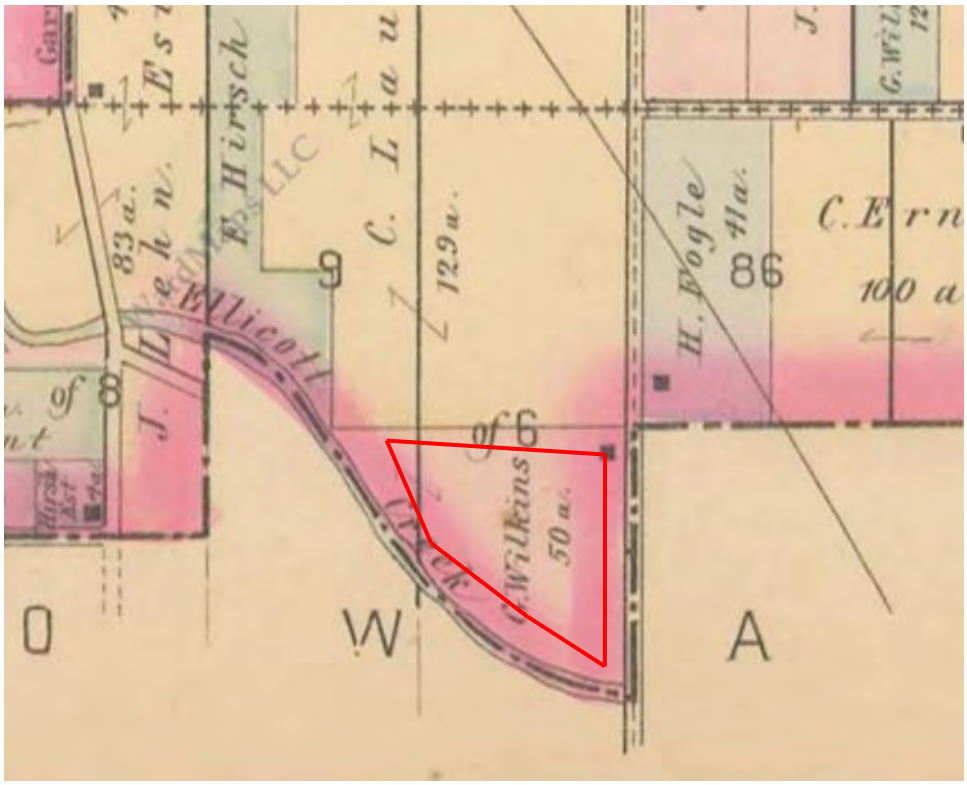

Figure 2.4. Approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in the Town of Amherst in 1893 *(Hopkins 1893).*

Figure 2.5. The approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in 1909 *(Century Map Company 1909).*

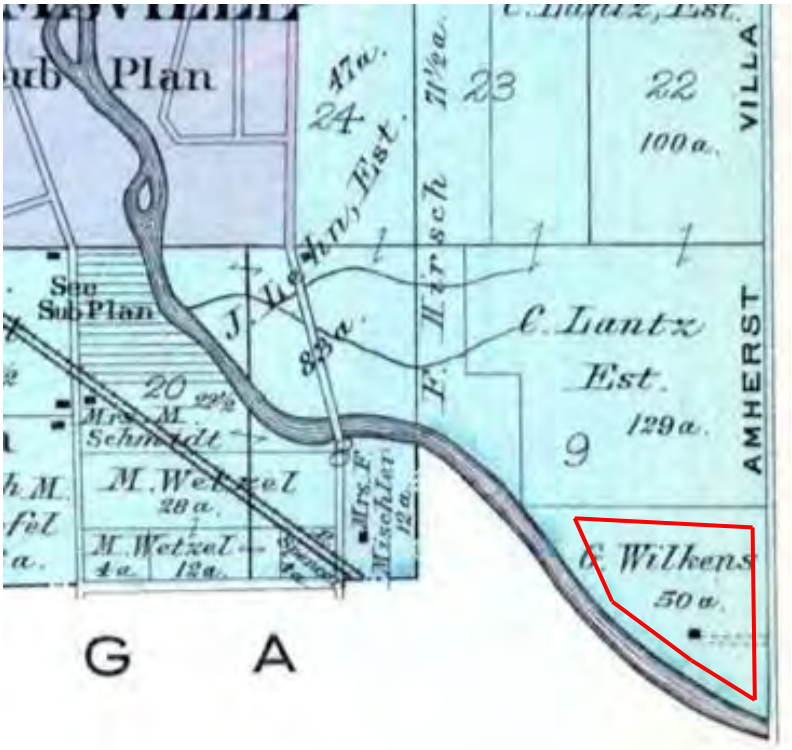

Figure 2.6. The approximate location of the project area (red polygon) in 1915 *(Century Atlas Company 1915).*

Table 1. Summary of Historical Maps.

Date	Occupant	Map
1855	G Wilkins	Geil
1866	G. Wilkins (Amherst) L.H. (Cheektowaga)	Stone and Stewart
1880	G. Wilkins (50 a)	Beers
1893	G. Wilkins (50 a)	G.M. Hopkins
1909	G. Wilkens (50 a)	Century Map Co.
1915	G. Wilkens (50 a)	Century Atlas Company
1936/1938	Geo. Wilkins Est. (50 a)	Niagara Frontier Planning Board

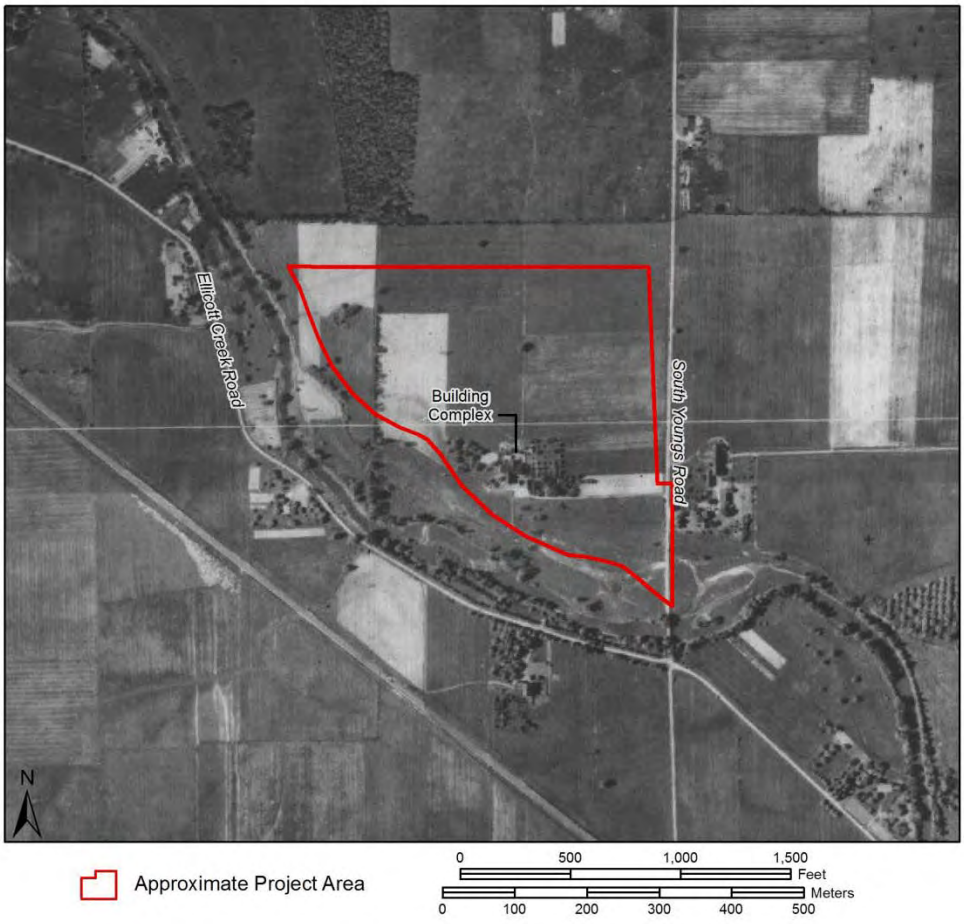

Figure 2.7. Approximate location of the project area in 1927 *(Erie County Department of Public Works 1927).*

Figure 2.8. Approximate location of the project area in 1951 *(Erie County Department of Public Works 1951).*

Prehistoric Summary. The Phase 1A investigation also included a review of the archaeological site and historic structure files of the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The initial review did not identify any sites within the APE. The nearest precontact site to the project area was OPRHP #02955.000169, an unidentified lithic scatter comprising 11 chert flakes and three blocky chert fragments in proximity to Ellicott Creek near the Interstate-90 (I-90) overpass (Dean & Barbour 1998; see Table 2). In addition, two Parker sites were documented more than 1,700 ft (518 m) from the project area.

A walkover reconnaissance was conducted for the project area. The general area along Ellicott Creek, which is associated with numerous prehistoric sites, and the study area have seen minimal prior disturbance except for those areas immediately adjacent to nearby roadways. Therefore, the study area was determined to have a high sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric/precontact archaeological sites. The setting within the project area included open grassy fields with scattered trees across the northeastern portion and wooded terrain along the south and western sides along Ellicott Creek. The project area was generally undisturbed except for areas immediately adjacent to I-90 and Youngs Road. Rubble debris, a concrete pad or pavement, and a dirt driveway associated with the former G. Wilkens farmstead were apparent at or in proximity to the map-documented locations.

A Phase 1B investigation of the APE was recommended as a result of the sensitivity of the project area for both prehistoric and historic cultural resources. Proximity to the War of 1812 cemetery (95NR00891) along the bank of Ellicott Creek (see Figure 1) is a contributing factor in the project area's historic period sensitivity.

Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation. In 2015, Panamerican conducted a Phase 1B archaeological field investigation for a 37-acre area northwest of the intersection of Youngs Road and Aero Drive and northeast of Ellicott Creek (Hanley et al. 2015). The project area had been reduced in size prior to the initiation of the Phase 1B study. The purpose of the Phase 1B investigation was to verify site locations provided by informants, confirm site locations suggested by the literature search, and discover previously unknown or otherwise undocumented cultural resources. The areas subjected to a field survey were selected based on the data gathered during the Phase 1A investigation and all probable locations of project construction, staging areas, or any other areas of potential impacts (NYAC 1994:2-3). The Phase 1B investigation involved fieldwork primarily consisting of subsurface shovel testing and reconnaissance.

The Phase 1B investigation also included a review of the archaeological site and historic structures files of the OPRHP through the online Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS), which had recently been activated. This review identified one archaeological site immediately adjacent to the project area and eleven other archaeological sites within one mile of it. Ten of the sites are either precontact or have a precontact component; the other two sites are historic Euro-American, one is National Register Listed and one is National Register eligible. The nearest of these sites was OPRHP #02902.000025 (Meyer & Meyer site; UB 291), identified as a Woodland site, immediately adjacent to the southwestern portion of the project area (Table 2; the entire list of sites within one mile of the project area can be found in Hanley et al. 2015).

Table 2. Archaeological Sites within 500 ft of the Project Area.

OPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance to APE ft (m)	Time Period	Site Type
02902.000025	Meyer & Meyer Site (UB 291)	15 (5)	Woodland	No information
02955.000169	No name	66 (20)	Unidentified precontact	Lithic scatter
02906.000008	War of 1812 Graveyard; NRL-95NR00891	262 (80)	War of 1812	Graveyard

The Phase 1B field investigation included a walkover surface reconnaissance of the project area, photographic documentation of site conditions, and subsurface shovel testing of areas where soil disturbance was not readily apparent. Within the south portion of the project area, rubble debris, partially intact poured-concrete foundations, and a dirt driveway associated with the former G. Wilkens farmstead were identified and documented. A total of 819 tests were dug on a 15-m (50-ft) interval test grid within potentially undisturbed soils. In addition, seven meter-deep tests were attempted within indicated alluvial soils in the northwest corner of the project area.

Results of the Phase 1B Investigation—G.Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333). Remnants of the former G. Wilkens farmstead were identified within the south portion of the project area covering approximately 0.5 acre (0.2 ha). The remnants—consisting of concrete debris piles, concrete pads, and potential sections of stone and concrete foundations—were found level with the surface. The former structures (possibly three or more based upon observed linear components) have been effectively removed or filled. A partially intact foundation corner constructed of poured concrete and cinderblock, infilled with broken concrete, was the only subsurface evidence of a former structure within the project area.

Excluding cut-nail fragments, window glass shards, and undecorated whiteware found in minimal frequency within the central and south portions of the project area, no other nineteenth-century artifacts or clustered deposits potentially associated with the former farmstead were identified. Besides the foundation remains,

other features found likely associated with the former farmstead included remnants of an old apple orchard, piles of collected field stones, a pile of cinders, a small scrap-iron pile, and a surface scatter of broken beverage and household bottles, including cosmetic jars and canning jars, circa 1960.

Results of the Phase 1B Investigation—Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025). A total of 69 (11 percent) of the 631 shovel tests dug within the APE and 16 of the shovel tests dug west and south of the APE were positive with precontact lithic artifacts. The positive tests are distributed along the southern, western, and central portions of the project area, with only the north-central part of the project area generally devoid of precontact finds. No close-interval shovel testing was done as a result of the wide distribution of positive shovel tests. The positive tests are scattered across an area connecting and including two previously reported precontact sites: Late Woodland site A02902.000025 (Meyer & Meyer Site [UB 291]) and Unknown Prehistoric site A02955.000169. No information was listed in CRIS for the first site and the second is a lithic scatter of 11 flakes and three blocky chert fragments.

A total of 141 total lithic artifacts were found during this investigation. A total of 105 of them were found within the APE and 36 were identified closer to Ellicott Creek, outside the 37-acre APE. All of the artifacts are made of locally available Onondaga chert. The Centerpointe Park Prehistoric Chert Quarry (OPRHP #02902.000039) is less than 1.5 miles north of the site and Onondaga chert is also present in the soils of the project area. No culturally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points) were found that could indicate a time period or periods of occupation. No fire-cracked rocks were found. Only three artifacts with evidence of heat exposure were identified and they were at widely dispersed locations. Artifact types found during the Phase 1B investigation include six tools, including one biface, four scrapers, and one utilized flake. All six tools were expediently produced and have little or no use-wear. Debitage found during the investigation includes seven primary reduction flakes; 11 secondary reduction flakes; 31 tertiary reduction flakes; 82 flake fragments; one heat spalled flake; six pieces of shatter; and three core fragments.

The Phase 1B investigation results indicated that the two sites may be eligible for listing in the National Register, and sufficient materials were found (per NYSHPO guidelines) to recommend limited Phase 2 investigations to determine if either site meets eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register. For the G. Wilkens Historic Site, limited close-interval (e.g., 7.5-meter) shovel testing in the yards between the foundations was recommended to search for significant artifact deposits. One-by-one-meter excavation units could be used to closely inspect buried artifact concentrations if found. For the Youngs Road Precontact Site, close-interval (7.5-meter) shovel testing at higher probability locations (e.g., Phase 1B shovel test pits [STPs] with multiple artifacts) is recommended. In the event a feature (e.g., hearth or artifact concentration) is found, one-by-one-meter excavation units could be used for closer inspection if needed.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Phase 2 investigation included additional background research to identify property owners and provide more detail on site activities. General and specific archival and documentary records, including historical maps, were consulted in order to enhance the discussion of the cultural sensitivity of the project area and to aid in the analysis and understanding of cultural material encountered within it. Specific documentary records examined include local histories, local historic period maps and atlases, previous cultural resources reports, property records, and census data. These research efforts were utilized to help explain the cultural/historical development of the area under investigation. The interplay between documentary records and archaeological data contributes significantly to the identification and clarification of site boundaries, augments relevant historic contexts to understand the study area, and allows for an assessment of the placement of the sites found in the project area within local and regional chronologies, and subsistence and settlement systems. Census records were accessed through the Ancestry.com website (Ancestry.com 2002, 2004, 2006, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c, 2009d, 2009e, 2009f, 2010, 2012; Ancestry.com and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints 2005; New York State Archives 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2013, and 2014). The historical maps are presented consecutively in the beginning of this section (see Section 2.1).

Town of Amherst. The first land sales in Amherst were made in the autumn of 1803 to Samuel Kelsey, Henry Lake, Benjamin Gardner, and William Lewis, among others. The earliest settlers arrived the following year and included Timothy and Orlando Hopkins, John Hershey, Samuel McConnell, Alexander Logan, Caleb Rogers, Stephen Colvin, John King, and Joel Chamberlain. “No purchases were made in the ‘lowlands’ (the north part of the town) until Adam Vollmer bought two lots in 1810" (Beers 1880:20; White 1898:I:14-15; Smith 1884:I:511, 513).

Population growth in Western New York was impeded by the War of 1812 as the area was one of the primary theaters of that conflict. In December 1813, British forces captured and occupied Fort Niagara and burned Lewiston, the Tuscarora village near the Niagara River, Manchester (present-day Niagara Falls), Black Rock, and Buffalo. In present-day Williamsville, an area in the vicinity of Main Street, Garrison Road, and Ellicott Creek (formerly, Elevenmile Creek) served as a barracks for American soldiers during this conflict (Glover 1972:2); it was later converted into a hospital area. A cemetery associated with this hospital is across the street from the project area. Settlement in the area resumed with the diminishment of hostilities (Smith 1884:I:63-74; Goldman 1983:21-24).

The Town of Amherst was created from the Town of Clarence in April 1818 and is named for Sir Jeffery Amherst, Commander of British forces in America in 1759 and 1760 (during the French and Indian War), and an early advocate of biological warfare (e.g., small-pox infected blankets) against the Indians (White 1898:I:493-494; Fenn 2000:1573-1579). Erie County was created in 1821 when all the land south of Tonawanda Creek was taken from Niagara County.

The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 attracted additional settlers to the region, including a large number of German-speaking Alsatians, who populated the largely agricultural and unoccupied areas along Ellicott Creek between what is now Sweet Home Road and Niagara Falls Boulevard in the early 1830s (Young 1965:260). Progress was slow since areas in the vicinity of Ellicott Creek flooded regularly. The German settlers had to drain the soil before it could be cultivated (Smith 1884:I:400). The center of settlement in the Town of Amherst was William’s Mill (present-day Williamsville) on Ellicott Creek. Homesteaders concentrated on growing grain, notably wheat, and grazing cattle. The town’s numerous creeks supported a variety of rural industries, including grist mills, a carding mill, saw mills and a furnace for processing iron required by area blacksmiths. Jonas Williams erected a tannery as early as 1812 (Glover 1972:2-3; League of Women Voters 1985:6). By 1850, the population of the town was 4,153 (Beers 1880:18).

First completed to Buffalo in the 1830s, railroads played an important part in the development of Western New York as an economic power during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As part of the effort “to connect the Hudson River and Lake Erie with a ‘ribbon of rails’ the Batavia branch of the New York Central Railroad passed less than a mile north of the current project area (Eberle and Grande 1987:52; Stone and Stewart 1866; Beers 1880). This line was abandoned in the late twentieth century and the tracks have been pulled up. The New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railroad ran passenger service along this route, stopping at Transit Station and Getzville beginning in 1884 (White 1898:I:539). By 1896, a branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad ran diagonally through the town, approximately less than 1½ miles southeast of the project area (Young 1965:264).

During the nineteenth century, industry in the Town of Amherst centered on processing grain. Large and active flour mills ground wheat grown in the town as well as grain brought to Williamsville from the docks of Buffalo. By the 1890s, however, “electric power from Niagara Falls became available in unlimited quantities. [As a result,] except for the Chalmers gelatin factory [in Williamsville], founded in 1872, industry disappeared and Amherst turned toward developing itself as a residential area” (Glover 1972:6-7; see also Young 1965:116-117). Improvements in the transportation networks during the 1890s into the twentieth century, as well as the prosperity of the cities of Buffalo and Tonawanda, facilitated the trend toward creating residential communities. In 1892, an electric trolley system connected Williamsville to Buffalo and operated until 1930, when it was replaced by gasoline buses and cars (Glover 1972:6; Young 1965:263).

While the project area maintained its rural, agricultural orientation throughout the nineteenth century into the twentieth century (see historical maps in Section 2.1, above), the Town of Amherst underwent a period of infrastructure improvements, including the widening and paving of streets and roadways, and the erection of bridges. The first telephone was installed in 1879 (although dial service was not instituted until 1949) and the first water system was created in 1895. After the turn of the century, other public services began to improve living conditions in the town: Niagara Falls was used as a source for the town's electricity as electric lights were erected along Main Street in 1901; a natural gas franchise was granted in 1902; the first water meters were installed in 1919 (League of Women Voters 1985:7; Young 1965:264-265). In the twentieth century, the trend of subdividing former farms or unproductive areas into residential developments began, but truly impressive development would wait until after World War II (Dunn 1972: 212; Eberle and Grande 1987:202; Century Map Co. 1909).

Like the other outer ring (from the City of Buffalo) residential suburban neighborhoods, this part of the town did not see rapid population growth until the 1930s. In 1926, the Buffalo Municipal Airport (later the Buffalo Niagara International Airport) began operation along the north side of Genesee Street, about 4,000 ft (1,220 m) southwest of the project area in the Town of Cheektowaga. In 1940, the Curtiss-Wright Corp. erected its aircraft manufacturing plant (later the Westinghouse Airport Center, demolished 1999-2000) next to the airport. These and other manufacturing developments reinforced the economic and population growth of Cheektowaga brought about by the development of the railroads (Holtz 1989:np). Subsequent airport expansion extended the northern runway to less than 1,000 ft (305 m) east of the project area (USGS 1982; see Figure 1.1).

During the 1950s, the New York State Thruway and the Youngmann Memorial Highway (Interstate Routes 90 and 290) were extended across Amherst and Cheektowaga, attracting businesses to the area. I-90 runs along the northern border of the project area (see Figure 1.1). By 1953, the town's population was 42,950. Since then, the rural parts of the town have become increasingly residential and commercial with the creation of numerous suburban developments and industrial parks. By the 1950s, Maple Road was extended through the western part of Amherst from North Forest Road to Niagara Falls Boulevard and the Audubon Recreation Center/golf course had been created southeast of what was then the location of Millersport Highway. By 1960, the town's population had risen to 62,526 (Young 1965:268; Dunn 1972:216).

In 1964, the State University of New York (SUNY) announced the intention of building a new campus for the University at Buffalo on 1,200 acres of land in the Town of Amherst, which provided the impetus for extensive expansion and commercial development in the central portion of the town. Since 1970, the trends toward suburbanization, development, and sprawl in the vicinity of the project area have been facilitated by the extension and improvement of transportation routes that link the area to the cities of Buffalo, Lockport, and beyond, as well as the expansion of the Buffalo Niagara International Airport and improvements of Genesee Street. Residential developments and associated suburban commercial areas (e.g., Walden Galleria, Transitown Shopping Center, Eastern Hills Mall) have become common, although numerous historic structures from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries remain along the older roads of the town (Bero Associates 1998). In 2010, the Town of Amherst had a population of 122,366 and the contiguous Town of Cheektowaga had a population of 88,226.

***The Willkens Farmstead along Youngs Road*.** During the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, the general project area was part of an area of farmland that extended south of the Village of Williamsville beyond Elevenmile (or Ellicott) Creek into the northern portion of the Town of Cheektowaga. During the second half of the twentieth century, this area witnessed increasing suburbanization and commercial and residential development.

During the War of 1812, the area to the northwest in proximity to Ellicott Creek and Garrison Road served as part of the winter encampment of American soldiers under the command of General Alexander Smyth. Log barracks erected by the troops were later used as hospitals, when, in 1813, the area was used as a convalescent area for sick and wounded soldiers. American soldiers and British prisoners who died at the hospital were buried in a nearby cemetery, which is presently located just west of the study area in the Town of Cheektowaga. The cemetery reportedly contains 205 interments.

As noted, the earliest available historical map (Geil 1855; see Figure 2.1) identified G. Wilkins as farming a small tract with his house located in the southern portion of the parcel. The 1850 federal census of the Town of Amherst (Table 3) enumerated Gotlip Wilkins (age 50), his wife, Margaret (54), and son, Gotlip (19) as living on a farm valued at $2,000. All three were born in Germany. An 1850 report of agricultural activity reported that the Wilkins farm comprised 50 acres, 25 of which were improved. The Wilkins frame farmhouse was valued at $600. The farm produced 50 bushels of wheat, 40 bushels of rye, 100 bushels of Indian corn, and 50 bushels of oats, and supported three horses, two milch cows, four pigs, and one other cattle. The livestock was valued at $180. The Wilkins (or Willkens, as the name was actually spelled) farm contained 50 acres for the entire range of historical maps, and the Willkens family lived on the property for more than 100 years. The 1866 map (see Figure 2.2) of the Town of Amherst placed G. Wilkins as the owner of the undelineated parcel along Elevenmile Creek and the Amherst-Cheektowaga town line, as does the 1865 New York State census (see Table 3).

However, the 1860 federal census records listed Gotleib Wilkins in Ward 12 of North Buffalo, and indicated he was a laborer, with the value of his property as $2,000. Gotleib, his wife, Catharine (52), and son, George (6) were identified as having been born in France. Later census records revealed that Gotleib had been born in Alsace, which was occupied by both Germany and France at various times during the nineteenth century. It may be that the enumerator did not pay close attention during the interview regarding some of this data, since subsequent census data revealed Catherine to have been born in Prussia and George to have been born in New York, specifically Erie County (see Table 3). No Willkens of any spelling appear in the 1860 federal census records for either the Town of Amherst or Cheektowaga.

In the 1860s, Gotleib Wilkins housed boarders who served as laborers on the farm. Further, as revealed in the 1860 census, he had remarried, and Catherine (or Anna Catherine) was his second wife; Margaret Wilkins likely died sometime during the early 1850s, since George was six years old in 1860. The small Willkens family remained intact through most of the 1870s. Gotleib was the owner of the parcel, without a mortgage, and the family lived in a frame house with the only recorded addition being George's wife, Lucinda, according to the 1875 New York State census. The early records also documented very creative spellings for Willkens: the 1870 census noted the name as "Willgense," for example (see Table 3).

The 1880 federal census marked a change that was masked by the notations on the historical maps. Gotleib Willkens had died between 1875 and 1880 (Anna C. was noted as a mother and widowed) and George Willkens had replaced him as the head of the family and owner of the farm (see Table 3; see Figure 2.3). Further, George and Lucinda had their first child, Charlotte (or Lotta). Subsequent historical maps (Hopkins 1893 [see Figure 2.4]; Century Map Company 1909 [see Figure 2.5]; Century Atlas Co. 1915 [see Figure 2.6]) all documented G. Wilkins as owning 50 acres along Elevenmile Creek at the Amherst-Cheektowaga town line. The census records also delineated a consistent, if slowly diminishing household, after the household reached its maximum extent in 1900.

The 1900 federal census revealed the Willkens family at its largest: George and Lucinda had four children —Charlotte (23), Maude (20), Suzette (15), and George II (or Irvin, 1). In addition, Anna Catherine, aged 87, still lived at the farmhouse at Amherst Villa (or Villa) Avenue (or Road). Subsequent censuses periodically revealed the death of one of the family members, and it appeared that none of George and Lucinda's children ever married or had children, with only Irvin (or George) moving out of the farmhouse. Charlotte became the head of the family upon the death of the elder George in 1928, and the family continued to farm the property into the 1950s, according to aerial photographs (see Figures 2.7 and 2.8) and census records (see Table 3).

All of the most recent residents of the Villa Road farm are buried in Transit Rural Cemetery, Bowmansville. Lucinda M. Willkens (1856-1923) died first, with George Willkens (1855-1928) following her a few years later. The youngest of their children, Irvin G. (1899-1947), who had moved out of the family farmhouse in the early 1920s, was the first of the children to die; followed by the oldest daughter, Charlotte A. (1877-1952). Suzette, the second youngest child (1885-1962), died ten years later. All of the headstones are neatly inscribed with the dates of birth and death, except for the headstone of the last of

the Willkens family, Maud Alice, which does not have a date of death. She passed away in June 1968, according to the Social Security Death Index.

It is not clear when the actual farming of the tract ceased. It likely ceased gradually as the women and their hired help, if any, planted fewer acres as they aged. The parcel likely remained vacant after the death of Maud Willkens in 1968, if not earlier.

Table 3. Summary of Census Information.

Census Date	Name	Age	Miscellaneous
1850 (Federal)	Gotlip Wilkins	50	Farmer; born in Germany; farmer; real estate worth $2,000
	Margaret Wilkins	54	Born in Germany
	Gotlip Wilkins	19	Born in Germany
1860 (Federal)	Gotleib Wilkins	62	Laborer; born in France; real estate worth $2,000
	Catharine Wilkins	52	Wife; “born in France”
	George Wilkins	6	“Born in France”
	Henry Baker	13	“Born in France”
1865 (New York)	Gotlieb Wilkins	65	France; twice married; owned farm, naturalized; frame house valued at $350
	Catharine Wilkins	53	Prussia; once married; parent of 3 children
	George Wilkins	10	Born in Erie County
	John Nebrloss	47	Prussia; laborer; naturalized
	Catherine	43	Prussia
1870 (Federal)	Gotliff Willgense	69	Farmer; value of real estate $3,920, personal $900, born in France, listed as citizen
	Catharine Willgense	50	Keeps house; born in New York
	George Willgense	15	Attends school, born in New York
1875 (New York)	Gotleib Wilkens	75	Owned farm; farmer, naturalized; frame house valued at $600
	Anna Catharine Wilkens	63	Wife ;keeping house
	George Wilkens	21	Child; farmer
	Lucinda Wilkens	19	Daughter (in-law)
1880 (Federal)	George Willkens	25	Farmer; married
	Lucinda Willkens	24	Wife; married; keeping house
	Lotta A. Willkens	3	Daughter; single
	Anna C. Willkens	67	Mother
1892 (New York)	George Wilkins	38	Farmer; born in New York
	Lucinda Wilkins	37	Born in New York
	Lotti Wilkins	14	Born in New York
	Maude Wilkins	12	Born in New York
	Susette Wilkins	7	Born in New York
	Anna C. Wilkins	79	Born in Germany
1900 (Federal)	George Wilkins	45	Head; born Jan 1855; married 24 years;
	Lucinda Wilkins	44	Wife; born March 1856; married 24 years; gave birth to 4 children, all living
	Charlotte A. Wilkins	23	Daughter; born April 1877; single
	Maude A. Wilkins	20	Daughter; born Oct 1879; single
	Suzette L. Wilkins	15	Daughter; born April 1885; single
	George I. Wilkins	1	Son; born July 1899; single
	Anna C. Wilkins	87	Mother; born August 1812; widowed; gave birth to 3 children, 2 living; born in Germany, arrived 1850; could not write English

Table 3 continued.

Census Date	Name	Age	Miscellaneous
1910 (Federal)	George Wilkins	55	Head; born in New York; owned farm w/o mortgage; self-employed farmer; married 35 years; residence at Amherst Villa Avenue
	Lucinda Wilkins	54	Wife; born in New York; married 35 years; gave birth to 4 children, all living
	Charlotte Wilkins	33	Daughter; single; born in New York
	Maud Wilkins	29	Daughter; single; born in New York
	Susanna Wilkins	25	Daughter; single; born in New York
	George I. Wilkins	10	Son; single; born in New York; can read and write
1915 (New York)	George Wilkins	60	Head; farmer; owned farm
	<no name> Wilkins	59	Wife; no occupation
	Charlotte A. Wilkins	38	Daughter; housework
	Maude A. Wilkins	34	Daughter; housework
	<no name> Wilkins	30	Daughter; housework
	Irvin G. Wilkins	15	Son; school
1920 (Federal)	George Wilkens	65	Head; born in New York; owned farm mortgage free; can read and write; residence at Villa Avenue
	Lucinda Wilkens	63	Wife; born in New York; can read and write
	Charlotte E. Wilkens	42	Daughter; single; born in New York; can read and write
	Maud A. Wilkens	38	Daughter; single; born in New York; can read and write
	Susette Wilkens	34	Daughter; single; born in New York; can read and write
	Irving G. Wilkens	20	Son; single; born in New York; can read and write
1925 (New York)	George Wilkins	70	Head; farmer; owner; residence at Amherst Villa Road
	Charlotte Wilkins	48	Daughter; housework
	Maude Wilkins	43	Daughter; housework
	Susie Wilkins	40	Daughter; housework
	Erving Wilkins	25	Son; teamster
1930 (Federal)	Charlotte A. Wilkens	52	Head; farmer; single; owned farm
	Maud E. Wilkens	49	Sister; single
	Suzett Wilkens	44	Sister; single
1940 (Federal)	Charlotte Wilkens	63	Head; completed 5th grade; farmer; single; owned farm, value = $10,000;
	Maude Wilkens	59	Sister; completed 7th grade; farmer; single
	Suzette Wilkens	53	Sister; completed 1st year of HS; farmer; single
			All lived in the same house in 1935

3.0 Phase 2 Field Methodology

3.1 OBJECTIVES

As stated in Section 1.0, the goal of this Phase 2 investigation is to determine if the two archaeological sites within the area of potential effect (APE) are historically significant and have the research potential to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional background research presented in Section 2 (e.g., census records, map referencing) was conducted to elucidate the sequence of former property owners and provide more detail on site activities. The enhanced historic context could then be used to interpret the results of the Phase 2 field investigation. In reference to the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025), the goal of the Phase 2 investigation is to determine the full horizontal and vertical extent of the site and whether or not it is eligible for the NRHP. For the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333), NYSHPO stated the focus of attention of the Phase 2 investigation should be through historical research of the parcel and its inhabitants given the apparent long occupation by the Willkens family throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Field testing "should be focused on confirming the presence (or absence) of adequate historic artifact concentrations to sample surrounding the observed foundations. As with the precontact site investigation, the Phase 2 investigation of the Wilkens Site should determine its overall size and evaluate its eligibility for the State or National Register of Historic Places" (NYSHPO Review Letter, November 2, 2015).

3.1.1 Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Survey Strategy. This site was identified during the Phase 1 investigation as a broad distribution of artifacts found in shovel tests along the southern, western, and central portions of the project area. A total of 105 lithic artifacts was found within the APE and 36 were located closer to Ellicott Creek, outside the 37-acre APE. These finds are scattered across an area connecting and including two previously reported precontact sites: Late Woodland site A02902.000025 (Meyer & Meyer Site [UB 291]) and Unknown Prehistoric site A02955.000169.

As a result of the widespread distribution of lithic artifacts found during Phase 1 fieldwork, Phase 2 investigation of this site should involve closer-interval shovel testing at higher probability locations (e.g., Phase 1 STP with multiple artifacts) as well as limited low probability locations for comparative purposes. In the event a feature (e.g., a hearth or artifact concentration) is found, 1-x-1-meter excavation units could be used for closer inspection if needed (personal communication, Dr. Nancy Herter, NYSHPO, 2016). Therefore, the Phase 2 investigation involved the selection of six loci with varying levels of research potential including where Phase 1 testing found tools, yielded more artifacts, or where there was any evidence of fire use (Figure 3.1). Locus 5 encompassed the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333). Plowing to allow surface inspection is not practical due to scatted trees and brush.

Locus 1 was selected because a tool (a scraper) had been found among six pieces of lithic debitage during the Phase 1 investigation. Locus 2 was selected to investigate a cluster of positive Phase 1 STPs with a higher concentration of artifacts (n=24). Locus 3 was selected due to the location having a small cluster of positive shovel tests with multiple artifacts per STP. Locus 4 was selected as a lower probability location for comparative purposes where only seven lithic artifacts had been found. Locus 5 was primarily selected to investigate the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) (see Section 3.1.2), but nine precontact lithics were also found among the historic farmstead ruins. Locus 6 was selected to investigate an area where two precontact lithic tools were previously found. At each locus, shovel tests were placed at 7.5-meter intervals to more closely sample the 15-meter Phase 1 shovel testing grid. The Phase 2 STP locations were generally selected near positive Phase 1 STPs.

3.1.2. G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) Survey Strategy. NYSHPO recommended that field testing focus on confirming the presence (or absence) of adequate historic artifact concentrations to sample the area surrounding the observed foundations (NYSHPO Review Letter, November 2, 2015). Limited close-interval shovel testing was recommended in the yards between the foundations to search for significant artifact deposits. As with the approach for Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025), 1-x-1-meter excavation units could be used to closely inspect buried artifact concentrations if found. This site was investigated as Locus 5, which encompassed the previously identified structural features and

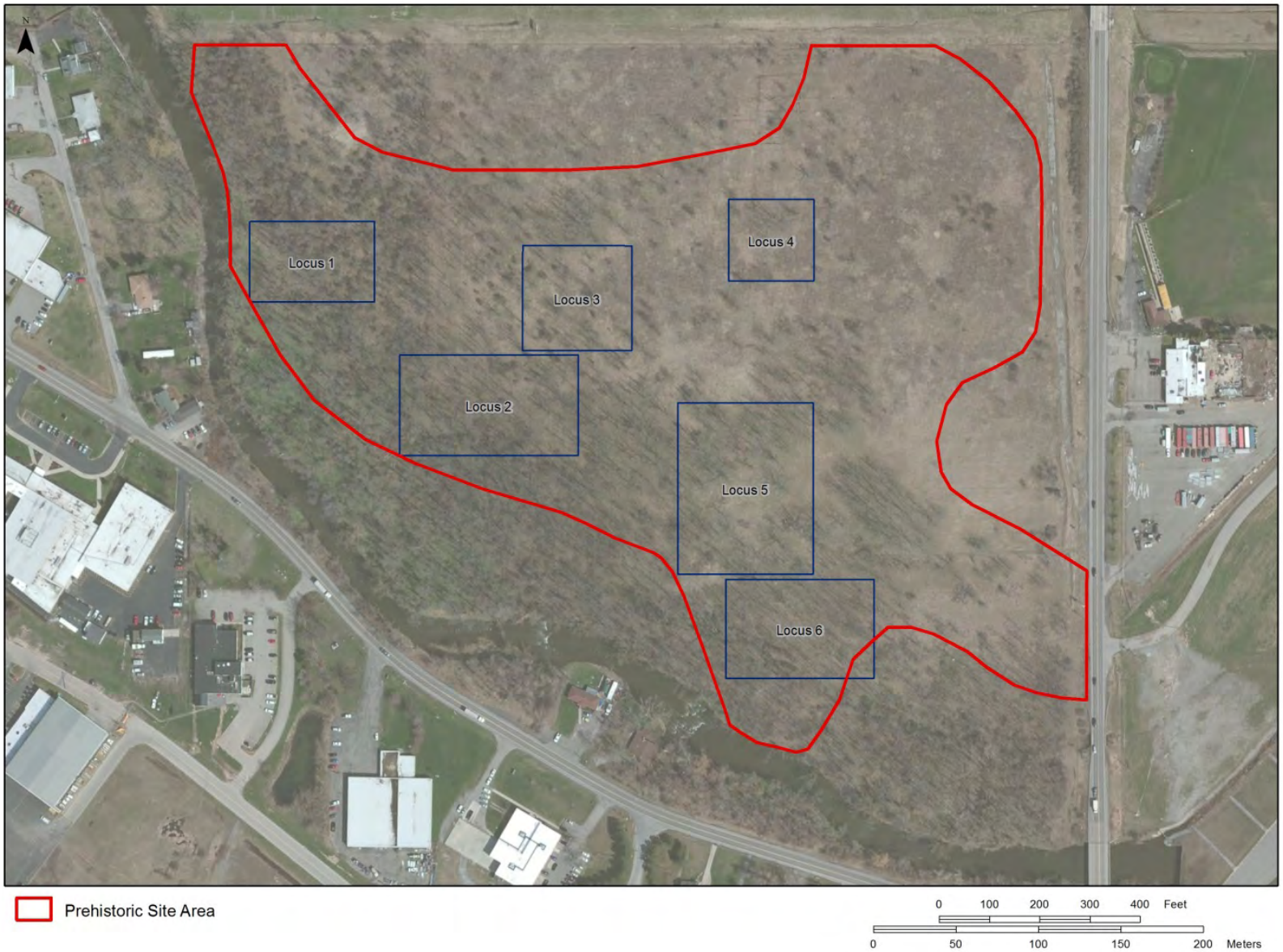

Figure 3.1. Phase 2 investigation loci depicted on an aerial photograph *(aerial source: ESRI 2015).*

meager cluster of positive Phase 1 STPs. As with testing at all of the investigated loci for this project, shovel tests were placed at 7.5-meter intervals to more closely sample the 15-meter Phase 1 shovel testing grid near positive Phase 1 STPs as well as in proximity to foundation features.

3.2 FIELD METHODS

***Shovel Testing*.** Subsurface shovel tests averaged a minimum of 40 cm (16 in) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm (4 in) below potentially artifact-bearing soils. All soil types were identified and sieved through ¼-inch hardware screens. Soil colors were recorded using Munsell® color chart designations and soil descriptions followed pedological clay, silt, and sand categories (i.e., texture). Artifacts recovered were placed in plastic bags and labeled with their provenience information. Shovel tests were backfilled to original landscape contour upon completion. All gathered information was recorded on shovel test forms, including provenience, stratigraphic context, natural or manmade disturbances, and the presence or absence of cultural materials. Appendix A contains the shovel-test log for all tested areas.

***Photographic Documentation*.** Photographs were taken of at least two wall profiles per excavation unit and to characterize the general site conditions. One profile of each unit is shown in Section 4.2.

3.3 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

As noted, cultural materials were placed in plastic or paper bags with provenience information recorded on the bag in waterproof ink. Artifact bags were returned to the Buffalo Branch Office of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. for treatment and analysis. Procedures elaborated in 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections) and NYAC's *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State* (1994) guided the processing of the materials. Non-metal items were washed in tap water, allowed to air dry, and separated by major material class (e.g., ceramics, glass, tools, flakes) accompanied by provenience. Soil or other debris was removed from metal objects with brushes and picks. No particular issues of conservation were noted in the sample.

Artifacts are grouped by provenience and uniquely numbered on artifact identification cards made from acid-free paper. Catalog numbers are not written on artifacts. Diagnostic or representative examples were scanned and are presented as figures accompanying discussion of the artifact assemblages within each surveyed area or site. The identification and provenience information from the artifact assemblages were entered into Microsoft Excel format. Spreadsheet matrices facilitate the statistical analysis of the data and presentation of the results as tables or charts.

***Historic Artifact Analysis*.** Historic artifact analysis typically entails the categorization of artifacts by broad material class (e.g., ceramic, glass, metal), with further subdivision into artifact types based on manufacturing characteristics, form, and function. These identifications are based on the New York State Museum artifact catalog (NYSM 2004), published guides such as Miller (2000), Munsey (1970), Noël Hume (1969), and South (1977), and well established online sites (e.g., Stelle 2011). The data is recorded in an artifact catalog, which includes provenience, material class, artifact type, count, secondary type (e.g., color of decoration on ceramics), description (e.g., portion of vessel if a fragment, description of maker's mark), and the beginning and ending dates of manufacture. The initial purpose of the classification is to identify the general time period to which the assemblage dates.

***Precontact Lithic Artifact Analysis*.** Lithic tools and tool-manufacturing byproducts (debitage) were closely inspected with the aid of an illuminated magnifying lens (175 percent magnification). Projectile point morphological descriptions used in this investigation conform to those presented by Ritchie (1989:10-11). Accordingly, these diagnostic attributes are used to infer age and or "cultural complex" affiliations established in the projectile point typology discussed by Ritchie (1989). Other tool types are described using standard terminology (e.g., end scraper, side scraper) used for lithic technology (see

Crabtree 1972 Part II:31-98). General definitions of the following terms for lithic debitage (by-products of stone tool manufacturing) used in this report are presented below and generally correspond with those presented by Ritchie and Funk (1973:30):

- Primary reduction flake: These flakes are debitage produced during the creation a biface preform from a blank (a usable piece of lithic material selected for making a tool [Crabtree 1972:42]). They may actually serve as a blank for less elaborate tools. These flakes often have cortex (the original bedrock matrix or a weathered patina) or other impurities (e.g., crystalline inclusions, fossils) that were intentionally removed from the preform. Percussion is the main method used at this stage of tool manufacture. Striking platforms are typically large and well defined.

- Secondary reduction flake: These flakes are debitage resulting from thinning a preform. They rarely have cortex, they often exhibit broad dorsal scarring, and typically have large striking platforms and bulbs of percussion.

- Tertiary reduction flake: Tertiary reduction flakes produced during tool finishing and maintenance. They are typically small and thin with small striking or pressure flaking platforms.

- Shatter: This is a fragment of debitage without a striking platform, bulb of percussion or uniform flake scars. Shatter is typically created during early stages of reduction such as removing blanks from a core. The force of percussion may separate these irregular fragments along cracks, imperfections, or other points of weakness in the material. Shatter lithics are easily confused with natural lithics due to their fragmentary nature.

- Flake fragments and broken flakes: A flake fragment is a portion of a broken flake missing proximal features such as the striking platform. A broken flake still has a platform but is otherwise incomplete (missing medial and distal or distal portions). The differentiation between flake fragments and broken flakes can be useful to consider assemblage size in relation to post depositional damage (i.e., plow damage causing higher artifact counts).

These types of debitage and reflected stages of bifacial stone-tool manufacturing are comparable to those presented by Callahan (1979:9) in the following ways: primary reduction flakes are created during Stage 2 and Stage 3 “initial edging and primary thinning” of lithic biface manufacture; secondary reduction flakes are the result of Stage 4 “secondary thinning”; and tertiary reduction flakes are made during Stage 5 “shaping.” It is also important to consider bifacial lithic tool manufacturing is a continuum that is divided into these somewhat arbitrary stages (Waldorf 1993:20). As a result, some artifacts exhibit characteristics of two stages. For example, the presence of cortex is a characteristic most often found on primary reduction flakes, but cortex can be found, although rarely, on finished tools. Also, factors including material quality (i.e., type, impurities) and, size and shape of the parent material affect the choices available to the toolmaker. These factors are variables, as is the ability of the toolmaker, which affect the ultimate shape of the debitage and tools in an assemblage.

The purpose of this method of description is to help distinguish tool-manufacture and tool-maintenance activities (i.e., to help distinguish if the assemblage represents a workshop or a camp) in an effort to characterize site use and settlement patterns. Although these descriptive terms are most applicable to biface production, they help to differentiate all debitage through morphological characteristics (e.g., size of flake, size of platform, dorsal scarring, cortex). Therefore, it is important to note that this system of artifact classification is not being used exclusively for debitage resulting from biface production, and acknowledge that debitage also results from other tool manufacturing techniques (e.g., forms of blade production such as bi-polar technique).

3.4 CURATION

The artifacts are stored in a secure location at the Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch Office pending completion of the report review process. The recovered materials along with the field

documentation including drafted profiles, forms, and photographs will then be placed in a permanent curation facility. The New York State Museum is the preferred curation choice for artifacts collected from significant sites, however, at the request of Krog Corporation or the landowner, other approved facilities will be considered, such as historical societies, museums, universities, or local repositories in or near the location where the artifacts were found. If requested, landowners have the legal right to keep artifacts found on their property after analysis is completed and project construction is underway.

4.0 Field Investigation Results

As presented in Section 3.1.1, the Phase 2 investigations of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) and the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) involved the selection of loci with varying levels of research potential (e.g., for the Precontact site: where tools, clusters of artifacts, evidence of fire use was found during the Phase 1 Investigation; and in proximity of the structural ruin features for the historic site [see Figure 3.1]). Conditions during the field investigation included clear weather with sun and pleasant conditions.

4.1 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025) LOCUS 1

Locus 1 is a 39,478-ft² area in the western portion of the site covered in tall grass and scattered trees (see Figure 3.1; Appendix A: Photographs 1 and 2). It is also the approximate location of previously reported Late Woodland site A02902.000025 (Meyer & Meyer Site [UB 291]) which is now considered part of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025). The location was selected because of the previously reported site and Phase 1 results included finding a tool (a scraper) and eight pieces of lithic debitage in four of 15 shovel tests. The area was also assessed to be sensitive for a hearth feature because one of the lithic artifacts had evidence of heat exposure (i.e., potlid scars).

Fifteen additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.1). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 24 cm (9.8 in) deep. Natural subsoil was typically yellowish brown silty sand. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 36 cm (14.2 in). Only three of the tests were positive for cultural material. In all, 10 pieces of chert debitage were found including one secondary reduction flake, five tertiary reduction flakes, and four flake fragments (Table 4). All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No heat-altered artifacts or charcoal were found.

Table 4. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 1.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	0	0	4	3	0	1 core frag.	1 scraper	9
Phase 2	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	10
Total	0	1	9	7	0	1	1	19

4.2 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025) LOCUS 2

Locus 2 was selected to investigate a cluster of positive Phase 1 STPs with a higher concentration of artifacts (n=24). It is a 70,620-ft² area in the southwestern portion of the site covered in tall grass and scattered trees (see Figure 3.1; Appendix A: Photographs 3 and 4). Phase 1 results included finding the 24 artifacts in eight of 24 STPs. All of the artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation were debitage and include two primary reduction flakes, three tertiary reduction flakes, 16 flake fragments, and three pieces of shatter (Table 5).

Thirty-two additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.2). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 27 cm (10.6 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 38 cm (15 in). Twenty-five percent (n=8) of the tests were positive. No tools were found but 27 pieces of chert debitage were recovered including two secondary reduction flakes, eleven tertiary reduction flakes, 12 flake fragments, and two pieces of shatter. All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert.

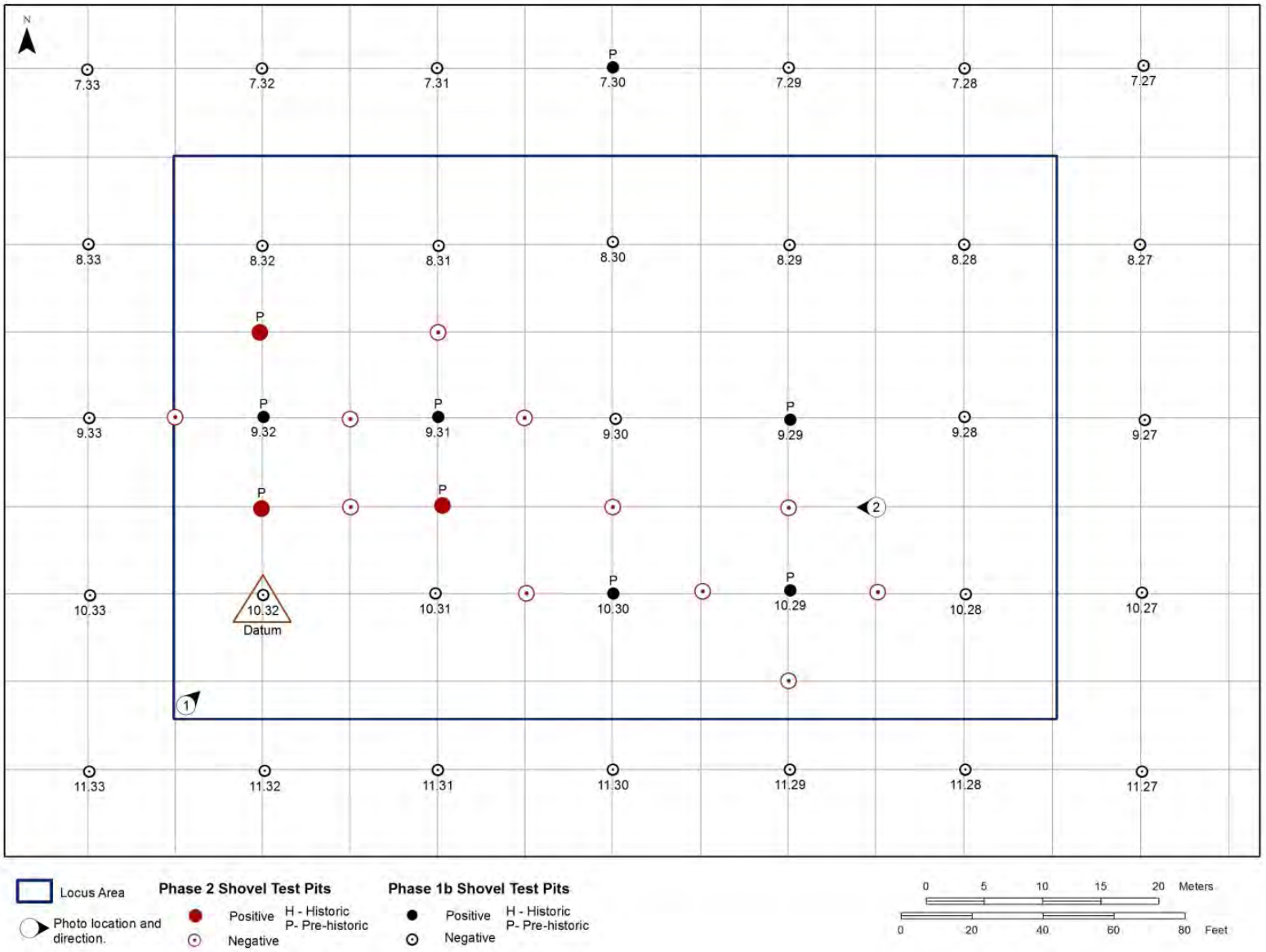

Figure 4.1. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at Locus 1.

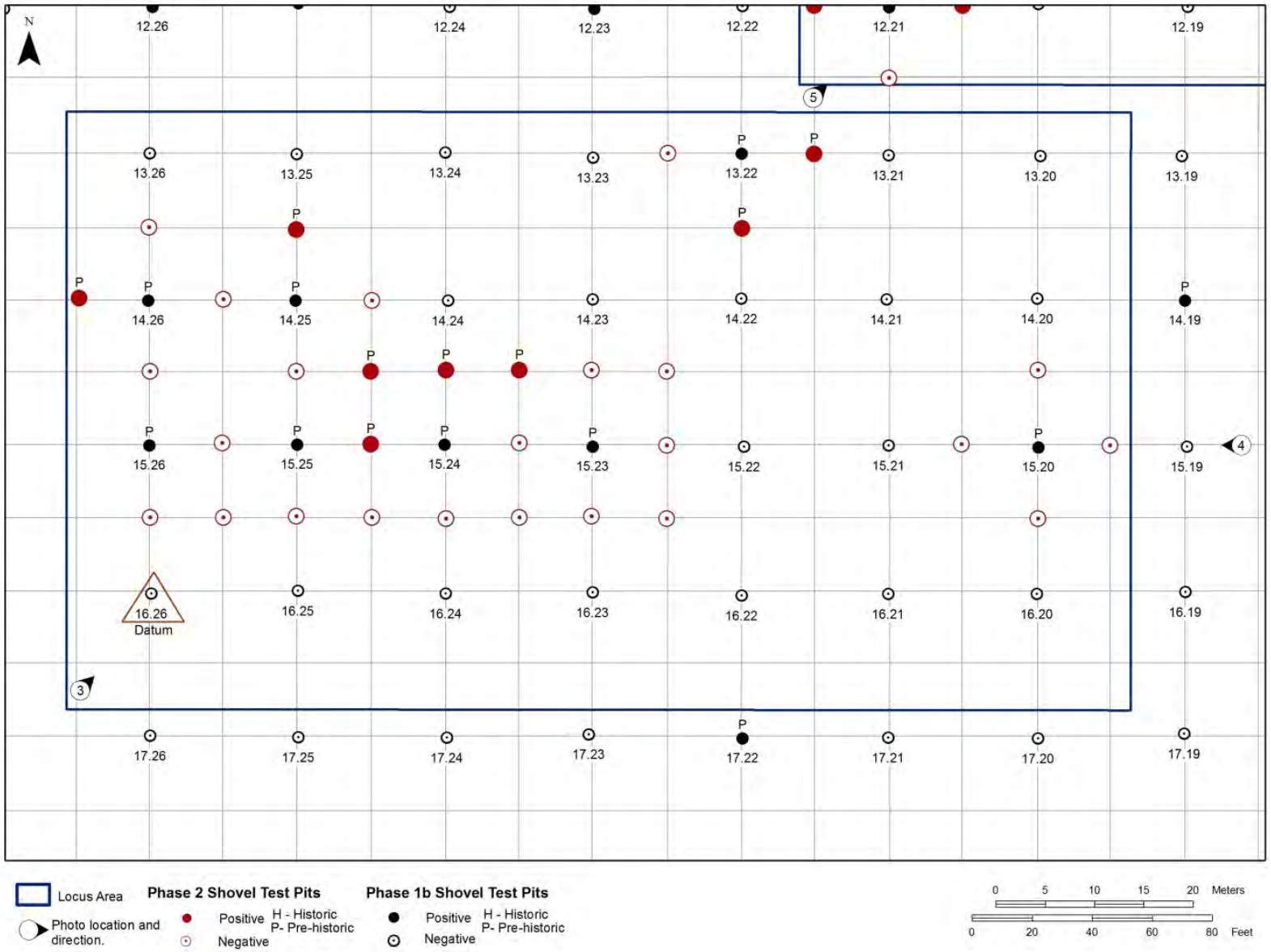

Figure 4.2. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at Locus 2.

Table 5. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 2.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	2	0	3	16	3	0	0	24
Phase 2	0	2	11	12	2	0	0	27
Total	2	2	14	28	5	0	0	51

4.3 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACTSITE (A02902.000025) LOCUS 3

This locus was selected as a result of its location having a small cluster of positive shovel tests with multiple artifacts per STP (Phase 1 STP 10.19 [n=5], 10.20 [n=3], and 11.20 [n=5]). The area investigated includes is a 44,999-ft² grassy area roughly in the middle the site (see Figure 3.1; Appendix A: Photographs 5 and 6). Phase 1 results included finding the 14 artifacts in four of 14 shovel test pits. All of the artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation are debitage and include five tertiary reduction flakes and nine flake fragments.

Fourteen additional STPs were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.3). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 25 cm (9.8 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 37 cm (14.6 in). Only four of the 14 tests were positive. Eleven pieces of chert debitage were found including one secondary reduction flake, four tertiary reduction flakes, five flake fragments, and one piece of shatter (Table 4.3). All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No tools or evidence of features or heat alteration were found.

Table 6. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 3.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	0	0	5	9	0	0	0	14
Phase 2	0	1	4	5	1	0	0	11
Total	0	1	9	14	1	0	0	25

4.4 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACTSITE (A02902.000025) LOCUS 4

Locus 4 was selected as a lower probability location of artifact recovery for comparative purposes with other loci. It was covered in grass and scattered trees (see Figure 3.1; Appendix A: Photographs 7 and 8). Only seven lithic artifacts had been found within a 27,398-ft² area during the Phase 1 investigation in the northeastern portion of the site. Artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation include one expediently made scraper and six pieces of debitage (two secondary reduction flakes and four flake fragments).

Fifteen additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.4). As with Loci 2 and 3, topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam and averaged 26 cm (10.2 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam with an average final depth for the shovel tests being 38 cm (15 in) below surface. Three of the 15 tests were positive with five artifacts which are debitage including two tertiary reduction flakes and three flake fragments (Table 7). All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No tools or evidence of features or heat alteration were found.

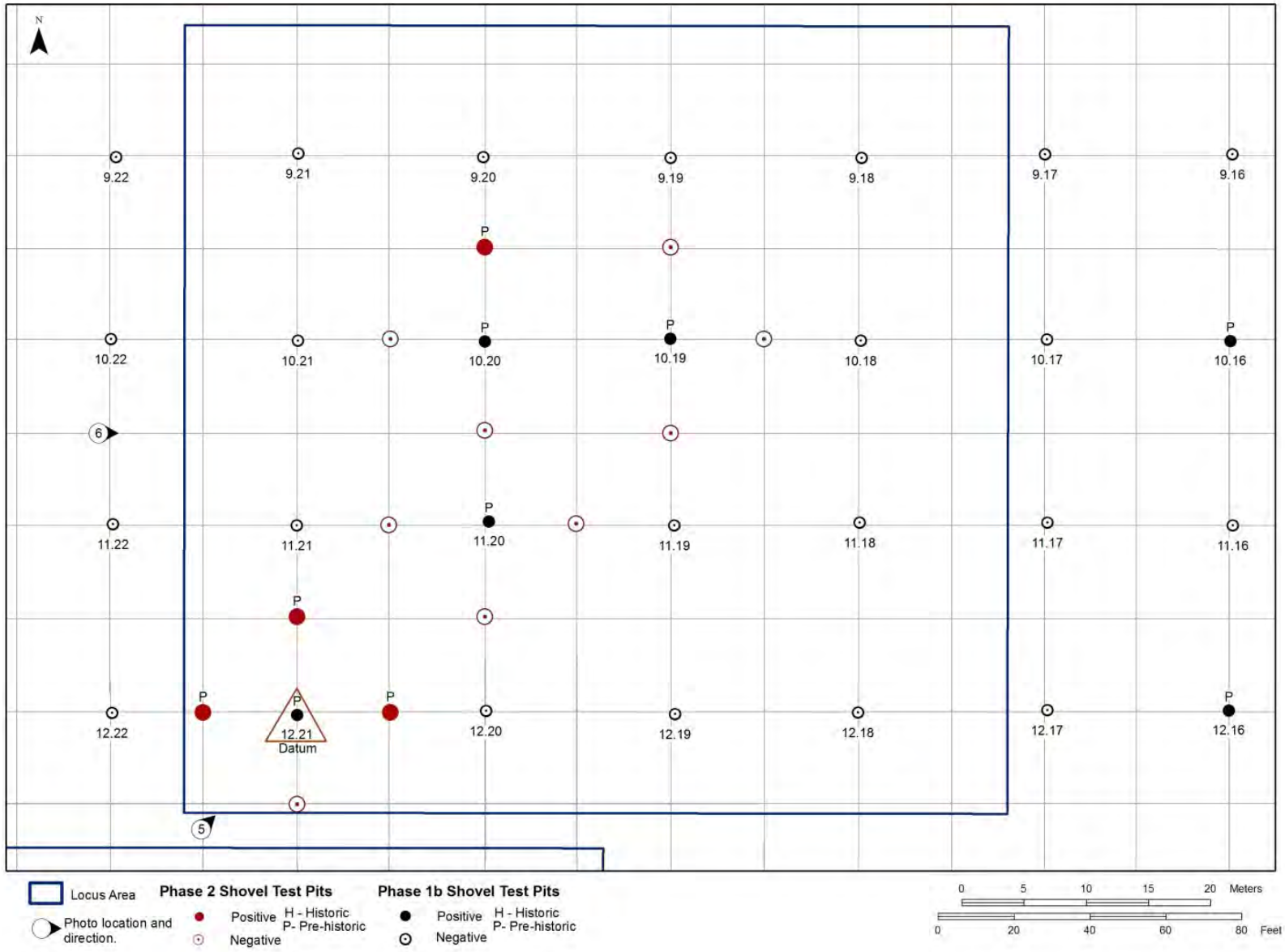

Figure 4.3. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at Locus 3.

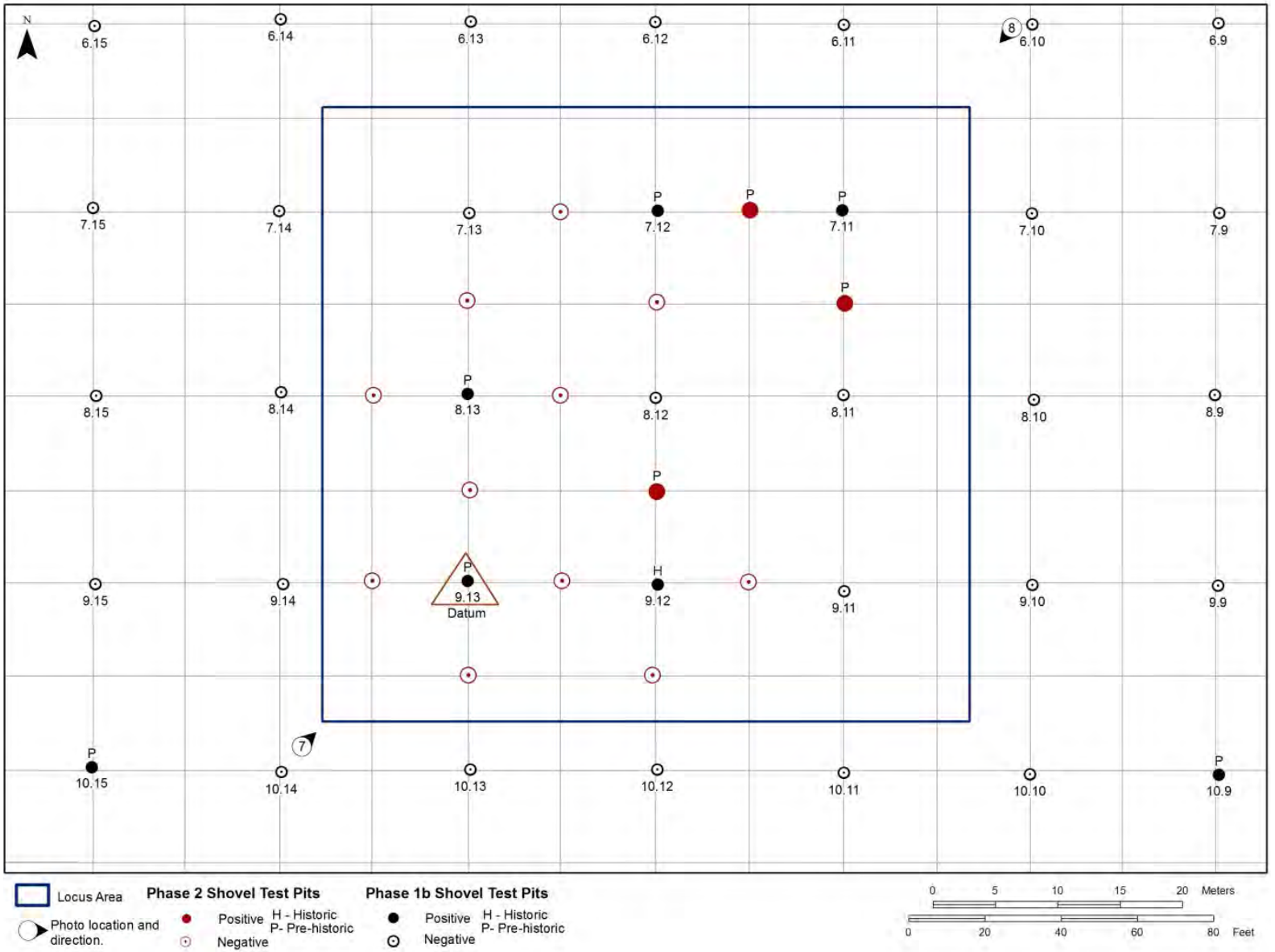

Figure 4.4. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at Locus 4.

Table 7. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact artifact results at Locus 4.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	0	2	0	4	0	0	1 scraper	7
Phase 2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
Total	0	2	2	7	0	0	1	12

4.5 G. WILKENS HISTORIC SITE (A02902.001333) / YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025) LOCUS 5

The location of the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) (see Section 3.1.2) is also considered a Phase 2 investigation locus (Locus 5) of the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) which encompasses it (see Figure 3.1).

4.5.1 G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333). Remains of the former G. Willkens farmstead including concrete debris piles, concrete pads, and sections of stone and concrete foundations were found during the Phase 1 field investigation. The superstructures of all structural remains have been leveled and removed leaving only stone and concrete foundation tops that are level with the ground surface and scattered piles of cinder blocks, concrete, stone rubble. No evidence of basements was found other than a partially intact foundation corner constructed of poured concrete and cinderblock, found infilled with broken concrete near STP 20.12 (see Hanley et al. 2015 Appendix A: Photographs 15 and 16).

The Phase 1 investigation in vicinity of the foundations yielded a relatively small amount (n=29) of artifacts in Phase 1 STPs including: clear window and bottle glass shards, metal (e.g., seat spring, aluminum sheet, hardware strip, a rod) and plastic. Twenty-four shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of historic foundations visible on the surface and positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.5) but no historic artifacts were found. Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown sandy loam and averaged 22 cm (8.7 in) deep. Subsoil was typically yellowish brown to brown silt or silty loam with an average final depth for the shovel test pits being 32 cm (12.6 in) below surface. No evidence of stratified cultural deposits was found.

4.5.2 Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 5. Nine precontact lithics were found among the historic farmstead ruins during the Phase 1 investigation of this two-acre area including: one secondary reduction flake and nine flake fragments. Five of the 24 tests Phase 2 STPs were positive with total of 48 precontact lithic artifacts including one utilized flake, one primary reduction flake, three secondary reduction flakes, 13 tertiary reduction flakes, 28 flake fragments, and two pieces of shatter (Table 8). All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No evidence of features or heat alteration was found.

Table 8. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 5.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	9
Phase 2	1	3	13	28	2	0	1 utilized flake	48
Total	1	4	13	36	2	0	1	57

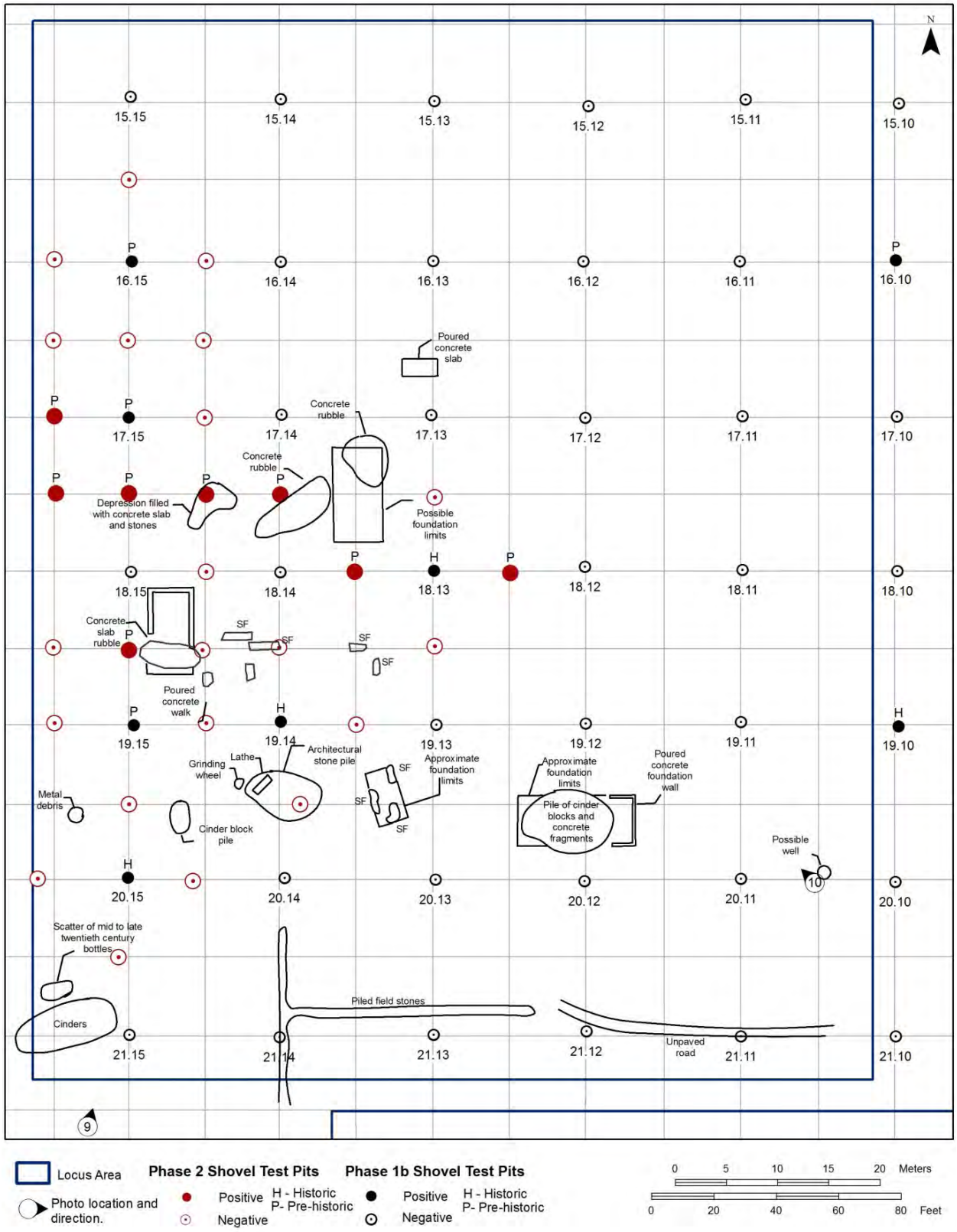

Figure 4.5. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at the G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) and Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 5.

4.6 LOCUS 6

Locus 6 was selected to investigate the southern portion of the site where two precontact lithic tools were previously found among nine lithic artifacts in a 57,772-ft² area. Like the rest of the site, this area was covered in grass with trees at scattered locations (see Figure 3.1; Appendix A: Photographs 11 and 12). Artifacts were recovered from five of 24 STPs dug during the Phase 1 investigation, including a scraper, a knife, and seven pieces of debitage consisting of two secondary reduction flakes, one tertiary reduction flake, and four flake fragments.

Twenty-four additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.6). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam and had a large amount of gravel. The average depth was 20 cm (7.9 in) with rock impasses occurring in nearly 80 percent (n=19) of the STPs. Where observed, subsoil was yellowish brown silt or silty loam. Five of the 24 Phase 2 STPs were positive with a total of 18 lithic artifacts and three historic artifacts. The lithic artifacts include one tool (end scraper) and 17 pieces of debitage (two primary reduction flakes, one secondary reduction flake, six tertiary reduction flakes, and eight flake fragments. All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No evidence of features or heat alteration was found. Three historic or modern artifacts also were found including a glass marble, a small shard of clear window glass, and a ceramic (redware) cup handle.

Table 9. Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 6.

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Phase 1	0	2	1	4	0	0	1 scraper 1 knife	9
Phase 2	2	1	6	8	0	0	1 end scraper	18
Total	2	3	7	12	0	0	3	27

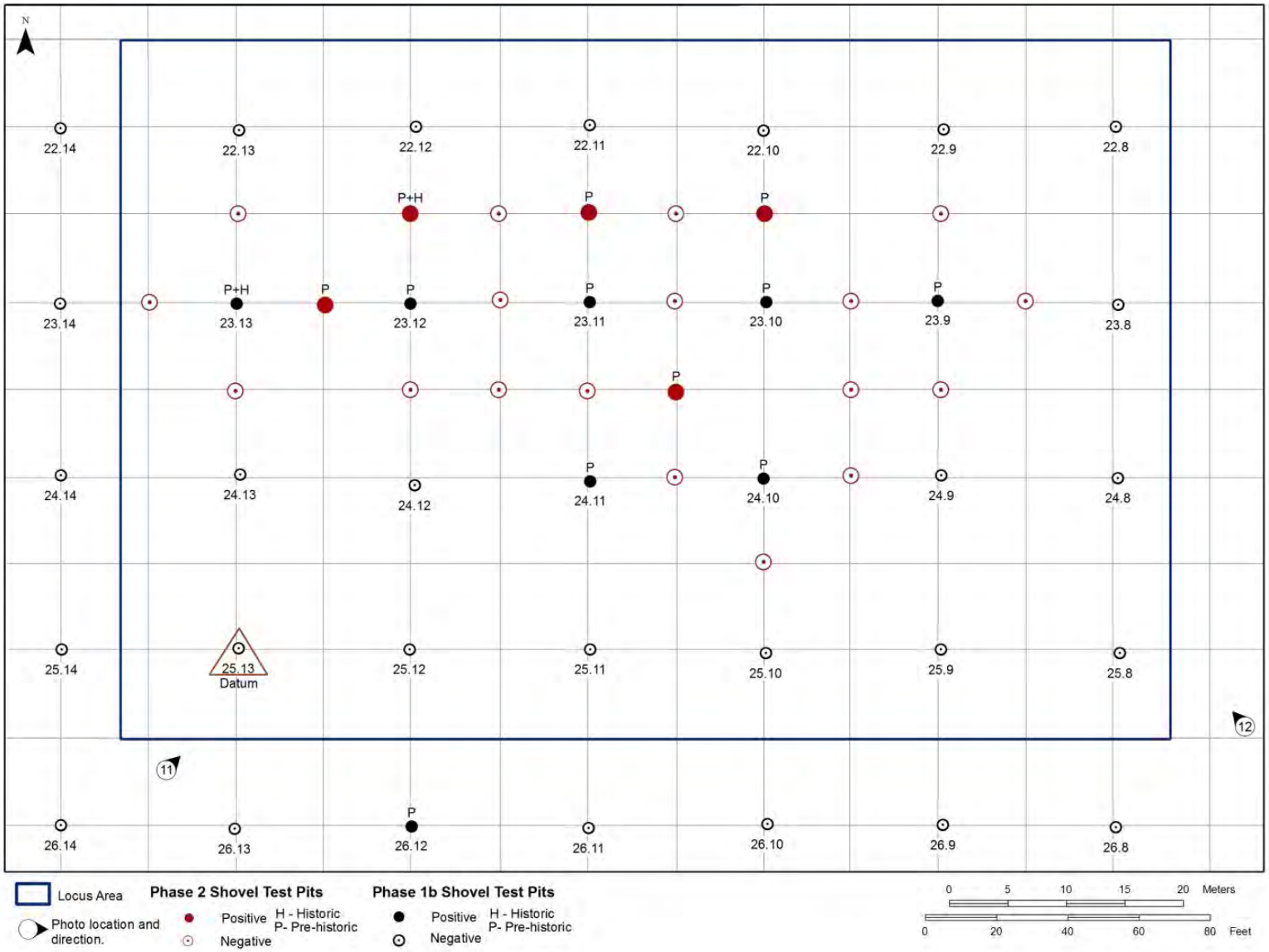

Figure 4.6. Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel test pit distribution and results at Locus 6.

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)

The site is a broad distribution artifacts spread across the Youngs Road project area. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were found during either the Phase 1 or Phase 2 investigations which could provide information on the age of the site or establish if there were multiple periods of occupation (e.g., projectile points). The only chronological indicator associated with finds on this property is the mention of "Late Woodland Period" on the UB291/Meyer & Meyer site form, although that site form provides no information on the types or quantities of artifacts that were previously found.

A total of 141 precontact lithic artifacts were found during the Phase 1 investigation of 48 acres (the original Phase 1 survey area), of which 105 were found within the present 37-acre APE and 36 were located closer to Ellicott Creek. Seventy of the Phase 1 lithic artifacts were found at the six loci which comprise 7.6 acres of area selected for Phase 2 testing. The Phase 2 investigation resulted in finding 119 lithic artifacts. The artifacts and their distribution are similar among the loci. Lithic debitage from stone tool finishing or maintenance was 85 percent of the debitage found during the investigation (i.e., tertiary reduction flakes and small, thin flake fragments that were likely finishing flakes). Locus 4 was selected as a lower probability location of artifact recovery for comparative purposes with the other loci. The Phase 2 shovel testing results reflected the Phase 1 results with a low yield of artifacts (Phase 1 [n=7] in comparison to Phase 2 [n=5]) as well as a lower artifact quantity than the other five investigated loci.

Table 10.
Comparison of Phase 1 and Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Loci 1 through 6 (Excluding Finds outside the Investigation Loci).

Investigation	Artifact Type							Total
	Primary Reduction Flake	Secondary Reduction flake	Tertiary Reduction Flake	Flake Fragment	Shatter	Other	Tool	
Ph 2 Locus 1	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	10
Ph 2 Locus 2	0	2	11	12	2	0	0	27
Ph 2 Locus 3	0	1	4	5	1	0	0	11
Ph 2 Locus 4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
Ph 2 Locus 5	1	3	13	28	2	0	1	48
Ph 2 Locus 6	2	1	6	8	0	0	1	18
Phase 1	2	5	13	44	3	1	4	72
Phase 2	3	8	41	60	5	0	2	119
Total	5	13	54	104	8	1	6	191

Including artifacts found outside the six loci selected for additional investigation, only eight stone tools were found as a result of both phases of investigation of the site. The tools that were found include two utilized flakes, four scrapers (not definitively side or end scarpers), one end scraper, and one knife (biface). All eight were expediently produced and exhibit little or no use-wear. The end scraper is a unifacially modified exhausted core. The quick production and short-term use of the tools are likely the result of brief visits/site occupation. Similarly, the general lack of evidence for fire-use and paucity of tools may indicate a formerly ephemeral presence rather than established habitation/occupation. Including all artifacts found during the investigations conducted by Panamerican, the only indication of fire-use is limited to just six artifacts showing alteration from heat exposure. No fire-cracked rocks, hearth features or charcoal were found. The results of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 shovel testing did not warrant the excavation of one-by-one-meter units since there were no indicators for the presence of buried features (e.g., no charcoal, fire-cracked rocks) and no significant concentrations of artifacts.

The distribution of artifacts at the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) was generally the same in both phases of investigation and non-distinct across the project area. Since the artifacts were scattered

through the project area, separate intra-site activity areas or frequency and seasonality of visits cannot be determined. The artifact assemblages of the investigated loci are similar. Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) appears to be the result of recurrent, brief precontact period visits and travel along Ellicott Creek where chert from nearby quarries or found eroding from the creek bank was tested or used for expedient tool making. Other activities reflective of the artifact assemblage include small-scale stone-tool finishing and resource processing. All of the artifacts are made from locally available Onondaga chert. The Centerpointe Park Prehistoric Chert Quarry (USN 02902.000039) is less than 1.5 miles north of the site and Onondaga chert is also present in the soils of the project area.

Recommendations. Investigations at the Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) have not yielded significant information regarding precontact subsistence or settlement. The paucity of significant data renders comparison of this site with other sites in the area difficult. Further investigation of the site will not likely yield additional significant information pertaining to the site. Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria necessary for listing in the State/National Registers of Historic Places. Therefore, no further investigation (i.e., Phase III) or avoidance is recommended.

5.2 G. WILKENS HISTORIC SITE (A02902.001333)

As identified in the Phase 1 investigation, remains of the former G. Wilkens farmstead found in the south-central portion of the Youngs Road Project's APE include concrete debris piles, concrete pads, and potential sections of stone and concrete foundations found level with the surface. The former structures (possibly three or more based upon observed linear components) have been removed or filled. The Phase 1 investigation yielded historic and modern artifacts in the area of the structural features as well as scattered across the APE.

Nineteenth-century artifacts identified during the Phase 1 investigation include relatively small quantities of domestic and construction artifacts including: nine tableware ceramics (ironstone, redware, whiteware), 28 glass items (two glass marbles, window glass [n=16], container glass [n=10]), a small millstone fragment, plastic (n=4), and six metal items (one wire, one machine-cut nail, a spring, two pieces of aluminum sheet, and a cap/rod). Other artifacts found include slag (n=2) and brick (n=4). A small scrap-iron pile, and a surface scatter of broken beverage and household bottles including cosmetic jars and canning jars from circa 1960 was present but not collected.

Historic artifacts were not found in any of the additional STPs dug in the vicinity (i.e., yard) around the structural foundation ruins during the Phase 2 investigation at investigation Locus 5. Three historic artifacts were found south of the historic foundations during investigation at Locus 6. These artifacts include one glass marble, one window glass shard, and one redware sherd (jug-handle fragment).

The types of the relatively few artifacts found and the arrangement of foundation remains are typical of nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmsteads. The Phase 2 investigation background research results clearly identify the history of the property including chronological sequence of ownership staying within one family and the activities performed (see Section 2.0). The archaeological data does not significantly contribute or augment the historic records of the farmstead.

Recommendations. Investigations at G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) have not yielded significant information regarding the history of the former farmstead. To reiterate, the archaeological data does not significantly contribute or augment the historic records of the farmstead. The artifact assemblage and structural foundation ruins do not elucidate the historical record of the property and the activities of the Wilkens family, local and regional chronologies, or historic subsistence and settlement systems. Further investigation of the site will not likely yield additional significant information pertaining to the site. The G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) does not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria necessary for listing in the State/National Registers of Historic Places. Therefore, no further investigation (i.e., Phase III) or avoidance is recommended.

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Appendix A. Photographs

Photograph 1. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 1, facing west (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 2. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 1, facing northeast *(Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 3. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 2, facing northeast *(Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 4. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 2, facing west *(Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 5. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 3, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 6. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 3, facing east (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 7. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 4, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 8. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 4, facing southwest (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 9. The setting of G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) and Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 5, facing north-northeast (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 10. The setting of G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333) and Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 5, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2016).*

Photograph 11. Tthe setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 6, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2016)*

Photograph 12. The setting of Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 6, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2016).*

Appendix B. Shovel Test Log

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 1

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
7.5S/30E	1	0-23	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5S/30E	2	23-38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI SA	NCM
0N/52.5E	1	0-24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
0N/52.5E	2	24-38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI SA	NCM
7.5N/15E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	6 flakes
7.5N/15E	2	27-38	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI SA	NCM
0N/22.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
0N/22.5E	2	30-40	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI	NCM
7.5N/30E	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	modern glass (not collected); root impasse at 20cm
7.5N/7.5E	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
7.5N/7.5E	2	24-34	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI	NCM
22.5N/0E	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	BR	SI SA	3 flakes
22.5N/0E	2	20-35	10YR 4/6	DK YL BR	SI SA	NCM
7.5N/45E	1	0-12	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/45E	2	12-24	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/22.5E	1	0-16	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/22.5E	2	16-26	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5E	1	0-17	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5E	2	17-27	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5W	1	0-23	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5W	2	23-33	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	2	27-37	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA SI	NCM
0N/37.5E	1	0-37	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
0N/37.5E	2	37-47	10YR 7/3	V PALE BR	SI	NCM
7.5S45E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5S45E	2	30-43	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA SI	NCM
7.5N/0E	1	0-35	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	1 flake
7.5N/0E	2	35-48	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA SI	NCM
Key	**Soil Color:** BL = black, BR = brown, DK = dark, GR = gray, LT = light, V = very, YL = yellow					
	Soil Description: CL = clay, LO = loam, SA = sand, SI = silt					
	Comments: NCM = no cultural material					

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 2

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
22.5N/52.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/52.5E	2	26-37	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
45N/52.5E	1	0-28	10YR 5/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
45N/52.5E	2	28-40	10YR 7/3	V PALE BR	SI	NCM
37.5N/60E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	1 flake
37.5N/60E	2	27-37	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
7.5N/22.5E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/22.5E	2	22-32	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SI CL	NCM
7.5N/37.5E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/37.5E	2	25-35	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SI CL	NCM
7.5N/52.5E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/52.5E	2	27-39	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SI CL	NCM
7.5N/0E	1	0-32	7.5YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/0E	2	32-43	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	CL LO	NCM
7.5N/30E	1	0-29	7.5YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/30E	2	29-41	7.5YR 6/4	LT BR	CL LO	NCM
15N/52.5E	1	0-29	10YR 4/3	BR	CL LO	NCM
15N/52.5E	2	29-43	10YR 5/6	YL BR	CL	NCM
22.5N/45E	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/45E	2	32-43	7.5YR 4/4	BR	CL	NCM
22.5N/37.5E	1	0-25	10YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	4 chert flakes
22.5N/37.5E	2	25-37	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	CL LO	NCM
22.5N/30E	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	4 flakes
22.5N/30E	2	32-43	10YR 7/1	LT GR	SA SI	NCM
22.5N/22.5E	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	6 chert flakes
22.5N/22.5E	2	32-42	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	1	0-20	10YR 4/3	BR	CL LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	2	20-35	7.5YR 4/3	BR	CL	NCM
37.5N/0E	1	0-27	10YR 4/3	BR	CL LO	NCM
37.5N/0E	2	27-40	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	CL	NCM
7.5N/7.5E	1	0-18	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	CL LO	NCM
7.5N/7.5E	2	18-28	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL	NCM
7.5N/15E	1	0-15	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; root impasse at 15cm
7.5N/45E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/45E	2	25-35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/37.5E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/37.5E	2	27-37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL	NCM
15N/22.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	5 flakes
15N/22.5E	2	26-36	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5E	1	0-21	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5E	2	21-31	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
7.5N/45E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/45E	2	22-32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
22.5N/0E	1	0-29	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
22.5N/0E	2	29-39	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
30N/22.5E	1	0-32	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
30N/22.5E	2	32-42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
45N/67.5E	1	0-33	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	4 flakes
45N/67.5E	2	33-43	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
7.5N/90E	1	0-31	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5N/90E	2	31-41	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
15N/82.5E	1	0-32	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
15N/82.5E	2	32-42	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
15N/97.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
15N/97.5E	2	30-40	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 2

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
22.5N/90E	1	0-31	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/90E	2	31-43	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
30N/7.5W	1	0-29	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 flakes
30N/7.5W	2	29-40	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
37.5N/15E	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	1 flake
37.5N/15E	2	31-40	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI LO	NCM
30N/7.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
30N/7.5E	2	30-40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 3

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
7.5S/0E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5S/0E	2	27-39	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
0N/7.5W	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	1 flake
0N/7.5W	2	25-35	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
22.5N/15E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	2	26-38	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
37.5N/30E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
37.5N/30E	2	25-35	7.5YR 5/4	BR	CL	NCM
15N/7.5E	1	0-28	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
15N/7.5E	2	28-38	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI	NCM
30N/7.5E	1	0-30	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
30N/7.5E	2	30-42	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
37.5N/15E	1	0-25	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	2 flakes
37.5N/15E	2	25-39	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SI	NCM
7.5N/15E	1	0-20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/15E	2	20-30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/22.5E	1	0-32	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/22.5E	2	32-42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI SA LO	NCM
22.5N/30E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
22.5N/30E	2	22-32	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
30N/37.5E	1	0-28	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
30N/37.5E	2	28-38	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
37.5N/30E	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
37.5N/30E	2	30-40	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM
0N/7.5E	1	0-19	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 flakes
0N/7.5E	2	19-30	10YR 6/1 10YR 5/6	GR YL BR	SI CL	NCM
7.5N/0E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	6 flakes
7.5N/0E	2	22-33	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL	NCM

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 4

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
15N/7.5E	1	0-29	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
15N/7.5E	2	29-39	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI	NCM
0N/7.5W	1	0-28	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
0N/7.5W	2	28-40	7.5YR 4/6	STRONG BR	SI	NCM
7.5S/0E	1	0-32	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
7.5S/0E	2	32-42	7.5YR 4/6	STRONG BR	SI	NCM
30N/7.5E	1	0-16	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; rock impasse at 16cm
30N/22.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 flakes; rock impasse at 26cm
30N/37.5E	1	0-29	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
30N/37.5E	2	29-41	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SA CL	NCM
7.5S/15E	1	0-27	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
7.5S/15E	2	27-37	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL	NCM
22.5N/0E	1	0-29	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/0E	2	29-42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL	NCM
22.5N/15E	1	0-18	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
22.5N/15E	2	18-32	10YR 5/3	BR	SI CL	NCM
22.5N/30E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	1 flake
22.5N/30E	2	25-36	10YR 6/1 10YR 5/6	GR YL BR	SI CL	NCM
0N/22.5E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
0N/22.5E	2	22-33	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI CL	NCM
0N/7.5E	1	0-23	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
0N/7.5E	2	23-34	10YR 5/3	BR	SI CL	NCM
15N/7.5W	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/7.5W	2	30-40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
7.5N/0E	1	0-32	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/0E	2	32-42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
7.5N/15E	1	0-26	10YR 5/2	GR BR	SA LO	2 flakes
7.5N/15E	2	26-36	10YR 6/4	LT YL BR	SA LO	NCM

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 5

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
52.5N/22.5E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	1 flake; rock impasse at 25cm
45N/30E	1	0-10	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 10cm
52.5N/37.5E	1	0-26	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	1 flake; rock/gravel fill impasse at 26cm
82.5N/7.5W	1	0-24	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
82.5N/7.5W	2	24-35	10YR 6/3	PALE BR	SI	NCM
60N/30E	1	0-12	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
60N/30E	2	12-27	10YR 5/6	YL BR	CL LO	NCM
30N/0E	1	0-50	10YR 3/1	V DK GR	SI	NCM; gravel; stone fill impasse at 50cm
37.5N/7.5W	1	0-30	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI	gravel; coal; window glass (not collected)
37.5N/7.5W	2	30-40	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM; gravel; stone fill
45N/15E	1	0-40	7.5YR 6/6	RD YL	CL	NCM
45N/15E	2	40-50	10YR 5/6	YL BR	CL	NCM
45N/0E	1	0-15	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 chert flakes
45N/0E	2	15-25	7.5YR 5/6 10YR 4/1	STRONG BR DK GR	SI	NCM
22.5N/7.5E	1	0-28	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; root impasse at 28cm
15N/0E	1	0-25	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	gravel; 2 small clear glass fragments (not collected); gravel impase at 25cm
52.5N/7.5E	1	0-8	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
52.5N/7.5E	2	8-18	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
60N/7.5E	1	0-15	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	8 flakes
60N/7.5E	2	15-30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
67.5N/7.5E	1	0-20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; root impasse at 20cm
45N/7.5W	1	0-20	10YR 4/6	DK YL BR	SA LO	NCM
45N/7.5W	2	20-34	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
45N/7.5E	1	0-5	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
45N/7.5E	2	5-15	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
30N/15E	1	0-10	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 10cm
22.5.N/7.5W	1	0-26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; gravel; rock/gravel impasse at 26cm
37.5N/22.5E	1	0-23	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; shattered rock; chert
37.5N/22.5E	2	23-33	7.5YR 5/4	BR	SI CL	NCM
60N/0E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	20 flakes
60N/0E	2	22-32	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM
60N/7.5W	1	0-18	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	5 flakes; 2 shatter pieces; 1 tool
60N/7.5W	2	18-28	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM
67.5N/7.5W	1	0-20	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	4 flakes
67.5N/7.5W	2	20-30	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM
75N/7.5W	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM
75N/7.5W	2	22-25	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM; root impasse at 25cm
75N/0E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; root impasse at 25cm
90N/0E	1	0-29	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
90N/0E	2	29-40	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI	NCM
60N/15E	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	BR	SA SI	3 chert flakes
60N/15E	2	31-42	10YR 5/4	YL BR	CL	NCM
75N/ 7.5E	1	0-22	10YR 4/3	BR	SI LO	NCM
75N/ 7.5E	2	22-33	10YR 6/1	GR	CL LO	NCM
82.5N/7/5E	1	0-24	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM
82.5N/7/5E	2	24-35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI LO	NCM

Shovel Test Log for Youngs Road Phase 2: Locus 6

Transect/ STP	Stratum	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Color	Soil Description	Comments
30N/52.5E	1	0-16	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; rock impasse at 16cm
30N/67.5E	1	0-21	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; rock impasse at 21cm
22.5N/0E	1	0-3	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; rock/gravel fill impasse at 3cm
30N/7.5W	1	0-5	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; rock/gravel fill impasse at 5cm
7.5N/45E	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; rock impasse at 31cm
37.5N/22.5E	1	0-31	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; gravel
37.5N/22.5E	2	31-42	10YR 5/6	YL BR	SI LO	NCM; gravel
30N/37.5E	1	0-26	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; gravel; rock impasse at 26cm
37.5N/0E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel fill impasse at 22cm
22.5N/15E	1	0-12	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel fill impasse at 12cm
22.5N/45E	1	0-21	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 21cm
30N/7.5E	1	0-33	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	2 chert flakes
30N/7.5E	2	33-45	10YR 5/3	BR	SI	NCM
22.5N/22.5E	1	0-15	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; rock/gravel fill impasse at 15cm
15N/37.5E	1	0-15	10YR 4/3	BR	SI	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 15cm
30N/22.5E	1	0-17	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; gravel; rock impasse at 17cm
22.5N/30E	1	0-19	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 19cm
22.5N/37.5E	1	0-18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	4 flakes; rock/gravel impasse at 18cm
22.5N/52.5E	1	0-19	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM; rock/gravel impasse at 19cm
22.5N/60E	1	0-25	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SA LO	NCM
22.5N/60E	2	25-35	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA CL LO	NCM
37.5N/15E	1	0-20	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SA LO	4 flakes; 1 piece window glass; 1 marble; 1 piece redware
37.5N/15E	2	20-30	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SA LO	NCM
15N/52.5E	1	0-22	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	NCM; gravel; rock impasse at 22cm
37.5N/30E	1	0-18	10YR 3/2	V DK GR BR	SI LO	5 flakes; gravel; rock impasse at 18cm
37.5N/37.5E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	80% cut gravel; gravel impasse at 22cm
37.5N/45E	1	0-21	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	85% gravel; 1 endscraper; 1 flake; gravel impasse at 21cm
37.5N/60E	1	0-22	10YR 4/2	DK GR BR	SI LO	2 pieces non-artifact chert in gravel (not collected)
37.5N/60E	2	22-32	10YR 5/4	YL BR	SI SA	NCM

Appendix C. Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Phase 2

Provenience (STP)	Stratum	Material	Artifact Type	Secondary Type	Quantity	Additional Information
Locus 1						
22.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
22.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
22.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
7.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
7.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	4	
7.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
Locus 2						
45N/67.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
45N/67.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	3	
37.5N/15E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
37.5N/60E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
30N/7.5W	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
30N/7.5W	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	shatter	1	
22.5N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
22.5N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	3	
22.5N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
22.5N/30E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	4	
22.5N/37.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	3	
22.5N/37.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	shatter	1	
15N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	3	
15N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
Locus 3						
37.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	2	
7.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
7.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
7.5N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	4	
0N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	shatter	1	
0N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
0N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	

Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Phase 2

Provenience (STP)	Stratum	Material	Artifact Type	Secondary Type	Quantity	Additional Information
Locus 4						
30N/22.5E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	2	
22.5N/30E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
7.5N/15E	1	Onondaga Chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
Locus 5						
67.5N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
67.5N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
67.5N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
60N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	6	1 with potlid flake scars
60N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	14	
60N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
60N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	7	2 with potlid flake scars
60N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	tool	utilized flake	1	minor cutting usewear
60N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
60N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	2	
60N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
60N/7.5W	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	shatter	2	
60N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	2	
60N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
52.5N/22.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	on ground surface
52.5N/37.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	primary reduction flake	1	
52.5N/37.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
45N/0E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	
Locus 6						
37.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	secondary reduction flake	1	
37.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	3	
37.5N/15E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
37.5N/15E	1	glass	marble	toy	1	historic
37.5N/15E	1	glass	window	clear	1	historic
37.5N/15E	1	ceramic	redware	jug handle shard	1	historic

Artifact Catalog for Youngs Road Phase 2

Provenience (STP)	Stratum	Material	Artifact Type	Secondary Type	Quantity	Additional Information
37.5N/30E	1	chert	debitage	primary reduction flake	2	light gray chert
37.5N/30E	1	chert	debitage	flake fragment	3	light gray chert
37.5N/45E	1	chert	tool	end scraper	1	modified exhausted core
37.5N/45E	1	chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	light gray chert
30N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	1	
30N/7.5E	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	1	
22.5N/37.5N	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	tertiary reduction flake	2	
22.5N/37.5N	1	Onondaga chert	debitage	flake fragment	2	

Appendix D. NYSHPO Site Forms

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier #15PR04703 **Date** January 15, 2017
Your Name Robert J. Hanley **Phone** (716) 821-1650
Address 2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, NY 14227

Organization (if any) Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

1. Site Identifier(s) Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) (incorporating UB291/Meyer & Meyer)
2. County Erie **One of following:** **City** _____
Township Amherst
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner: Krog Corporation
Address: 4 Centre Drive, Orchard Park, Erie County, New York

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

___	Stray Find	___	Cave/rockshelter	___	Workshop
___	Pictograph	___	Quarry	___	Mound
___	Burial	___	Shell Midden	___	Village
___	Surface Evidence	__	Camp	X	Material in plowzone
?	Single Component	X	Buried Evidence	___	Intact occupation floor
?	Multicomponent	___	Evidence of features	___	Stratified

Location

___	Under cultivation	___	Never cultivated	X	Previously cultivated
___	Pastureland	___	Woodland	___	Floodplain
___	Upland	___	Sustaining erosion		

Drainage: excellent ___ **good** x **fair** ___ **poor** ___
Slope: flat x **gentle** ___ **moderate** ___ **steep** ___
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) adjacent to Ellicott Creek
Elevation: 210-ft AMSL

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

Surface _ **date(s)**
__ **Site Map (Submit with form*)**
___ **Collection**

Subsurface--date(s) August 2015 and October 2016
Testing: shovel X **coring** ___ **other** _____ **unit size** _____
no. of units 819 STPs (Phase 1) 124 STPs (Phase 2) **(Submit plan of units with form*)**

Excavation: unit size _____ **no. of units** _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)
*** Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible.**

Investigator Robert J. Hanley

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

Hanley, Robert J., Mark A. Steinback, Edwin W. Button, and Michael A. Cinquino
2015 *Phase 1B Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Project along Youngs Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo, New York. Prepared for The Krog Corp, Orchard Park, NY.

Hanley, Robert J., Mark A. Steinback, and Michael A. Cinquino
2017 *Phase 2 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Project along Youngs Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo, New York. Prepared for The Krog Corp, Orchard Park, NY.

Present repository of materials: Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

6. **Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):** Undetermined Precontact (Late Woodland mentioned in UB291/Meyer & Meyer site form)

7. **List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):**

A total of 255 total lithic artifacts were found during Panamerican's Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigations. All of the artifacts are made of locally available Onondaga chert. No culturally diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points) were found that could indicate a time period or periods of occupation. Artifacts types found during the Phase 1B investigation include eight tools, including one biface, five scrapers, and two utilized flakes. All six tools were expediently produced and have little or no use-wear. Debitage found during the investigation includes 10 primary reduction flakes; 19 secondary reduction flakes; 63 tertiary reduction flakes; 142 flake fragments; one heat spalled flake; 10 pieces of shatter; and three core fragments.

No fire-cracked rocks were found. Only six artifacts with evidence of heat exposure were identified and they were at widely dispersed locations). They include one heat spall and five flakes with potlid flake scars.

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form X **.**

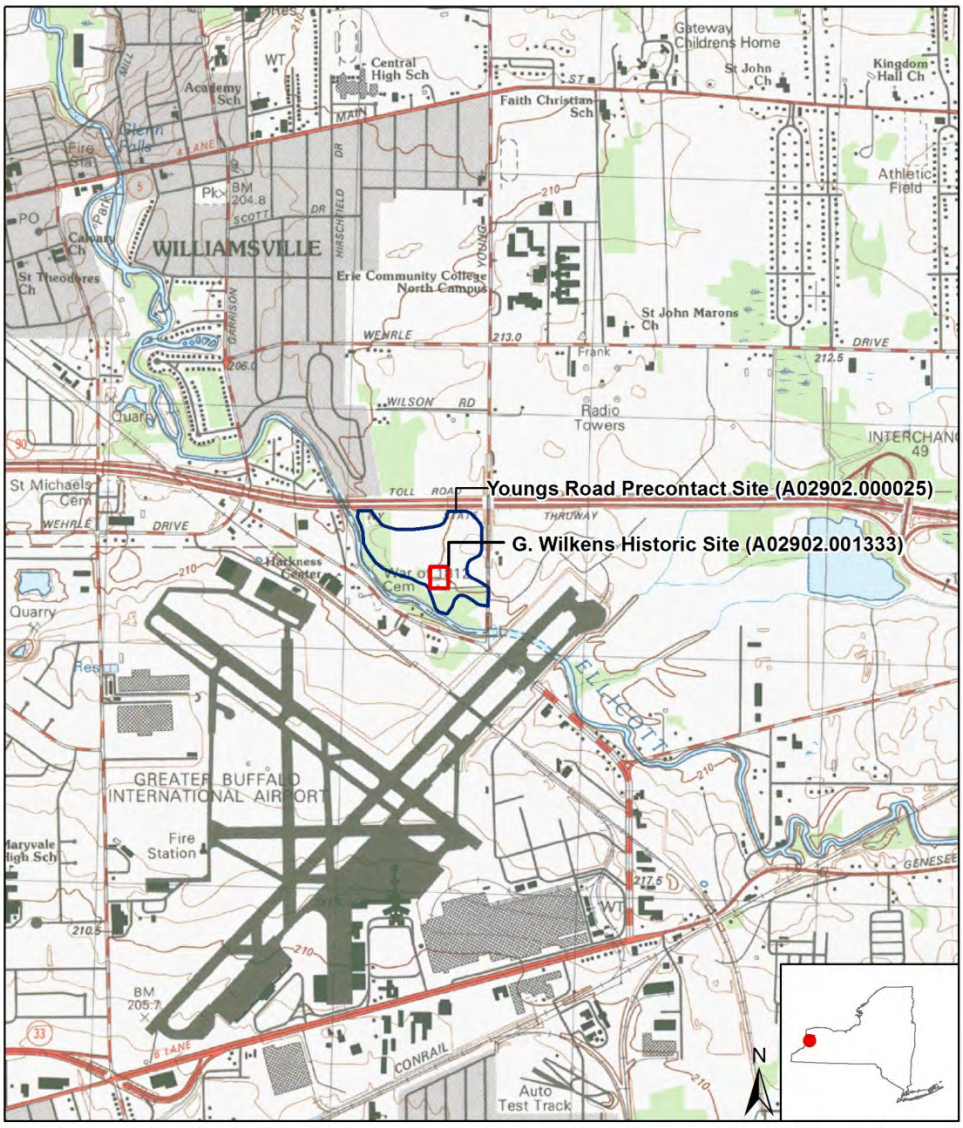
8. **Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x 11", if possible.**

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Buffalo NW, 1965; Lancaster 1982;

For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates

9. **Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):**
Please submit a 5"x 7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



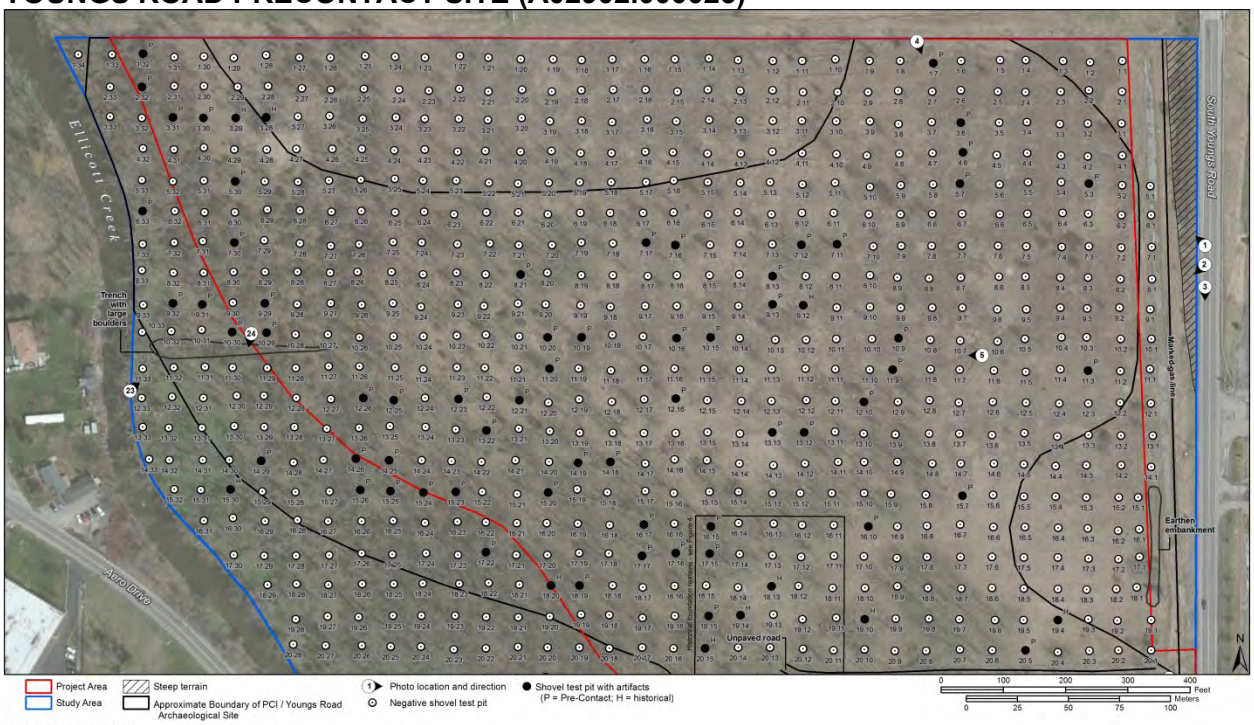
Topo: Lancaster, NY 1982 (7.5-by-15 minute, 1:25,000 scale series)

Location of Site PCI/Youngs Road *(USGS 7.5‘ Quadrangle, East Aurora, 1965; Orchard Park, 1965; Colden 1979 (1955); Holland 1979 (1955), New York)*

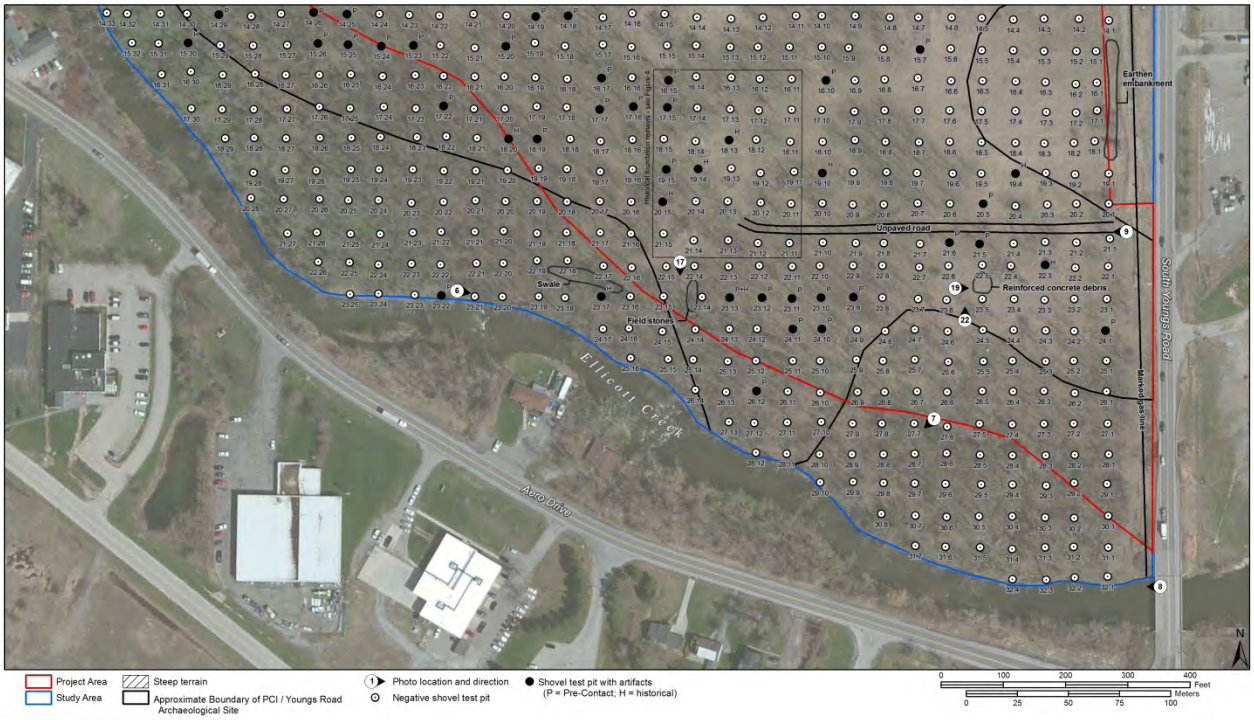
NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)

VEGETATION AT YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



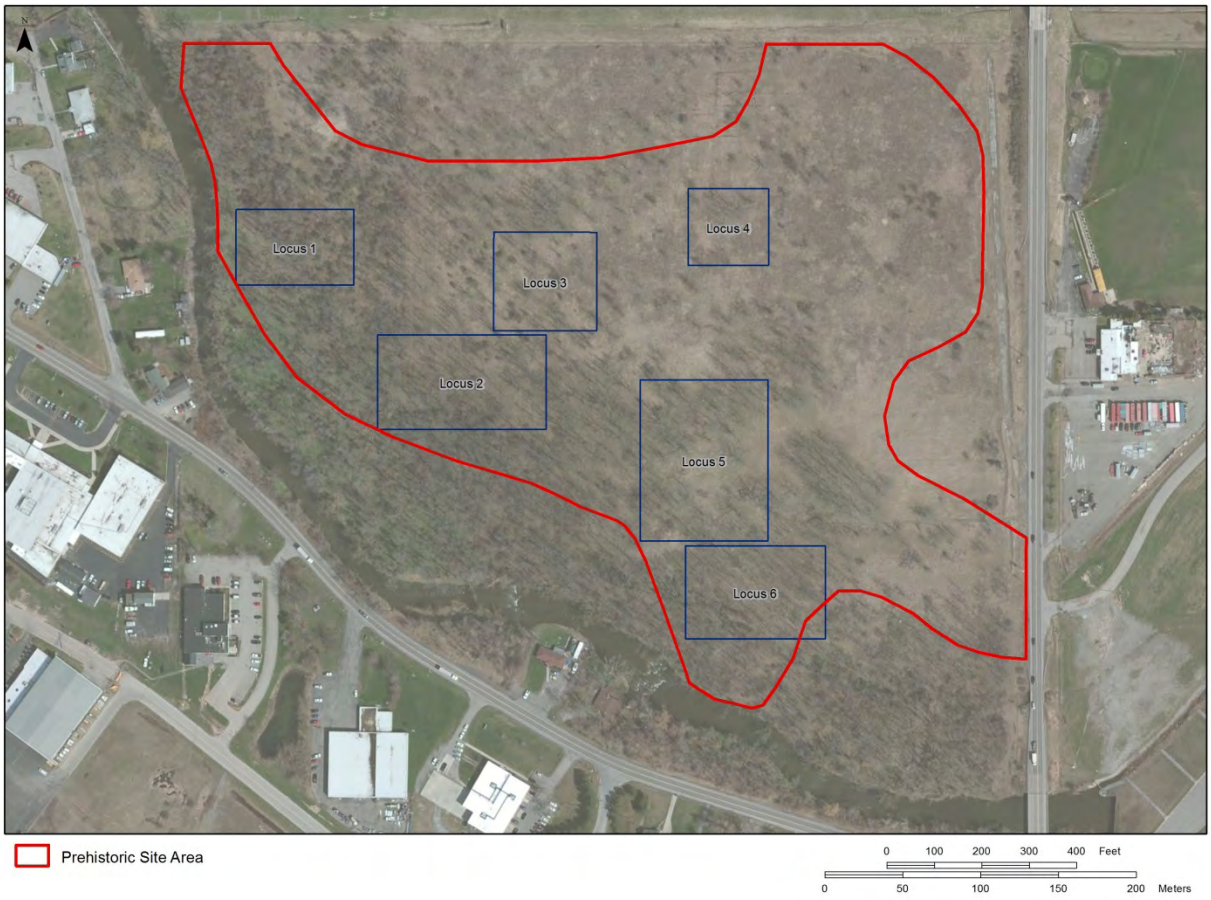
Aerial source: ESRI 2015



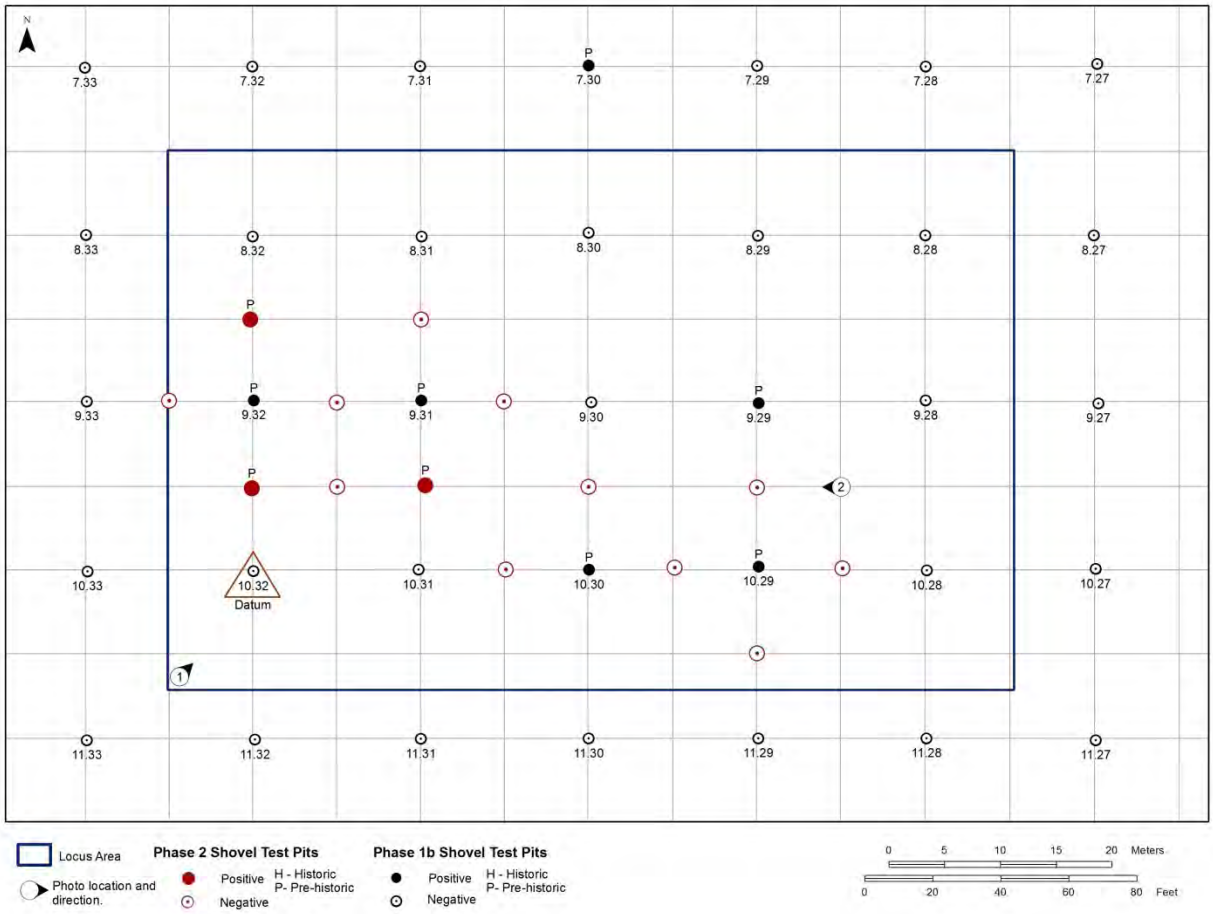
Aerial source: ESRI 2015

PHASE 1 STP LOCATIONS AT YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)

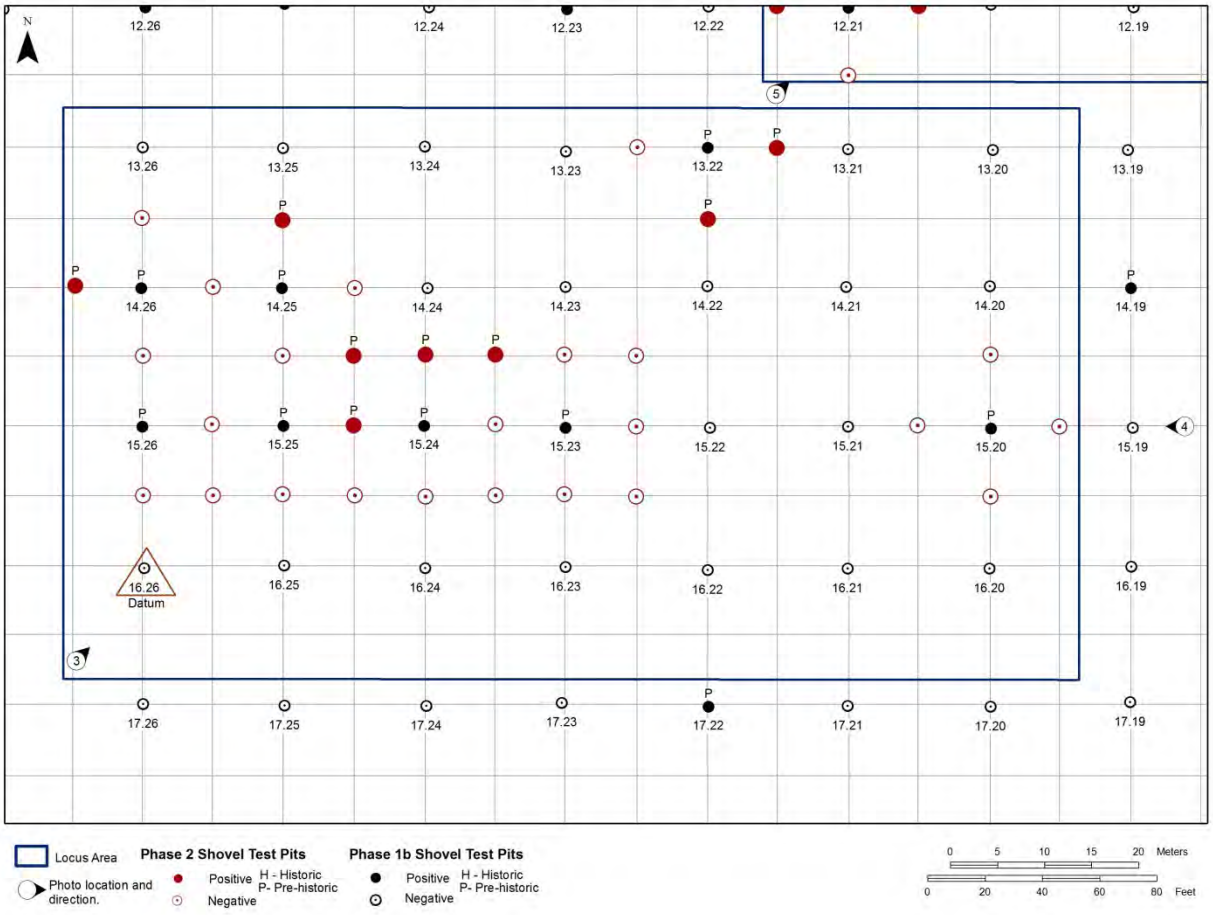


NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



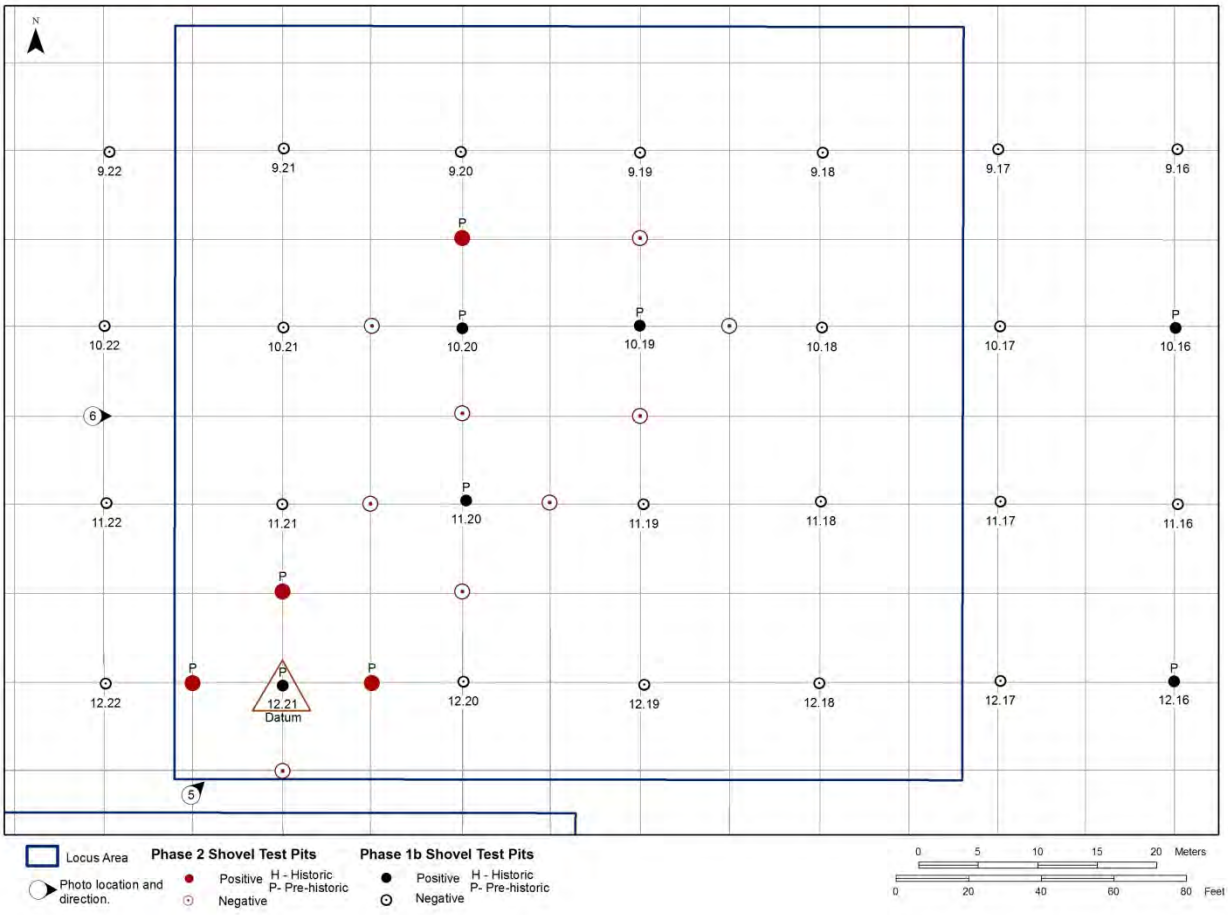
LOCUS 1 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



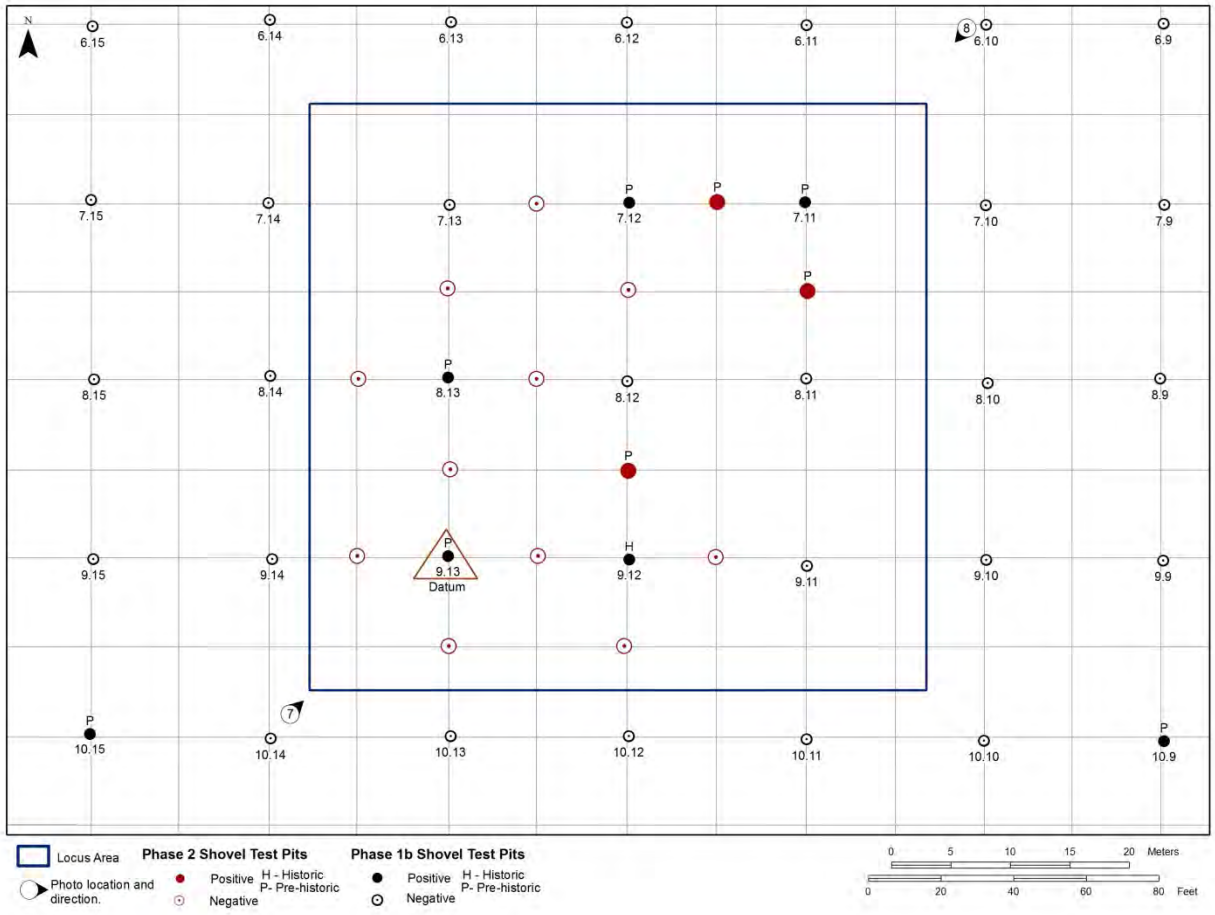
LOCUS 2 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



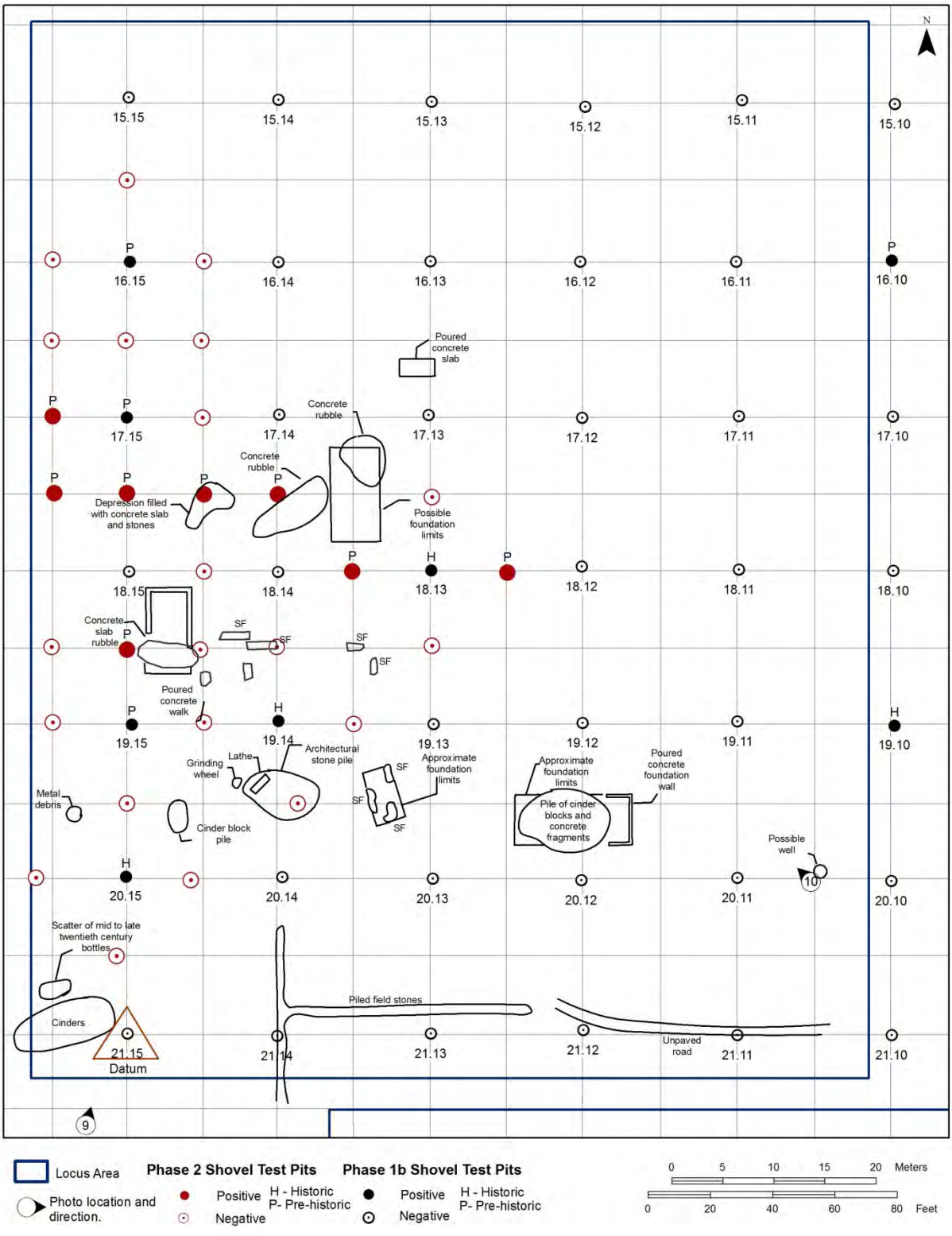
LOCUS 3 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



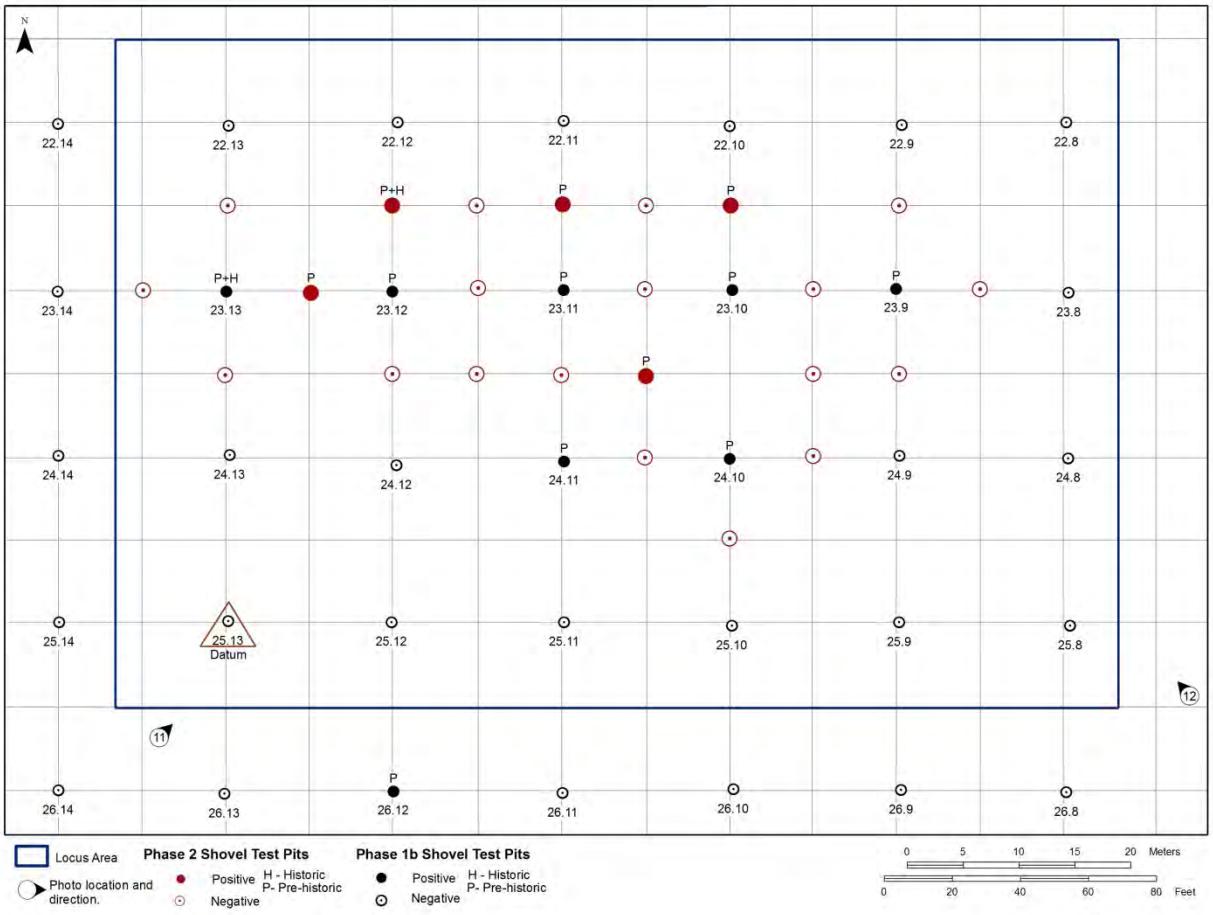
LOCUS 4 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



LOCUS 5 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025)



LOCUS 6 (YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE [A02902.000025])

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only—Site Identifier _____

Your Name Ed Button, M.A. **Date** January 15, 2017
Address 2390 Clinton Street **Phone** (716) 821-1650
Buffalo, NY 14227

Organization (if any) Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

1. Site Identifier(s) G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)

2. County Erie **One of the following: City** _____
Township Amherst
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner Krog Corporation
Address 4 Centre Drive
Orchard Park, NY 14127

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):
Structure/site
Superstructure: complete ___ **partial** ___ **collapsed** ___ **Not evident** ___
Foundation: above ___ **below** X **(ground level)** X **Not evident** ___
Structural subdivisions apparent X
Only surface traces visible X
Buried traces detected X
List construction materials (be as specific as possible): The remnants, consisting of concrete debris piles, concrete pads, and potential sections of stone and concrete foundations found level with the surface. The former structures (possibly three or more based upon observed linear components) have been effectively removed or filled. A partially intact foundation corner constructed of poured concrete and cinderblock, found infilled with broken concrete was the only subsurface evidence of a former structure within the project
Grounds
Under cultivation ___ **Sustaining erosion** ___ **Woodland** ___ **Upland** ___
Never cultivated ___ **Previously cultivated** ___ **Floodplain** ___
Overgrown X **Mowed lawn** ___

Soil Drainage: excellent ___ **good** X **fair** ___ **poor** ___
Slope: flat X **gentle** ___ **moderate** ___ **steep** ___
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) Approx 300 ft north of Ellicott Creek
Elevation: 210 ft amsl

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
Surface—date(s) _____
___ **Site Map (Submit with form*) see attachment**
___ **Collection**

Subsurface—date(s) August, 2015 and October 2016
Testing: shovel x **coring** ___ **other** ___ **unit size** ___ **no. of units** 78
(Submit plan of units with form*)
Excavation: unit size ___ **no. of units** ___ **(Submit plan of units with form*)**

Investigator Edwin W. Button, M.A.

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

Hanley, Robert J., Mark A. Steinback, Edwin W. Button, and Michael A. Cinquino
2015 *Phase IB Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Project along Youngs Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo, NY. Prepared for The Krog Corp, Orchard Park, NY.

Hanley, Robert J., Mark A. Steinback, and Michael A. Cinquino
2017 *Phase 2 Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Project along Youngs Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo, New York. Prepared for The Krog Corp, Orchard Park, NY.

Present repository of materials Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

6. Site inventory:

a. date constructed or occupation period Middle 19th century to middle 20th century

b. previous owners, if known G. Wilkins

c. modifications, if known

Recent additions to the exterior and modifications to the Interior (append additional sheets, if necessary):

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

a. Historic map references: An MDS is apparent on Geil 1855; Stone and Stewart 1866; Century Map Company 1909, 1915; USGS 1905, 1948; and aerial photographs (Erie County DPW 1927 and 1951).

b. Representation in existing photography

1) Photo date August 2015 **Where located**

1) Photo date **Where located**

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible):

Excluding cut-nail fragments, window glass shards, and undecorated whiteware found in minimal frequency within the central and south portions of the project area, no other nineteenth-century artifacts or clustered deposits potentially associated with the former farmstead were identified. Besides the foundation remains, other features found likely associated with the former farmstead included remnants of an old apple orchard, piles of collected field stones, a pile of cinders, a small scrap-iron pile, and a 1950s-1960s-era surface scatter of broken beverage and household bottles including cosmetic jars and canning jars

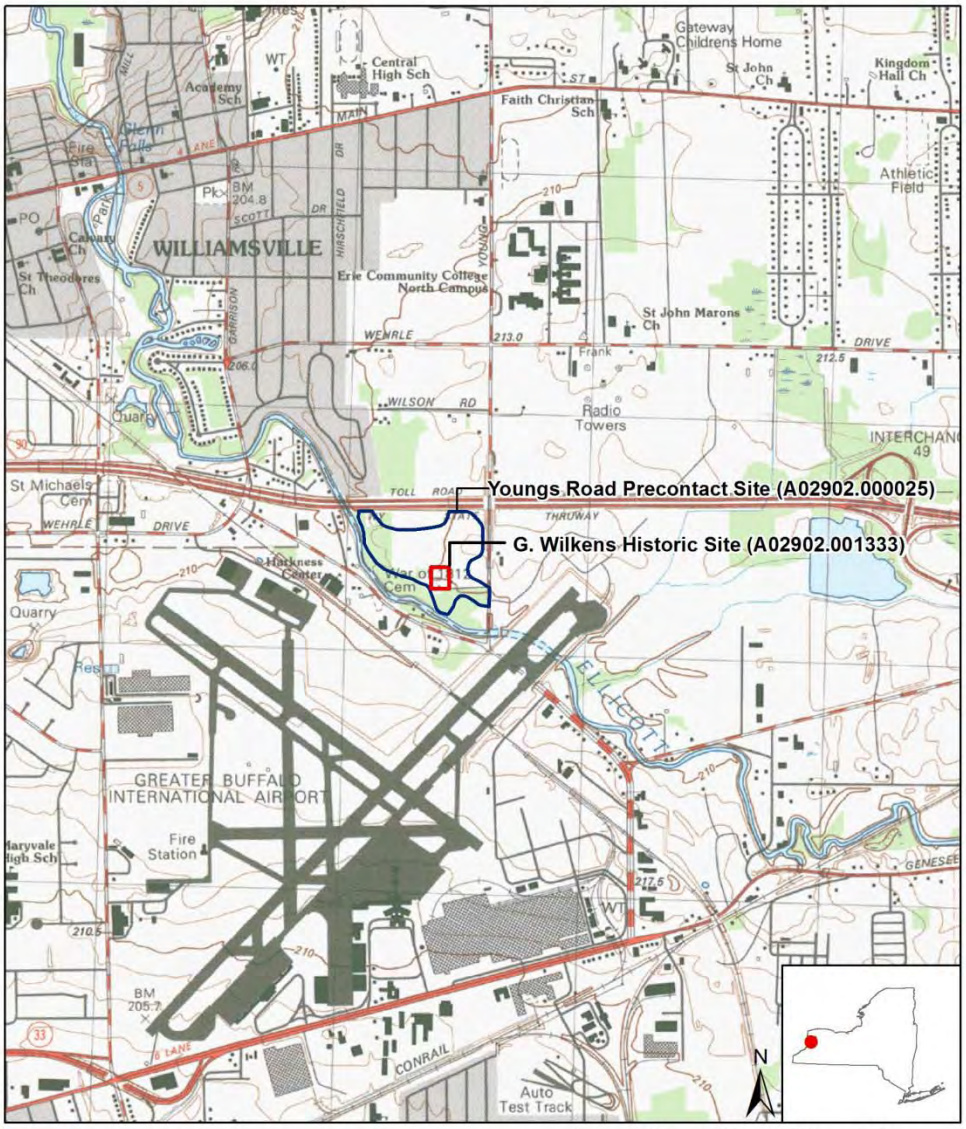
If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form X

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

USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quad. Name: Buffalo NW, 1965; Lancaster 1982
For Office Use Only—UTM Coordinates

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

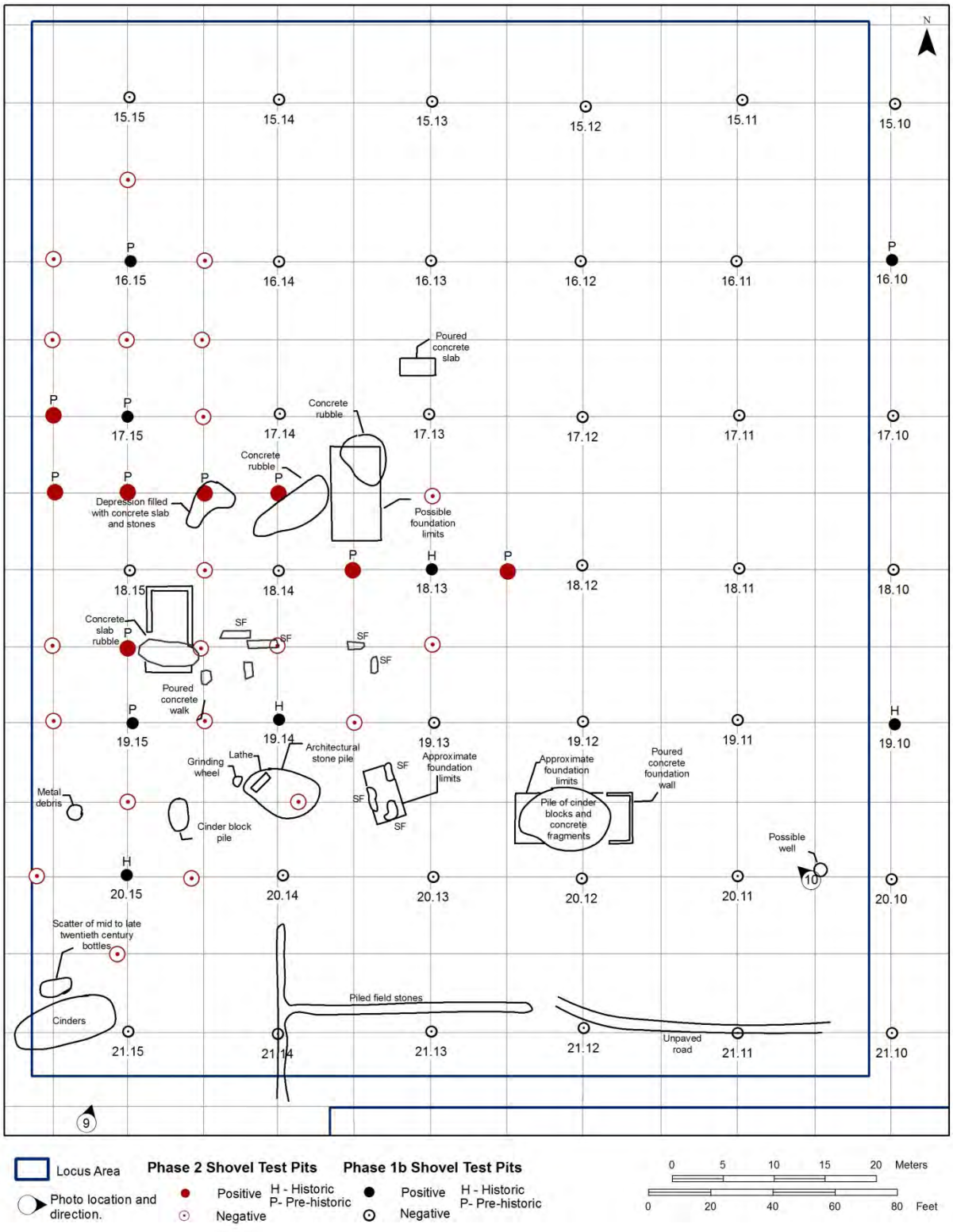
NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)



Topo: Lancaster, NY 1982 (7.5-by-15 minute, 1:25,000 scale series)

Location of PCI/G. Wilkens Historic Site, Town of Amherst, Erie County, NY *(USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Buffalo NW, 1965; Lancaster 1982).*

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)

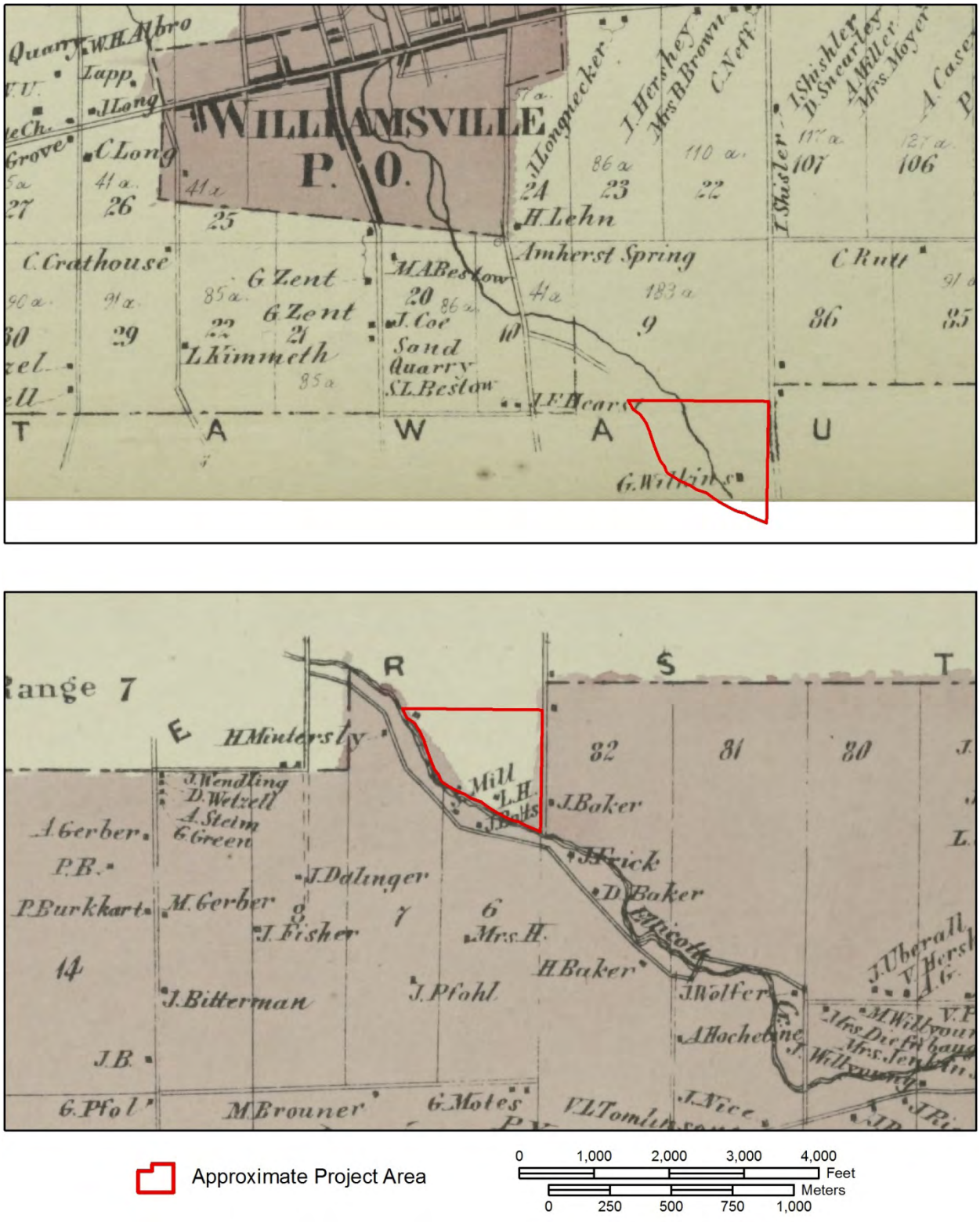


Locations of Phase 1 and 2 shovel tests, foundations at G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)

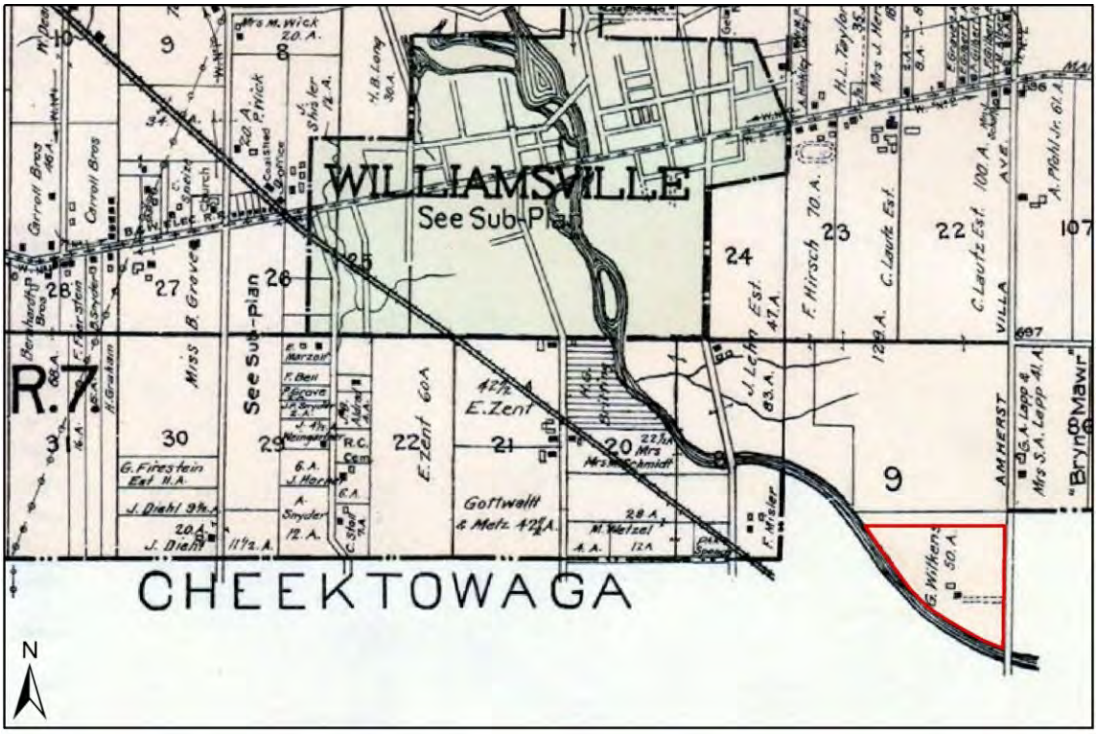
NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)

Photograph 1. Architectural debris pile and poured concrete slab identified in Photograph 11, facing south. Slab is associated with foundation remnants *(Panamerican 2015).*

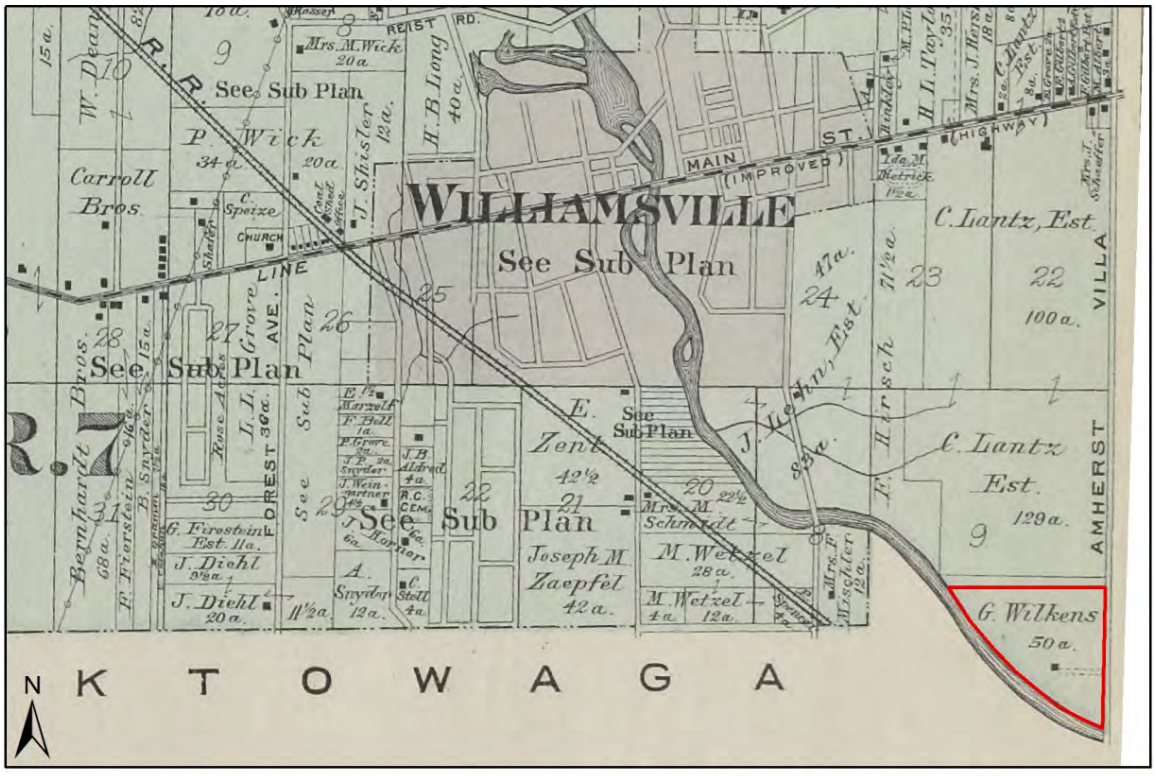
Photograph 2. Infilled poured concrete and "rock-faced block" foundation near STP 20.12, (shown in Photograph 10), facing west *(Panamerican 2015).*



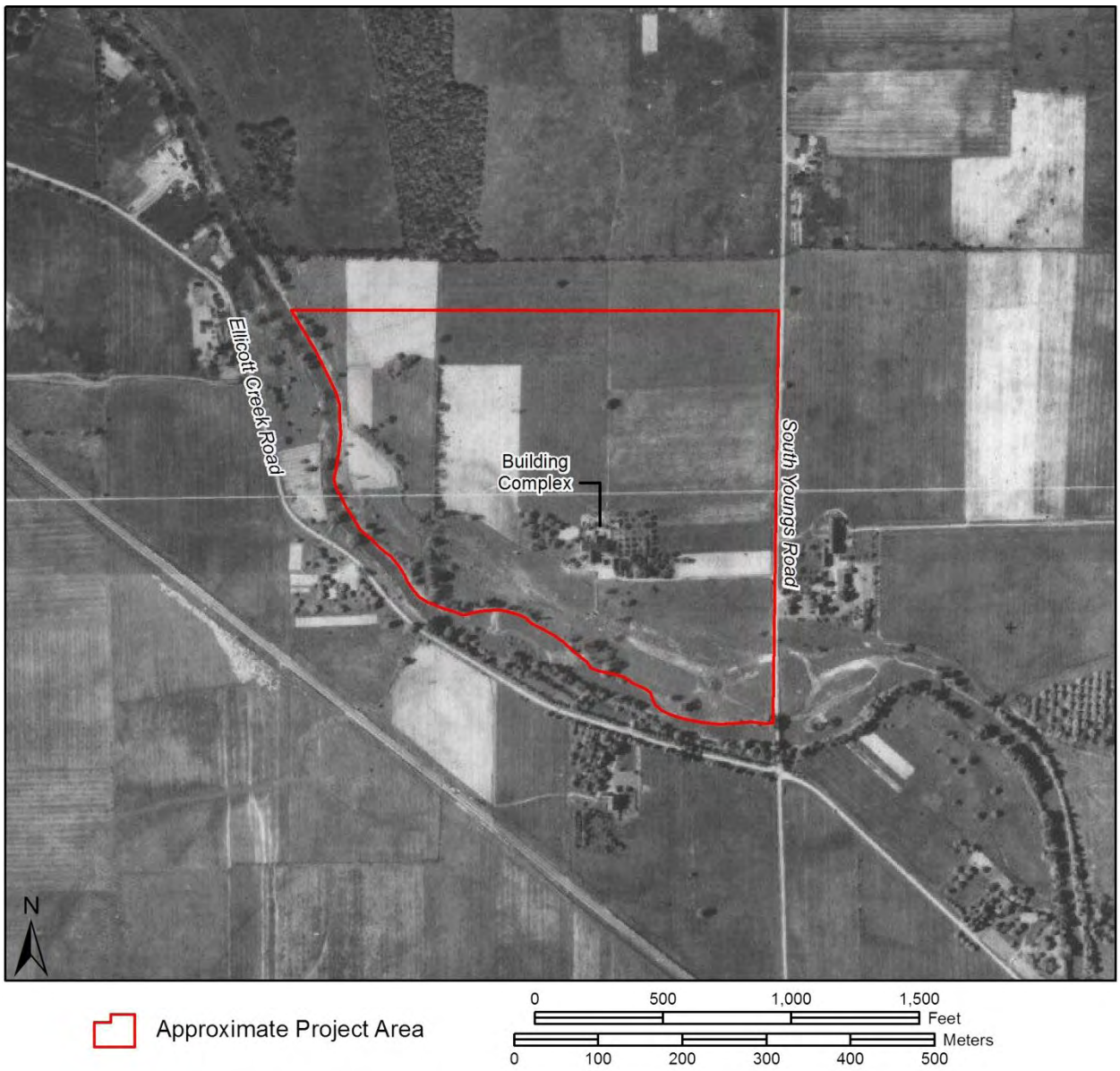
Approximate location of the project area in 1866 on the maps of the Town of Amherst (upper) and the Town of Cheeketowaga (lower) *(Stone and Stewart 1866).*



Approximated location of the project area in 1909 ***(The Century Map Company 1909).***



Approximate location of the project area in 1915 ***(Century Atlas Co. 1915).***



Approximate location of the project area in 1927 ***(Erie County Department of Public Works 1927).***

Approximate location of the project area in 1951 *(Erie County Department of Public Works 1951).*