Appendix N

Cultural Resource Management Report
Phase I Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey
For the Proposed Citygate Development at the Iola Campus

RMSC/RHPP PIN 2008.07

City of Rochester and Town of Brighton
Monroe County
New York
MCDs: 05540 and 05501

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Submitted To:

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24 July 2008

Sponsor: Local SEQR

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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

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

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

D. **Location Information**
Location: City of Rochester and Town of Brighton
Minor Civil Division: MCDs 05540 and 05501
County: Monroe County, New York

E. **Survey Area**
Maximum Length: 616 meters (2,020 feet) north-south
Maximum Width: 524 meters (1,720 feet) east-west
APE Acres: Approximately 24.3 hectares (60.0 acres)
Number of Square Meter & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A
Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A

F. **USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Pittsford, New York 1994

G. **Archaeological Survey Overview**
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 477 STPs at 15 m (50 ft)
Number & Size of Units: N/A
Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

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

I. **Results of Architectural Survey**
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: N/A
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: N/A
Number of known NR listed/eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A
Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

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

Date of Report: 24 July 2008

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I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resource reconnaissance survey as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed Citygate development at the Iola campus in the city of Rochester and town of Brighton, New York. The proposed project is located at the Iola tuberculosis sanitorium on the southeast corner of the intersection of East Henrietta Road (State Route 15) and Westfall Road. The project entails the creation of a mixed use development where residents will be able to live, work, and play. Included will be hotels, apartments, lofts and associated utilities (i.e., sewer, electrical, etc.) and roadways. Green space and a man-made lake are also part of the proposed project development plan. An existing Siemens office building will remain on-site. Currently the majority of the property is vegetated by a mixture of mature deciduous trees along the eastern project boundary and manicured mown grass amongst the abandoned structures. The Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations, requested by Ms. Yelann Yu, Bergmann Associates, PC, Rochester, NY, are in compliance with existing state and federal regulations regarding the location, evaluation, and preservation of cultural resources that may suffer adverse impacts from government assisted or permitted construction projects. For the purpose of this report, the project area and Area of Potential Effect (APE) are the same and encompass approximately 24.3 hectare (60.0 acre). All work will occur within the city of Rochester and town of Brighton, Monroe County, New York. The maximum survey length is 616 meters (2,020 feet) and the total width of surveyed area is approximately 524 meters (1,720 feet).

The fieldwork summarized in this document was performed under the direct supervision of Mark W. Ewing, Manager, Rochester Museum & Science Center (RMSC), Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RHPP), who also served as editor. Andrew K. Graupman served as the project director and the principal author of this report. The field crew was supervised by Andrew K. Graupman and consisted of Andrew K. Graupman, John Gordinier, Adam Glegg, Jason Szymanski, and Justin Ashbaugh from the RHPP. Andrew K. Graupman constructed the project databases and project maps.

In compliance with the New York State Education Department's Revised Work Scope Descriptions (March 2005) and National Park Service's Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Historic Properties (1990), the area within the project area is considered within the Area of Impact for the purpose of conducting the survey. *The results of the research performed for this report do not apply to any territory outside the project area.* Additionally, access was denied by representatives of Monroe County to test the existing children's detention center located within the APE. Areas not available for testing included a fenced yard and the lawn to the east and north of the detention facility. *The results of the research performed for this report do not apply to any territory housed within or surrounding the children's detention center.*

II. GENERAL PROJECT AREA

Figure 1 places the project location within Monroe County and New York State. Figure 2 shows the project area on the 1994 USGS 7.5' Pittsford, N. Y. Quadrangle topographic map. Photographs 1 through 49 demonstrate present land uses and current conditions within and around the project area.

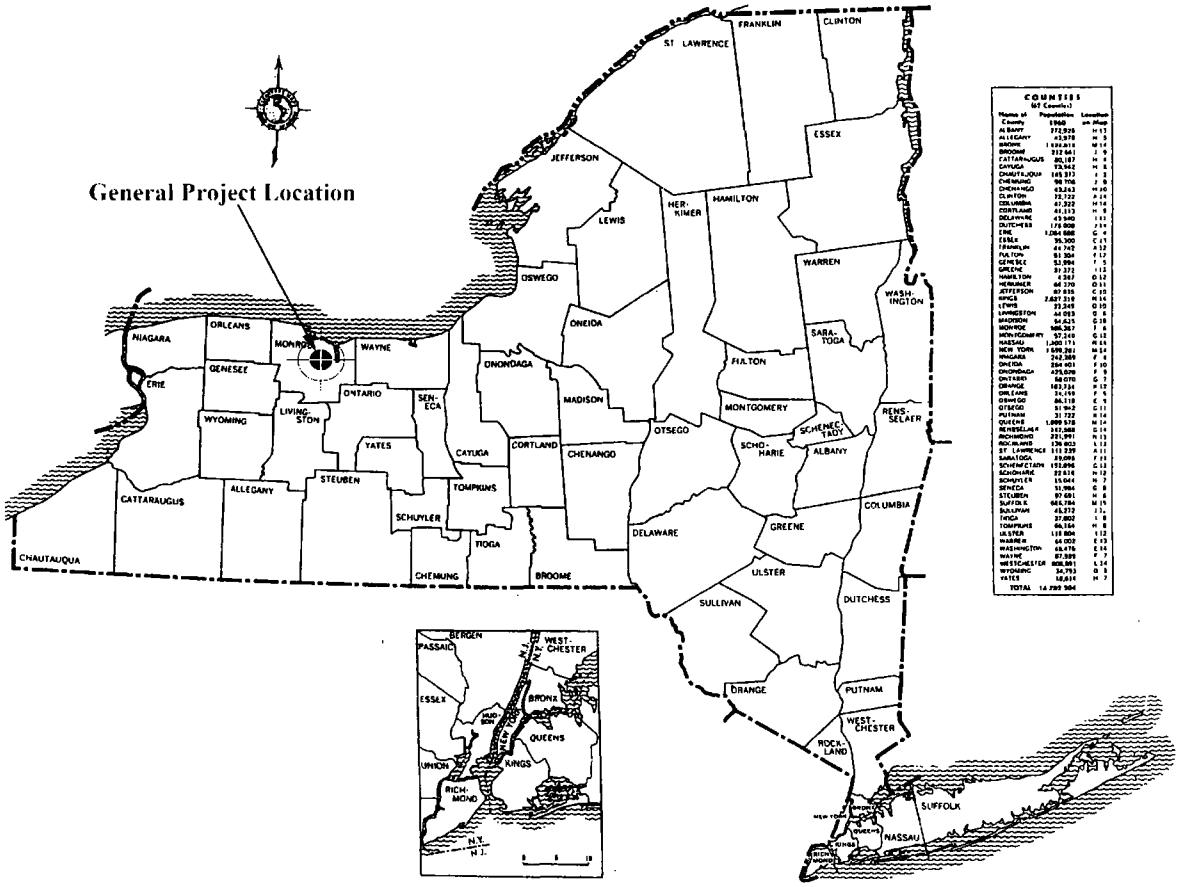
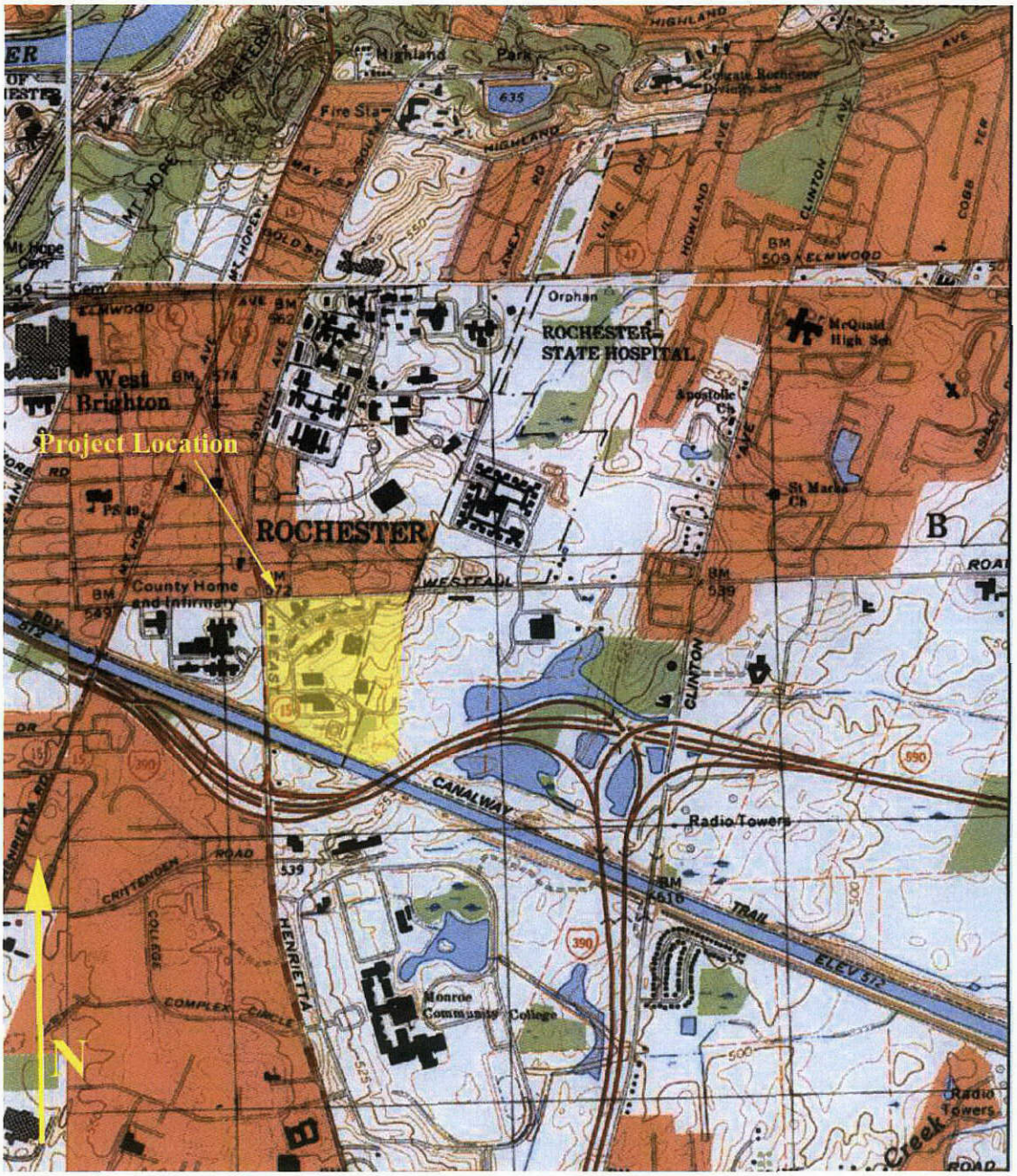


Figure 1: General project location in Monroe County, New York State



0 610 m

0 2000 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 2: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Pittsford, NY Quadrangle 1994

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Project Area Soils

The topography of the project area is relatively level throughout with a general slight slope from northwest to southeast towards the Erie/Barge Canal. The project area as a whole is located south of the beach ridge formed by glacial Lake Iroquois. Activities associated with the retreat of the glaciers have left behind a varied terrain of drumlins, moraines, and till plains, upon which the APE is located. However, the project area, particularly the eastern and southern boundaries, has been altered by agricultural practices during the historic period and may have suffered modifications associated with historic and modern development The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately 174 m (572 ft) above mean sea level (amsl) to 158 m (520ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

As described in the Soil Survey of Monroe County, New York (USDA 1973) and other geology sources, present topography of the general project area reflects the waning effects of the Wisconsin glaciation. As the glacial ice receded, a series of postglacial lakes formed. Interspersed throughout Monroe County are the remnants of the glacial lakes and other glacial deposits. Among these deposits are drumlins, moraines, eskers, kames, and kettles and kettle lakes. The bedrock underlying Monroe County is of sedimentary origin and consists predominantly of shale, sandstone, dolomite, and limestone. The oldest formation is the Queenston Shale, deposited over 410 million years ago. Medina Sandstone overlies this bedrock formation after which the Clinton Group follows. At the top of the Clinton Group is Lockport Dolomite. Above the Lockport Dolomite are other shale or shaly formations. The youngest rock formation in the county is Onondaga Limestone. These formations provided parent material for the soils found within the county, and where the bedrock was close to the surface the topography often follows the underlying formation.

Monroe County is in the drainage system of the St. Lawrence River. Most of the rivers, large streams, and creeks have a dendritic or branching pattern. The Genesee River is the main stream within the county, flowing from south to north to drain into Lake Ontario. Secondary drainage of the eastern portion of the county is facilitated by Irondequoit Creek which flows into Irondequoit Bay and on into Lake Ontario. The project area drains via small streams into the Erie/Barge Canal which joins the Genesee River.

Six soil types representing five soil series are identified within the APE (Figure 3) and are summarized in Table 1. Hilton loam is the most predominant soil type encountered within the project area. A moderately well drained soil, it accounts for over fifty-five percent (55%) of the APE. The next most predominant soil type at thirty-two percent (32%) is Niagara silt loam. It is a somewhat poorly drained soil found along the southern border of the APE, particularly the southwest corner, and just north of the Erie/Barge Canal. Ontario loam accounts for seven percent (7%) of the APE and is found along the northern project boundary and the border with Westfall Road. Schoharie silt loam is a moderately well drained soil found on glacial lake plains. At four percent (4%), it is found along the eastern project boundary. Galen very fine sandy loam, also along the eastern project boundary, accounts for the smallest area of the APE at a little over one percent (1%). It is a moderately well drained soil. In general, all five soil types form on either glacial till plains or glacial lake plains, have a less than 15% slope, and are well suited to support agriculture practices. Cleared areas are generally used for hay, corn, small grains and fruits and vegetables, or as pasture land. When idle, mature trees such as sugar maple, red oak, hickory, elm, beech, black cherry, and black walnut, and ash are present.

No soils are alluvial in nature. As such, no deeply buried soil deposits capable of containing cultural material are expected within the APE boundaries and standard shovel test pits penetrating to the subsoil are deemed sufficient for assessing the presence or absence of archaeological material. The depth below surface to subsoil as noted by the USDA ranges from approximately 20 centimeters (8 inches) below ground surface to 43 centimeters (17 inches) below ground surface.

It should be noted that agricultural practices have been conducted within the APE around the turn of the twentieth century. These areas once supported fields and orchards, particularly along the eastern project boundary, and thus may have slightly deeper depths to subsoil as tillage could have mixed the upper portion of the B horizon with the A horizon soils to create a plow zone whose characteristics may not match those noted for the A horizon in the field survey guide. However, as the USDA soil survey was conducted after installation of the Iola campus and modern structures, the soils should be relatively similar to what is predicted based on the soil survey.

Figure 3: Project location on the *Soil Survey of Monroe County, New York* (USDA WSS 2005)

Table 1: Soil Types Represented within the Project Area.

Name	Soil Horizon Depth cm (in)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Galen very fine sandy loam (GaA)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) Bw1 20-31 cm (8-12 in) Bw2 31-41 cm (12-16 in) E/Bt1 41-71 cm (16-28 in) E/Bt2 71-137 cm (25-54 in) C 137-178 cm (54-70 in)	DkGryBrn YBrn LtYBrn Brn Brn PalBrn	Fine SaLo Fine SaLo Lo Fine Sa Fine SaLo Lo Fine Sa Fine Sa	0-2	Moderately Well Drained	Glacial Lake Plains
Hilton loam (HlB)	Ap 0-23 cm (0-9 in) E 23-43 cm (9-17 in) B/E 43-61 cm (17-24 in) Bt 61-91 cm (24-36 in) C1 91-137 cm (36-54 in) C2 137-183 cm (54-72 in)	DkGryBrn Brn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn Brn	Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	3-8	Moderately Well Drained	Glacial Till Plains
Niagara silt loam (Ng)	A 0-13 cm (0-5 in) E 13-36 cm (5-14 in) Bt1 36-43 cm (14-17 in) Bt2 43-79 cm (17-31 in) C 79-183 cm (31-72 in)	VDkGryBrn GryBrn DkGryBrn DkGryBrn DkGryBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-15	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Glacial Lake Plains
Ontario loam (OnB)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-36 cm (8-14 in) Bt/E 36-53 cm (14-21 in) Bt 53-99 cm (21-39 in) C1 99-122 cm (39-48 in) C2 122-183 cm (48-72 in)	DkBrn Brn Brn RdBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	3-8	Well Drained	Glacial Till Plains
Ontario loam (OnC)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-36 cm (8-14 in) Bt/E 36-53 cm (14-21 in) Bt 53-99 cm (21-39 in) C1 99-122 cm (39-48 in) C2 122-183 cm (48-72 in)	DkBrn Brn Brn RdBrn Brn Brn	Lo Lo Lo GrlLo GrlLo GrlLo	8-15	Well Drained	Glacial Till Plains
Schoharie silt loam (SeB)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in) E 20-28 cm (8-11 in) Bt/E 28-46 cm (11-18 in) Bt 46-84 cm (18-33 in) C1 84-132 cm (33-52 in) C2 132-183 cm (52-72 in)	DkBrn PalBrn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn	SiLo SiLo SiCl Cl SiCl SiCl	2-6	Moderately Well Drained	Glacial Lake Plains

KEY:

Shade: Lt – Light, Dk Dark, V Very

Color: Brn Brown, Blk – Black, Gry Gray, GBrn – Gray Brown, StrBrn Strong Brown, RBrn Red Brown, YBrn – Yellow Brown

Soils: Cl Clay, Lo Loam, Si – Silt, Sa – Sand

Other: / - Mottled, Grl Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs - Pebbles, Rts – Roots

3.2 Sites within a One Mile Radius

Archaeological site files checks were conducted at the Rochester Museum & Science Center's Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RMSC/RHPP), the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), and the New York State Museum (NYSM). The site files checks identified thirteen (13) individual archaeological sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area (Table 2). Seven (7) sites are listed as containing a historic EuroAmerican cultural affiliation while the remaining six (6) sites are prehistoric Native American.

As noted in Table 2, RMSC Roc 296 is the closest site to the project area, lying within the northeast portion of the APE. Although little information is listed for the site, it is known that Arthur C. Parker discovered and recorded the site as a surface scatter. Like many of the sites he discovered, RMSC Roc 296 covers a wide area and the entirety may or may not contain cultural material. Additionally, the portion of the site that does exist within the project area is in a section of the APE which was highly disturbed by construction of the Iola Sanitorium during the historic period.

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

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	NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE m (ft)	Time Period	Site Type
1		RMSC Roc 032 NYSM 2553	914 m (3,000 ft) E	Historic EuroAmerican	House/Cabin
2	A055-40-1436	RMSC Roc 038 NYSM 2543	1,463 m (4,800 ft) W	Historic EuroAmerican	Surface Scatter
3	A055-01-0014	RMSC Roc 040 NYSM 2552	549 m (1,800 ft) W	Historic EuroAmerican	House/Cabin/ Surface Scatter
4		RMSC Roc 049 NYSM 2554	701 m (2,300 ft) SE	Historic EuroAmerican	House/Cabin
5		RMSC Roc 050	1,494 m (4,900 ft) N	Historic EuroAmerican	Cemetery
6	A055-40-1548	RMSC Roc 129 NYSM 8723	1,570 m (5,150 ft) NW	Late Woodland/ Historic Native American	Village/Burial
7	A055-40-1553	RMSC Roc 193	1,585 m (5,200 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Village
8	A055-40-1554	RMSC Roc 194	1,524 m (5,000 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Workshop
9	A055-01-0012	RMSC Roc 226 UB 1414	46 m (150 ft) S	Historic EuroAmerican	House/Cabin
10		RMSC Roc 296 NYSM 7119	0 m (0 ft)	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Surface Scatter

Table 2 (continued): Archaeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area.
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	NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE m (ft)	Time Period	Site Type
11		RMSC Roc 297 NYSM 7679	732 m (2,400 ft) NW	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Campsite
12		RMSC Roc 339 NYSM 7680	1,143 m (3,750 ft) W	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	Traces of Occupation
13	A055-01-0183	RMSC Roc 400	1,219 m (4,000 ft) E	Historic EuroAmerican	House/Cabin

Based on the information summarized below in Table 3 as well as environmental variables, it would appear that the most likely site type that could be expected within the project area would be a historic EuroAmerican house/cabin. The project area is located near the border of the city of Rochester and the town of Brighton along the Erie/Barge canal. As such, it is in close proximity to an area which has undergone extensive development within the past 200 years. Additionally, there is evidence, both documentary and anecdotal, that several historic structures, both map documented and extant, existed/exist within the project boundaries. The project area is also within the vicinity of several historic farmsteads to the east.

The project area is also in close proximity to several small creeks, including the Genesee River. This places the project area in a reasonable location for accessing many faunal, floral, and lithic resources desired by prehistoric Native Americans. As such, there are six (6) known prehistoric sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the APE. Thus, it is not out of the realm of possibility that prehistoric Native American artifacts may be encountered within the APE. However, the likelihood of such an occurrence is low due to extensive disturbance associated with construction during the historic and modern periods.

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

Cultural Affiliation			Site Type						
			Surface Scatter	Campsite	Workshop	House/Cabin	Cemetery	Village	Total
	Prehistoric	Undifferentiated Prehistoric	2	1	1			1	5 (38%)
		Paleo-Indian							--
		Archaic							--
		Late Archaic							--
		Transitional							--
		Early Woodland							--
		Woodland							--
		Late Woodland						1	1 (8%)
		Owasco - general							--
		Iroquois - general							--
	Historic	Historic Native American							--
		Historic EuroAmerican	1			5	1		7 (54%)
		No Data							--
		Total	3 (23%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	5 (38%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	13 (100%)

3.3 Settlement patterns

Although a few Euroamericans had ventured into western New York while it was still controlled by the Iroquois Confederacy, significant settlement did not begin until after the Revolutionary War. This was due in large part to multiple claims on the land by New York and Massachusetts based on Royal Charters predating the American Revolution. In addition, the Cayuga and Seneca Iroquois also claimed the lands in the central and western part of the state as their own. At the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, it was clear that because the Iroquois had aligned themselves with the British, their lands were to be divided. However, it was not until 1786 and the Treaty of Hartford that Massachusetts and New York arrived at a compromise over the issue of ownership. The agreement gave Massachusetts the right of pre-emption while giving New York the right of sovereignty.

Once the necessary agreements were reached, the land in what is now western New York became available for sale. What became known as the Pre-emption Line was established between Sodus Bay, running south past the western side of present-day Geneva to the Pennsylvania border. New York acknowledged the right of Massachusetts to purchase the 6,000,000 acres from the Iroquois, and Massachusetts recognized the political sovereignty of New York over the same parcel. In 1788, Massachusetts sold all its land on either side of the Genesee River to a group of investors represented by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham for £300,000, or roughly 3¢ per acre, with the understanding that the total sale price would be paid in three annual installments.

However, land sales were insufficient to allow Phelps and Gorham to meet the conditions of their charter from Massachusetts, and the land west of the Genesee was turned back to Massachusetts in 1790, leaving them with some 2.6 million acres of land from the Pre-emption Line to and including portions of the Genesee River Valley. The resulting Phelps and Gorham Purchase was divided into sale townships, six miles square, except around the Genesee River, where irregularly shaped sale townships were set off. Once available, the land was in immediate demand, and settlers began arriving in 1788 and 1789. By 1791, however, Phelps and Gorham were forced to sell all but two townships of their remaining land to Robert Morris, who by the next year, was likewise forced to sell most of his property. Land east of the Genesee River was sold to Sir William Pulteney and his London-based associates, and eventually parcels totaling 3 million acres west of the river was purchased by Theophile Cazenove, who represented a group of Dutch land speculators. This land became the property of the Holland Land Company in 1795 and included most of western New York. Land speculators, such as the Holland Land Company and the Pulteney Associates, disposed of their properties either by selling outright to the farmer-settler or by establishing a tenancy arrangement.

By 1789, Ontario County was formed of all lands west of the pre-emption line. Monroe County was established on 23 February 1821 from parts of Ontario and Genesee Counties. However, settlement within what would become the Town of Brighton had begun as early as 1789 when John Lusk, his son Stephen, and a hired hand by the name of Seely Peet came to Irondequoit Landing where they built a log cabin, cleared twelve acres of land and grew wheat. This was reportedly the first permanent settlement in the town (McIntosh 1877:241-242). In 1789 Judge John Tryon arrived and planned out the village along Allens Creek, which was known as "Tryon's Town" for several years. The Town of Brighton, named for the Town of Brighton in England, was organized on March 25, 1814 by the division of Smallwood into two parts, Brighton and Pittsford (McIntosh 1877:241). The town is an irregular shape, divided into lots by lines parallel with the Genesee River. On the eastern border is a deep valley and Irondequoit Bay, along which the first settlements began (McIntosh 1877:241). Irondequoit Landing was an important point of trading and commerce, much more so than Rochester, due to the establishment of a distillery, a blacksmith, a tavern, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill (McIntosh 1877: 242). This area was also sought as an outlet to eastern markets for local produce and lumber. In addition, supplies necessary for the early settlers were brought here in small vessels, and hence a constant exchange of goods was carried on (McIntosh 1877: 242). Vessels were constructed and launched as the increasing commerce required.

In the days before the canal and railroad, Brighton possessed all the advantages and appearance of an emerging city, with its future growth and development full of promise (McIntosh 1877:242). However, in 1822 when the Erie Canal was completed as far as Rochester, most of the established businesses were "withdrawn". The completion of the canal heralded a change in the drift of enterprise and business, and resulted in a large wave of emigration of settlers to other townships in the area (McIntosh 1877: 242). Despite the loss, farming remained the backbone of the community until after the First World War. After which, the town became more and more of a suburban community for the City of Rochester. Along with the reduction of farming and the increase in population,

commercial development was crucial to fill the vacuum left by the dwindling farming and industry, thus stabilizing the community's economy (Hart 1970).

Figures 2 and 4 through 21 demonstrate changes in settlement in the 19th and 20th centuries surrounding the project area. In 1852 (Figure 4), residential settlement was predominantly centered along main trade routes, such as canals, railroads and/or major thoroughfares. This includes the original Erie Canal as well as Westfall Road and East Henrietta Road. At this point in time, two map documented structures, Structure 1 (i.e., MDS A) and Structure 2 (i.e., MDS B), can be seen within the northwest corner of the project area. Both are farmsteads owned by C. Wilbur. Two decades later, little has changed (Figure 5). The two MDSs still remain, albeit with a change in ownership. By 1872, both MDSs now belong to W.W. Crittenden. However, the APE is still being utilized for agricultural.

After the turn of the century, development in the APE and the surrounding area has begun to accelerate (Figure 6). By 1918, the beginnings of the Iola Tuberculosis Sanitorium are beginning to take shape. However, this comes at the expense of MDS A and MDS B which were razed in order to make way for the medical facility. In their place were constructed three (3) structures. The first (Structure 3) is an infirmary, constructed in 1915, located at the southeast corner of the intersections of Westfall and East Henrietta Roads. Further southeast is Structure 4, an administration building. Finally, a third structure (Structure 5) is located to the east of East Henrietta Road. This structure is a power house constructed in 1916 and is presently owned by Siemens. It should be noted that the Erie/Barge canal has also been constructed to the south of the APE. Two years later (Figure 7), another three (3) structures have been constructed. Structures 6, 7, and 8 are all listed as pavilions (A, B, and C, respectively). A further decade later, the bulk of the tuberculosis rehabilitation facility has been installed (Figure 8). Structure 9 is a service building located to the northwest of Structure 5. It was constructed in 1924. Structure 10 is a nurse's home, constructed in the northeast corner of the campus in 1927. Structure 11, the grandest structure in the APE, was also built in 1927. This was a children's building. Finally, Structure 12 is also apparent just to the north of Structure 5. Meanwhile, it appears the eastern border of the project area is being utilized for agricultural endeavors. A year later (Figure 9), the last structure to be built on the Iola campus has been constructed. Structure 13 is a staff building which was built in 1931. The same configuration of historic structures is still evident in 1935 (Figure 10), 1938 (Figure 11), 1951 (Figure 12), and 1952 (Figure 13). It should be noted that a radio tower located in the southeast corner of the APE is apparent in only the 1951 aerial photograph (Figure 12). The same photograph also indicates that the eastern APE boundary is seeing use as an orchard.

Residential and commercial development surrounding the APE continued throughout the 1940s and 1950s echoing regional and national population trends of suburban growth post World War II. By 1961 (Figure 14), commercial, industrial, and municipal development of the APE begins to gather momentum. This is particularly true as Interstates 390 and 590 are constructed just to the south of the APE between 1961 and 1970 to further facilitate the continuing expansion of suburban development. The same historic structures associated with Iola remain with the addition of Structure 14 to the south of the campus. This structure would eventually be appropriated by Siemens, the present day owners. Additionally, the orchard in the northeast corner of the APE has been cleared along with the land to the south. By 1970 (Figure 15), another modern structure has been constructed while a historic structure has been razed. In the northeast corner of the APE is Structure 15, a children's detention center. Meanwhile, Structure 4, the administration building, was razed in order to provide space for a parking lot. Henceforth, Structure 4 will be designated as MDS C. The southern APE also exhibits a trend towards under use in 1970 as mature trees begin to dot the landscape. This configuration of structures remains through the seventies (Figures 16 and 17). By 1980 (Figure 18), Structure 3, now designated as MDS D, has also succumbed to demolition. Additionally, the entire southern portion of the project area has been cleared and graded. Eight years later (Figure 19), four more structures have been added to the project area, all in the southern portion of the APE. Structure 16 is a Monroe County recycling center, Structure 17 is a modern warehouse and/or storage facility, Structure 18 is a D.O.T. shed, and Structure 19 is some form of outbuilding. It is also apparent that the eastern boundary of the APE has seen extensive clearing, cutting, and grading while the very northeaster corner of the APE has gone fallow. By 1993 (Figure 20), one more structure, a covered storage facility (Structure 20), has been erected just north of Structure 19. The area north and east of Structure 17 also exhibits evidence of filling and grading. This configuration is still apparent a year later (Figure 2). By the middle nineties (Figure 21), one final structure has been installed. Structure 21 is evident in the southwest corner of the APE. In the present day, the same configuration can be seen save two structures. Structure 19 (MDS E) and Structure 21 (MDS D) have been razed at some point in the late nineties or early 21st century. Additionally, the majority of the buildings within the APE are abandoned. The settlement and development pattern detailed above is summarized below in Table 4.

Table 4: Structures located within the Project Area

Structure Listing	MDS	Name	1852 M	1872 M	1918 M	1920 M	1930 A	1931 M	1935 M	1938 M	1951 A	1952 M	1961 A	1970 A	1971 M	1978 M	1980 A	1988 A	1993 A	1994 M	1996 A	Present
1	A	C. Wilbur/W.W. Crittenden	X	X																		
2	B	C. Wilbur/W.W. Crittenden	X	X																		
3	D	Infirmary			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
4	C	Administration Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		
5		Power House			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X
6		Pavilion A				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7		Pavilion B				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8		Pavilion C				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9		Service Building					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X
10		Nurse's Home					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11		Children's Building					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12		Building D					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13		Staff Building						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14													X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15		Children's Detention Center												X	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X
16		Recycling Center																X	X	X	X	X
17																		X	X	O	X	X
18																		X	X	X	X	X
19	E																	X	X	O	X	
20																			X	O	X	X
21	F																				X	

X	Appears on map or aerial photograph
O	Does not appear on map or aerial, but should
X	Appears on map or aerial photograph, but should not
X	Existing historic structure older than 50 years

A	Aerial Photograph
M	Map

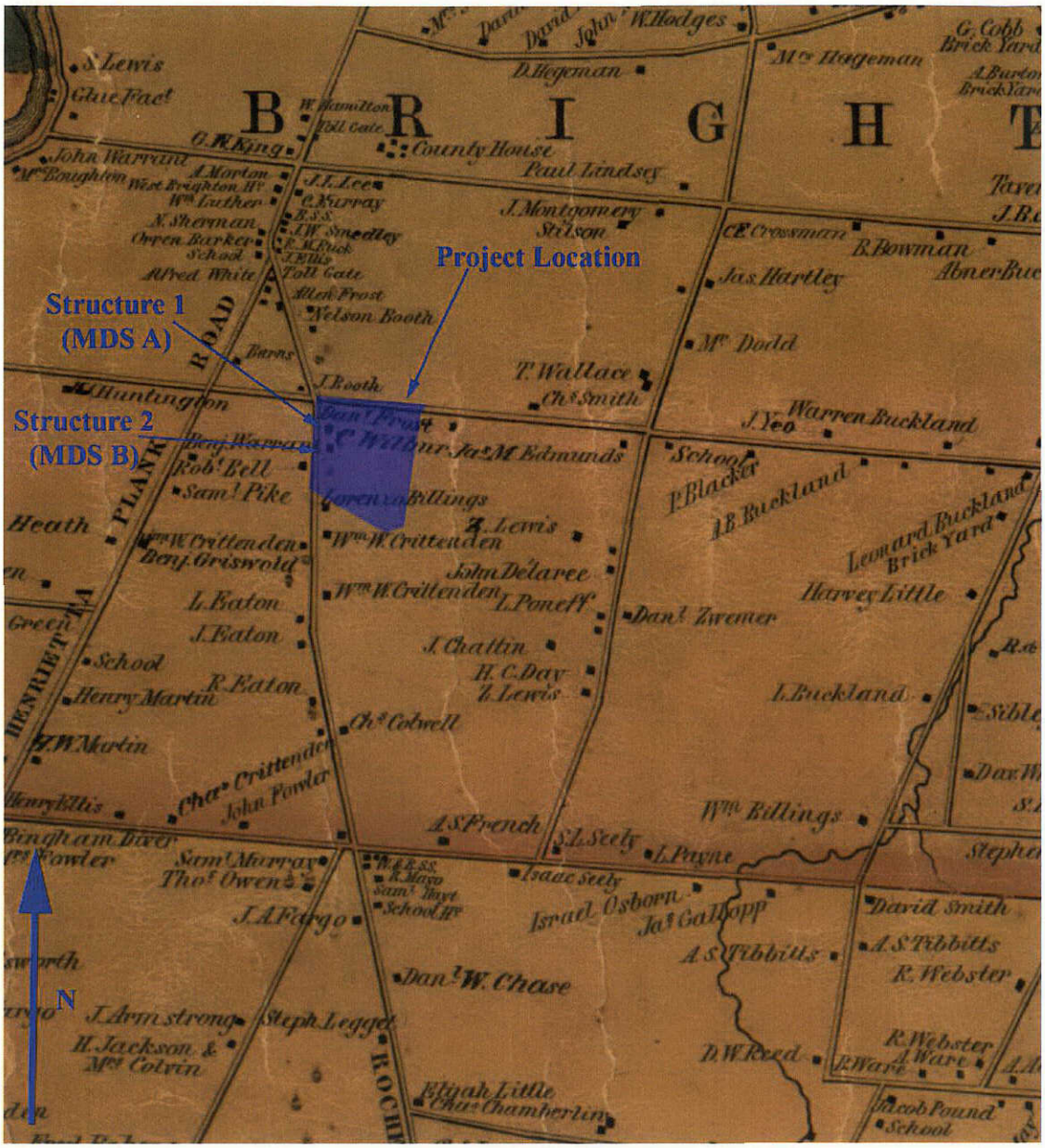


Figure 4: Project location on 1852 P.J. Browne *Atlas of Monroe County, New York*

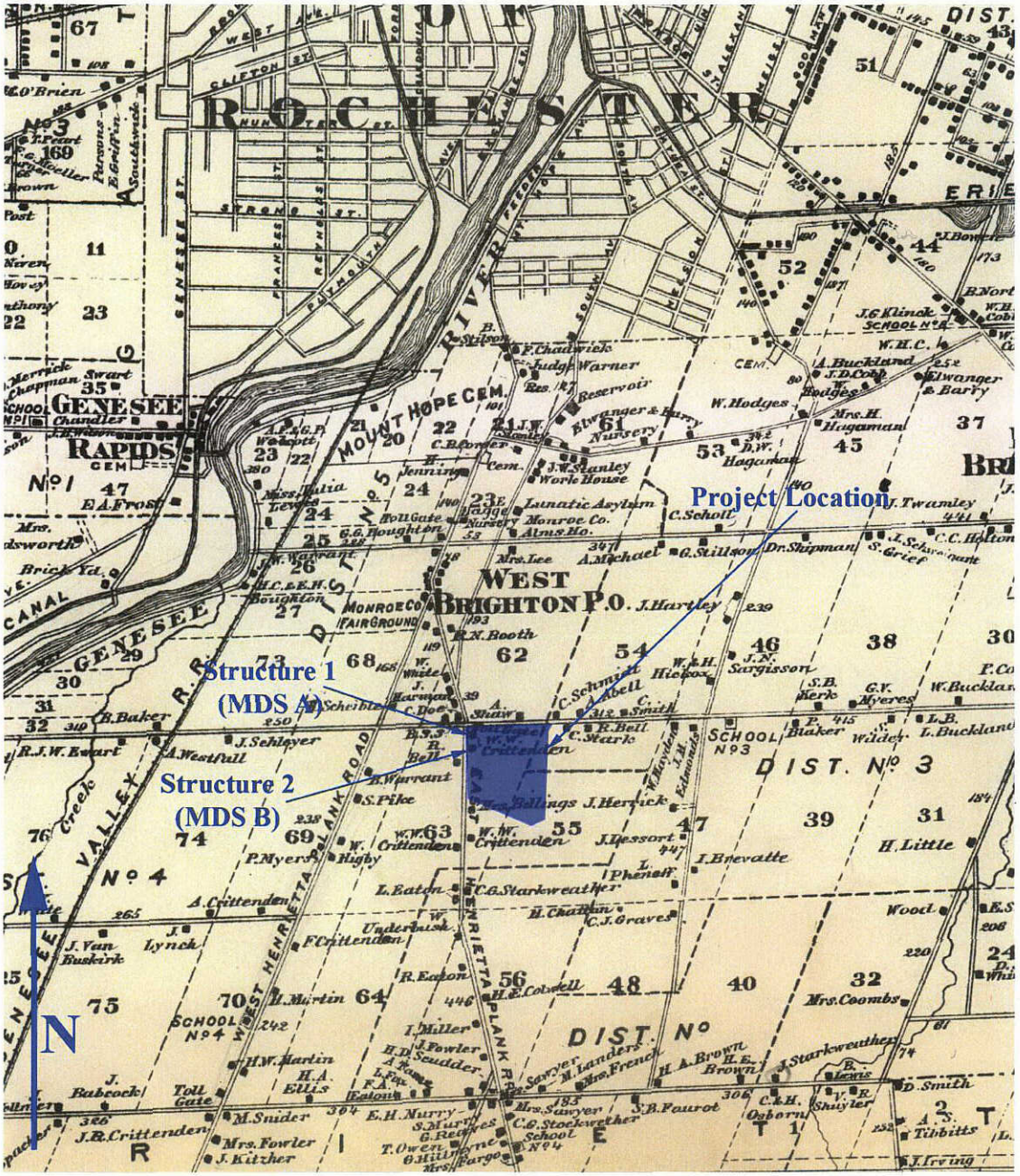


Figure 5: Project location on Sheet 67 of 1872 Beers' *Atlas of Monroe County, New York*

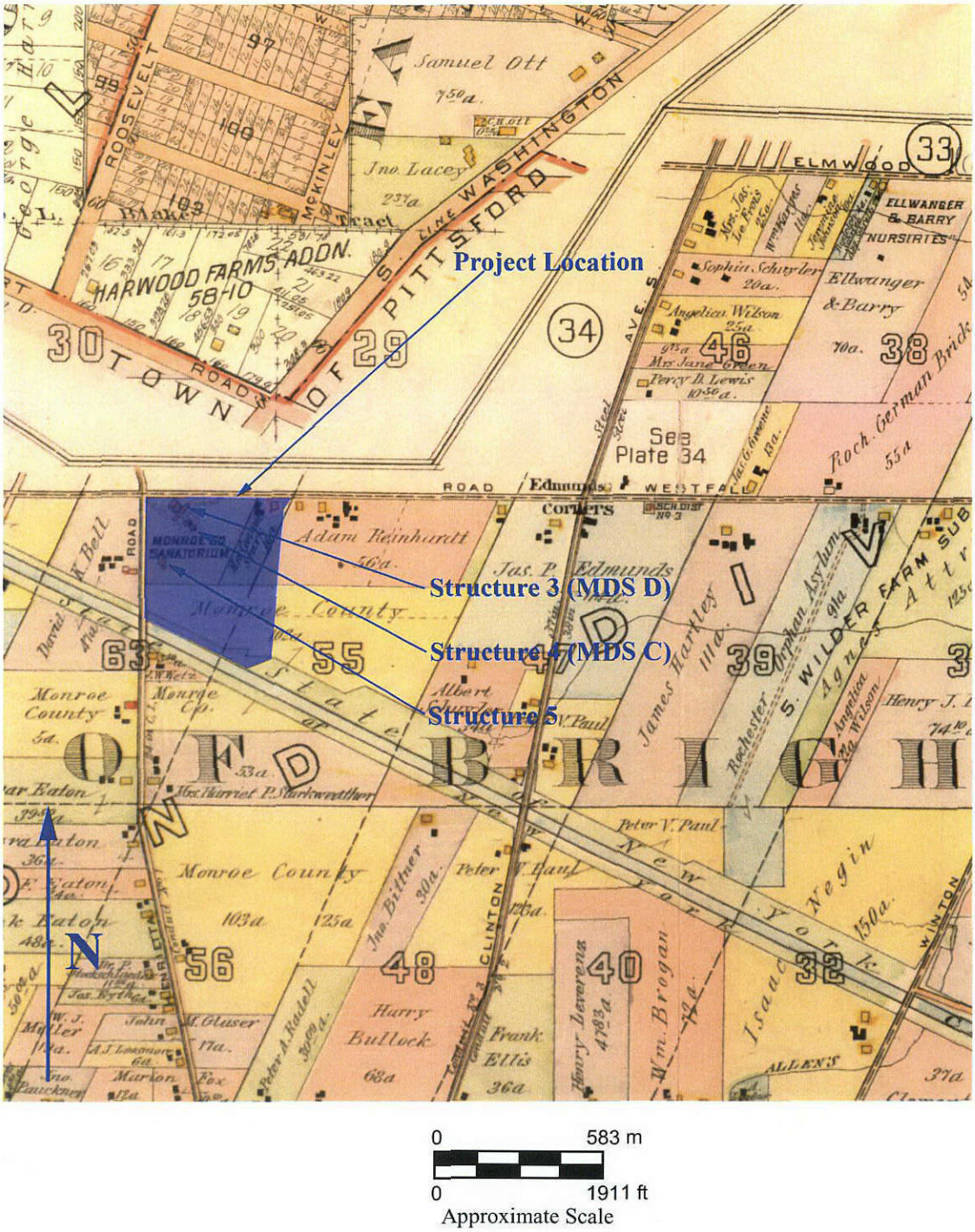


Figure 6: Project location on 1918 Hopkins *Atlas of Monroe County, New York*

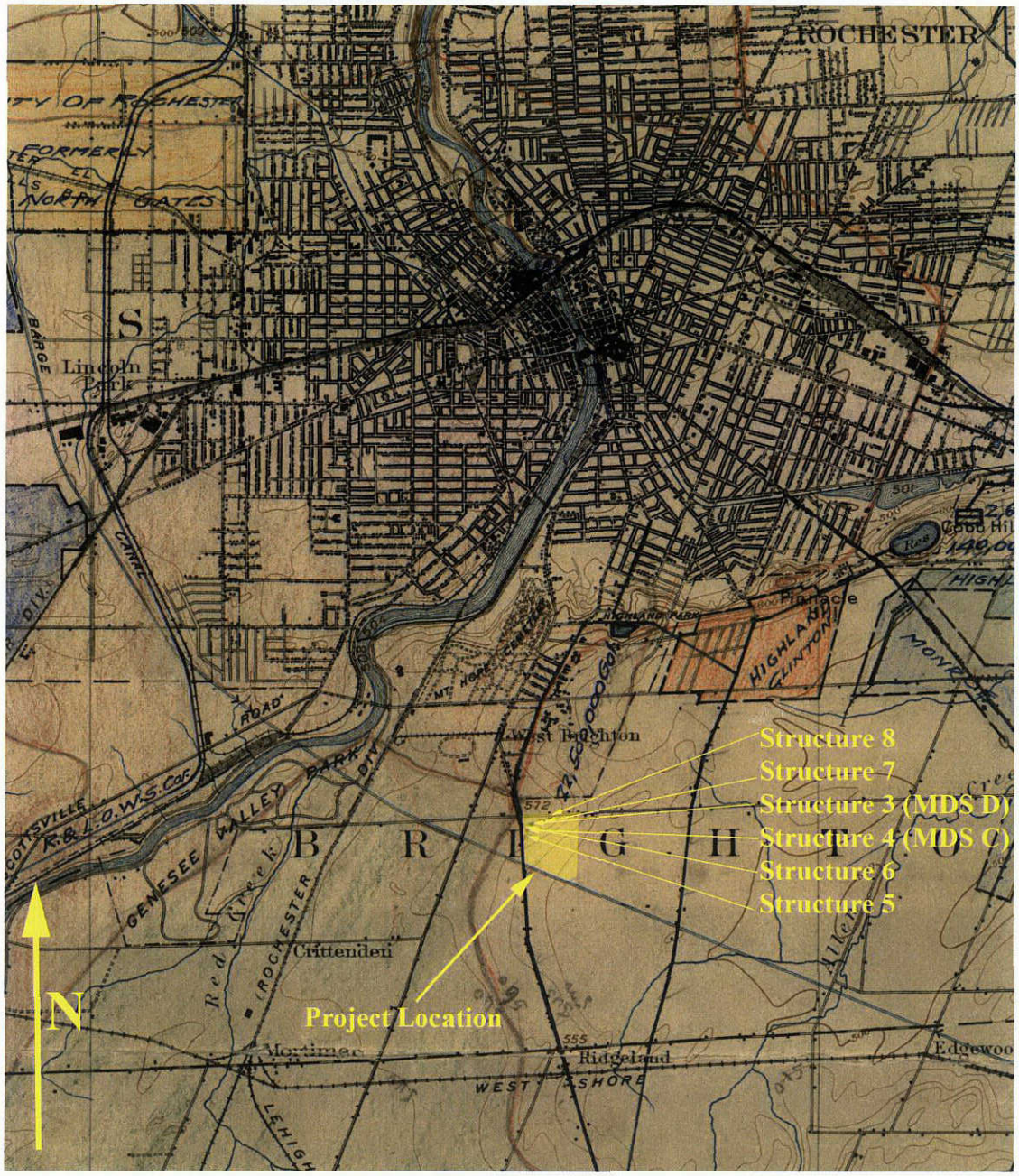
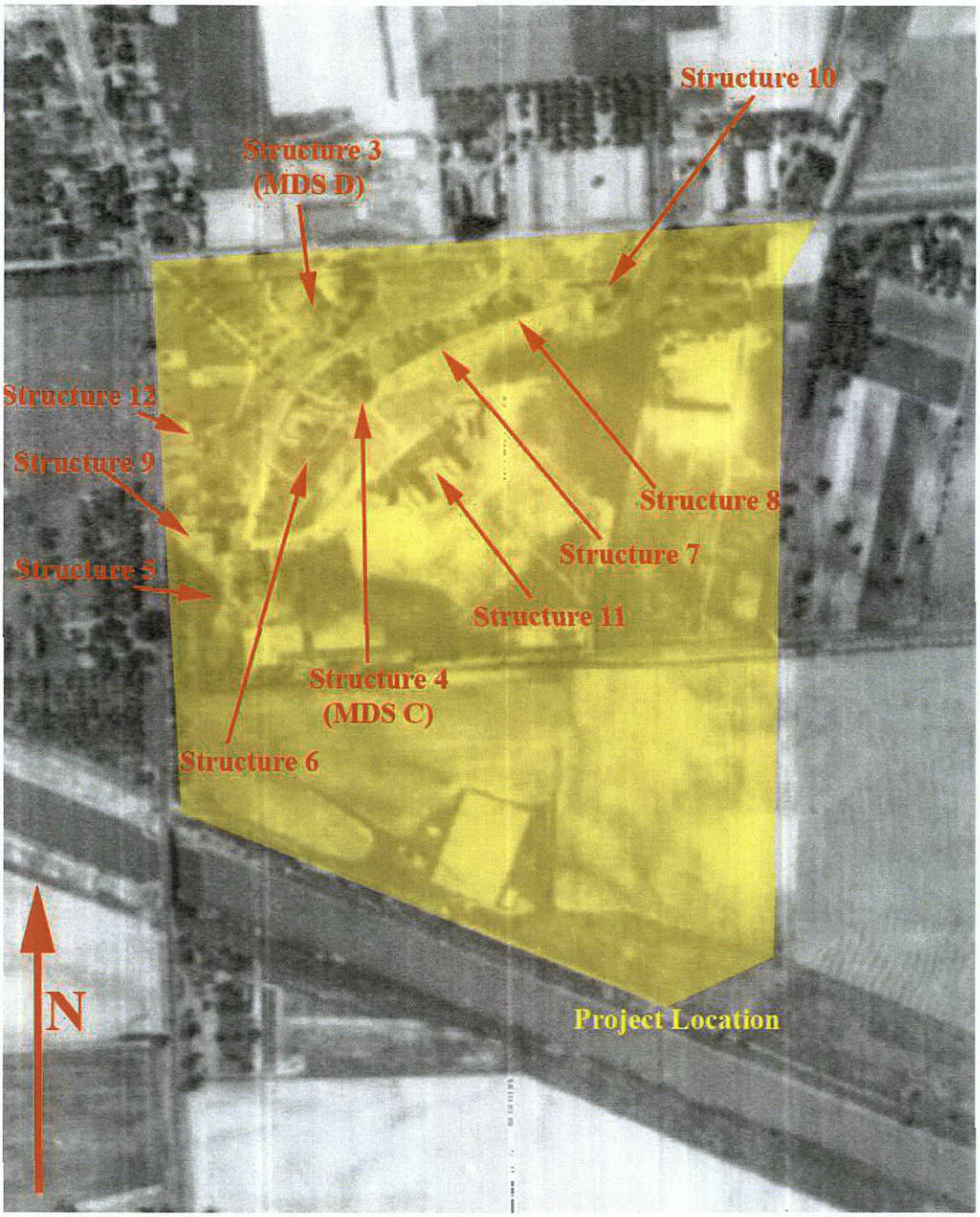


Figure 7: Project location on USGS 15' Rochester, NY Quadrangle 1920 (Reprinted 1931)



0 134 m

0 441 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 8: Project Location on the 1930 Aerial Photograph

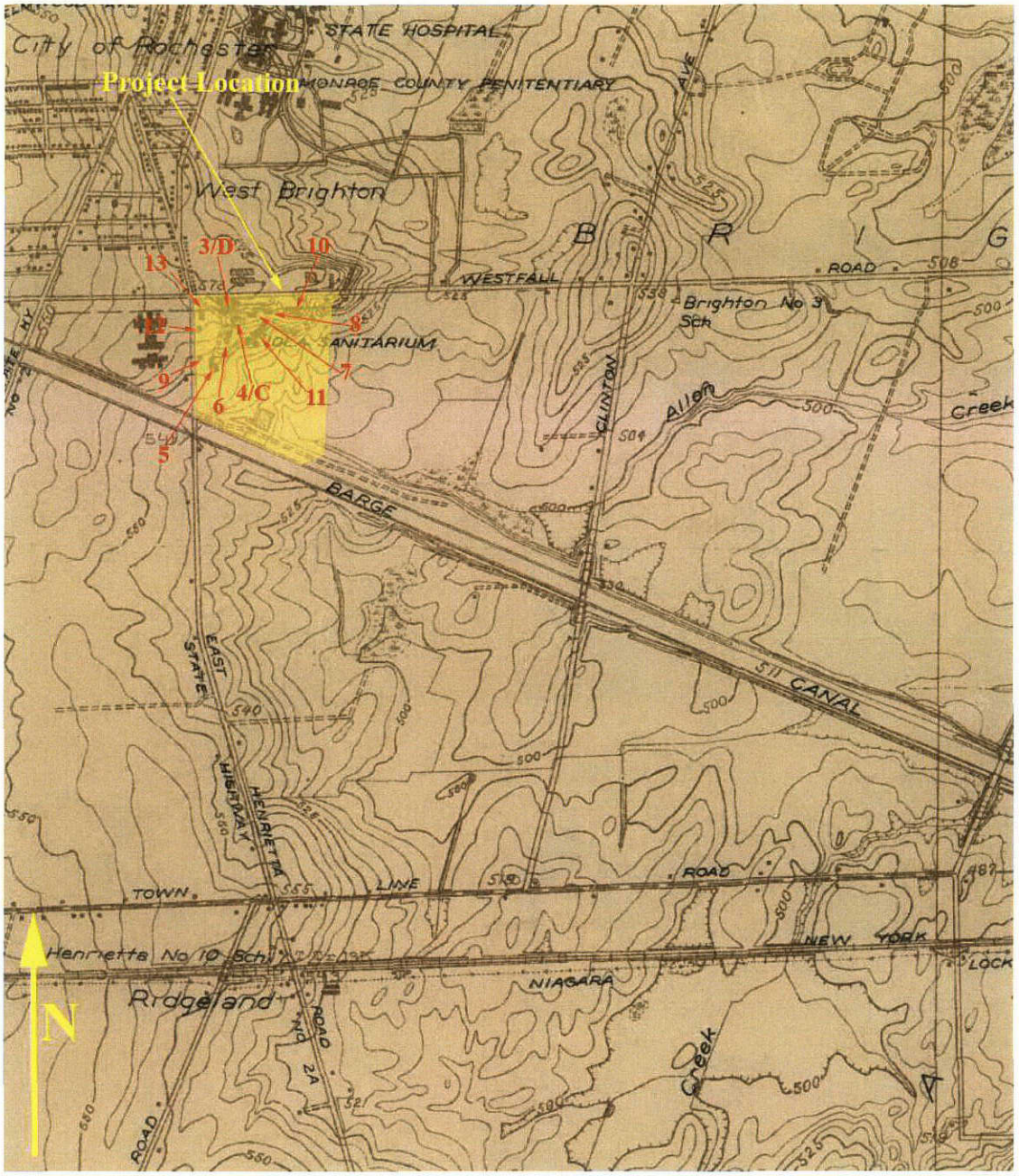


Figure 9: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Mendon Ponds, NY Quadrangle 1931

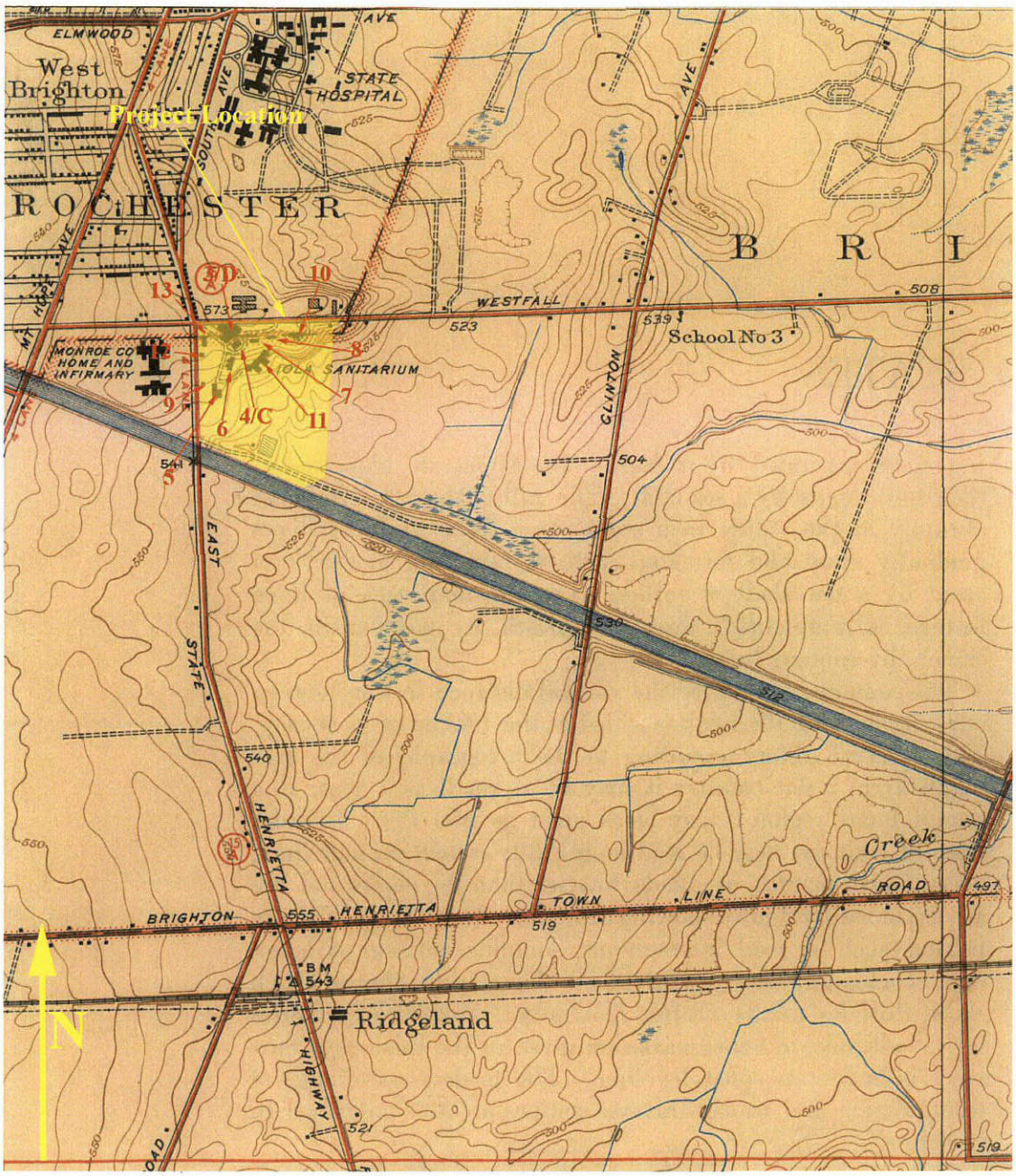
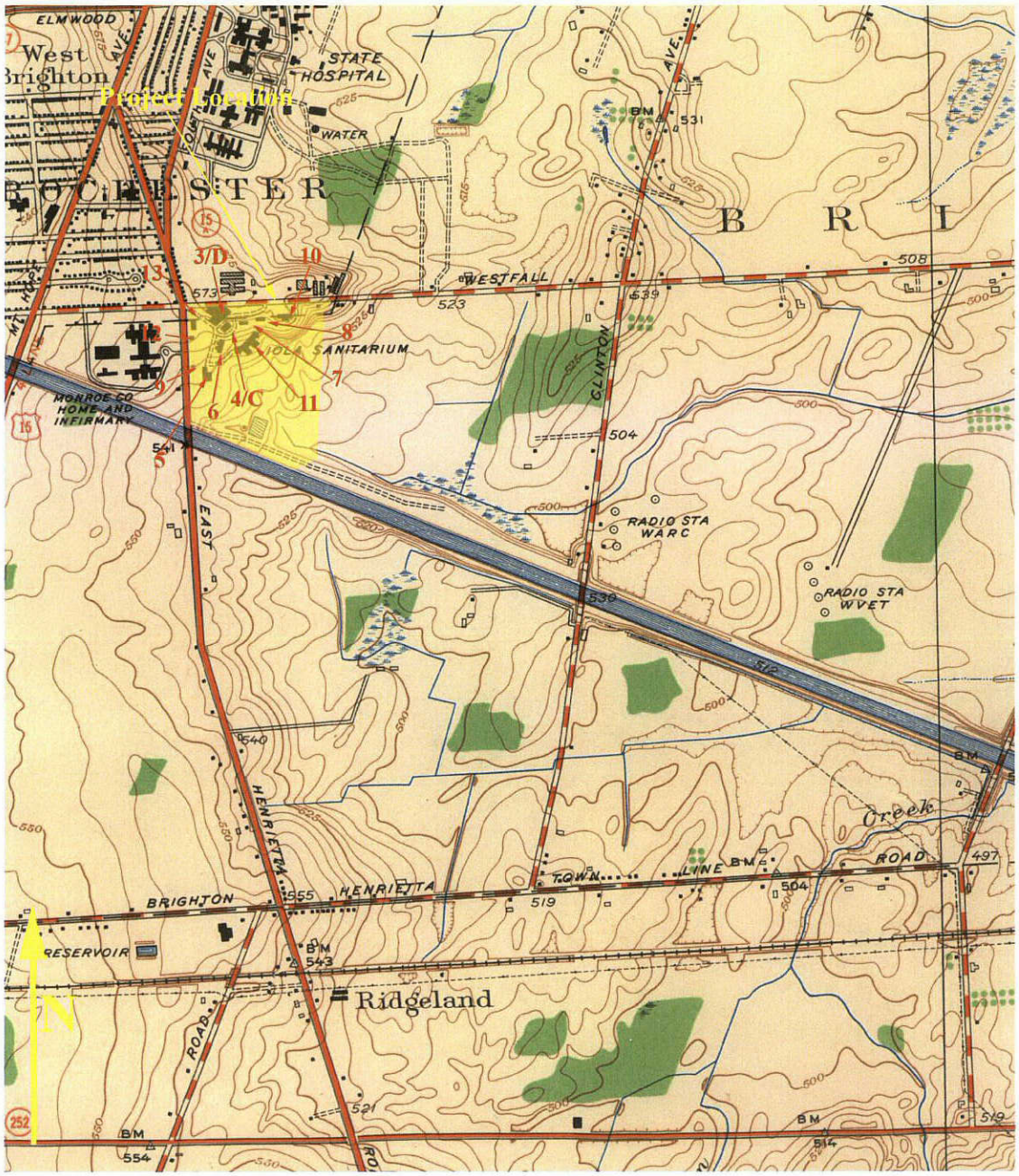


Figure 10: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Mendon Ponds, NY Quadrangle 1935 (Reprinted 1947)

Figure 11: Project Location on Sheet 806 of the 1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

Figure 12: Project location on the 1951 Aerial Photograph.



Approximate Scale

Figure 13: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Mendon Ponds, NY Quadrangle 1952

Figure 14: Project location on the 1961 Aerial Photograph.

0 98 m

0 321 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 15: Project location on the 1970 Aerial Photograph.

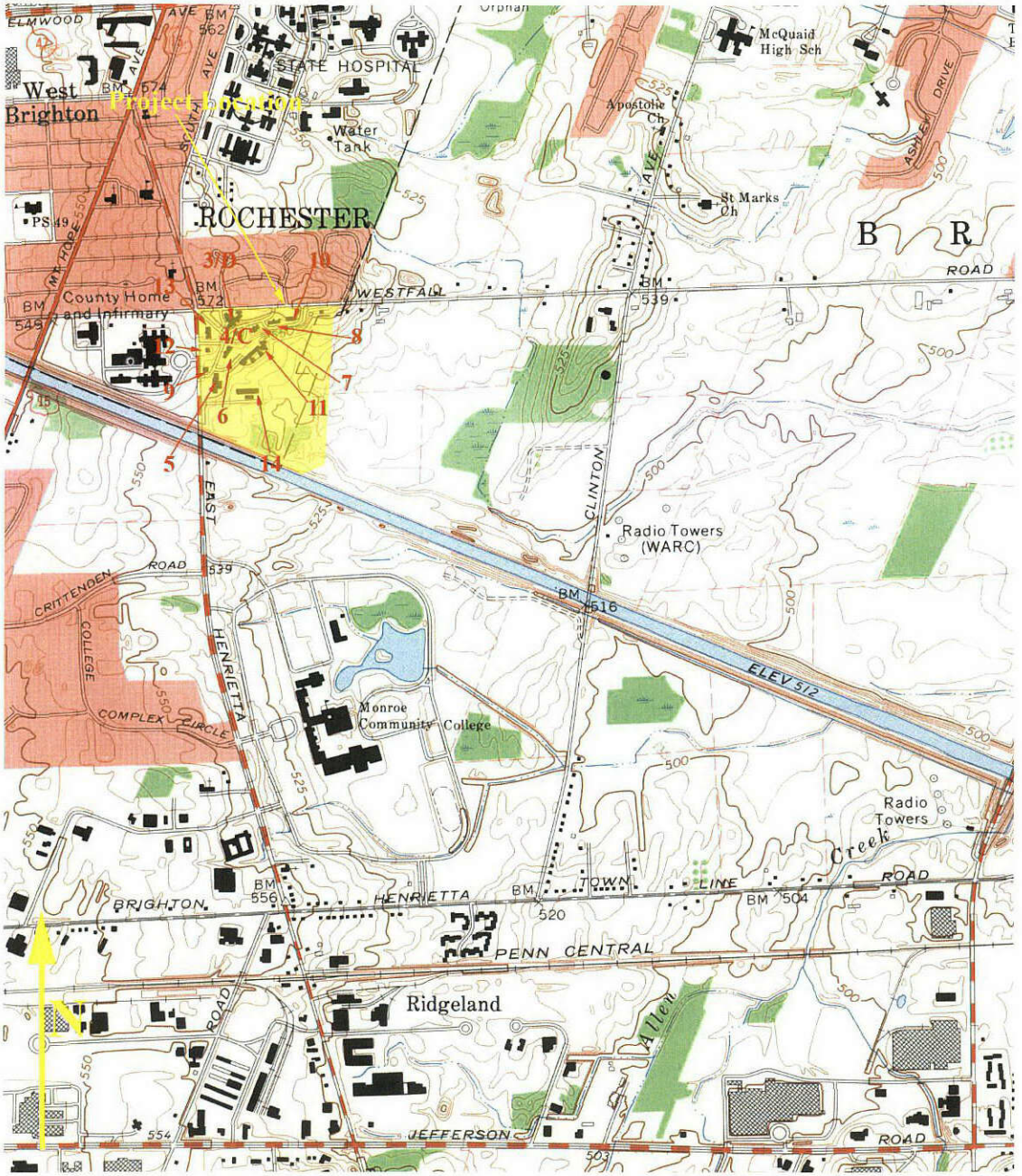
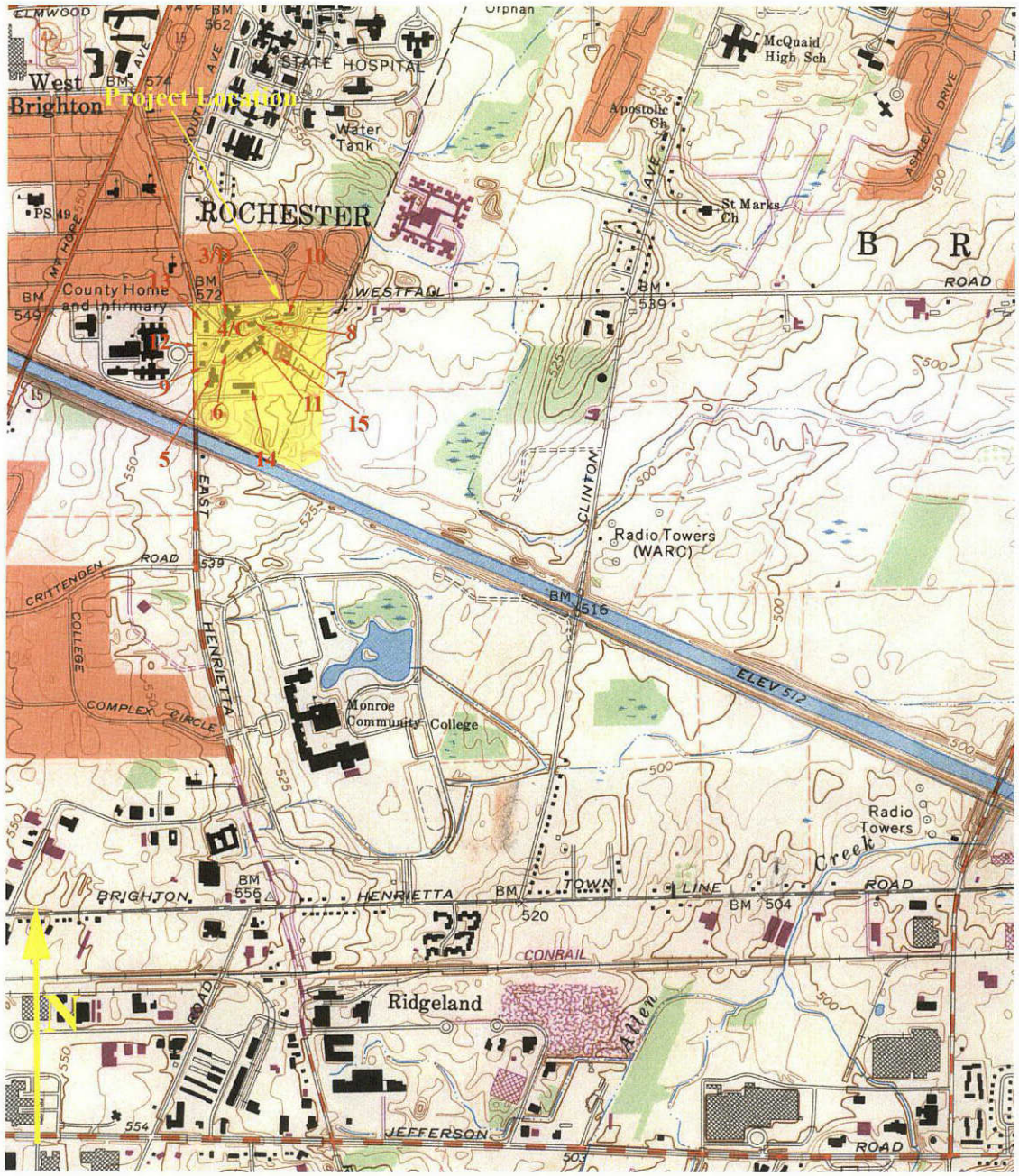


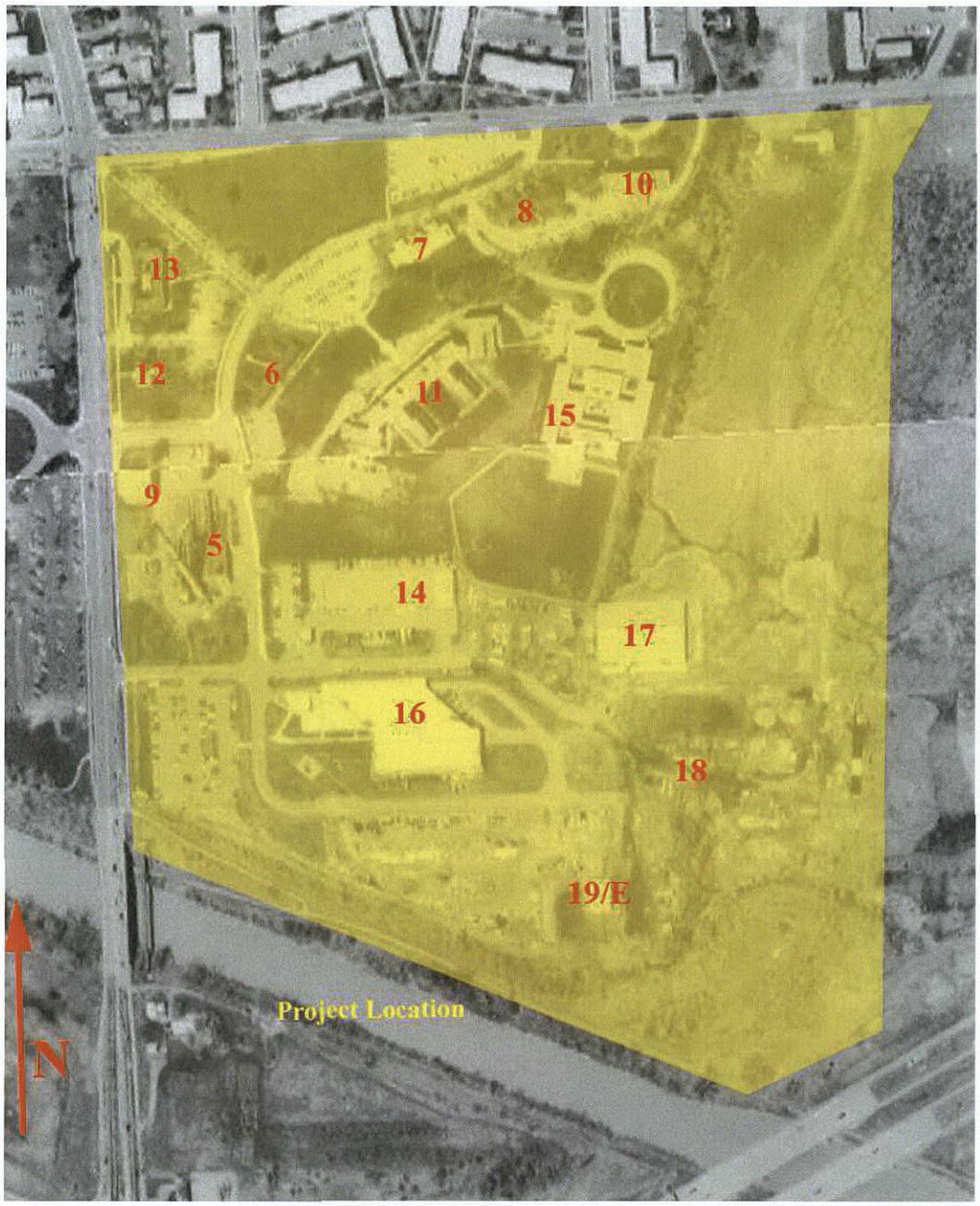
Figure 16: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Pittsford, NY Quadrangle 1971



Approximate Scale

Figure 17: Project location on the USGS 7.5' Pittsford, NY Quadrangle 1971 (Photorevised 1978)

Figure 18: Project location on the 1980 Aerial Photograph.

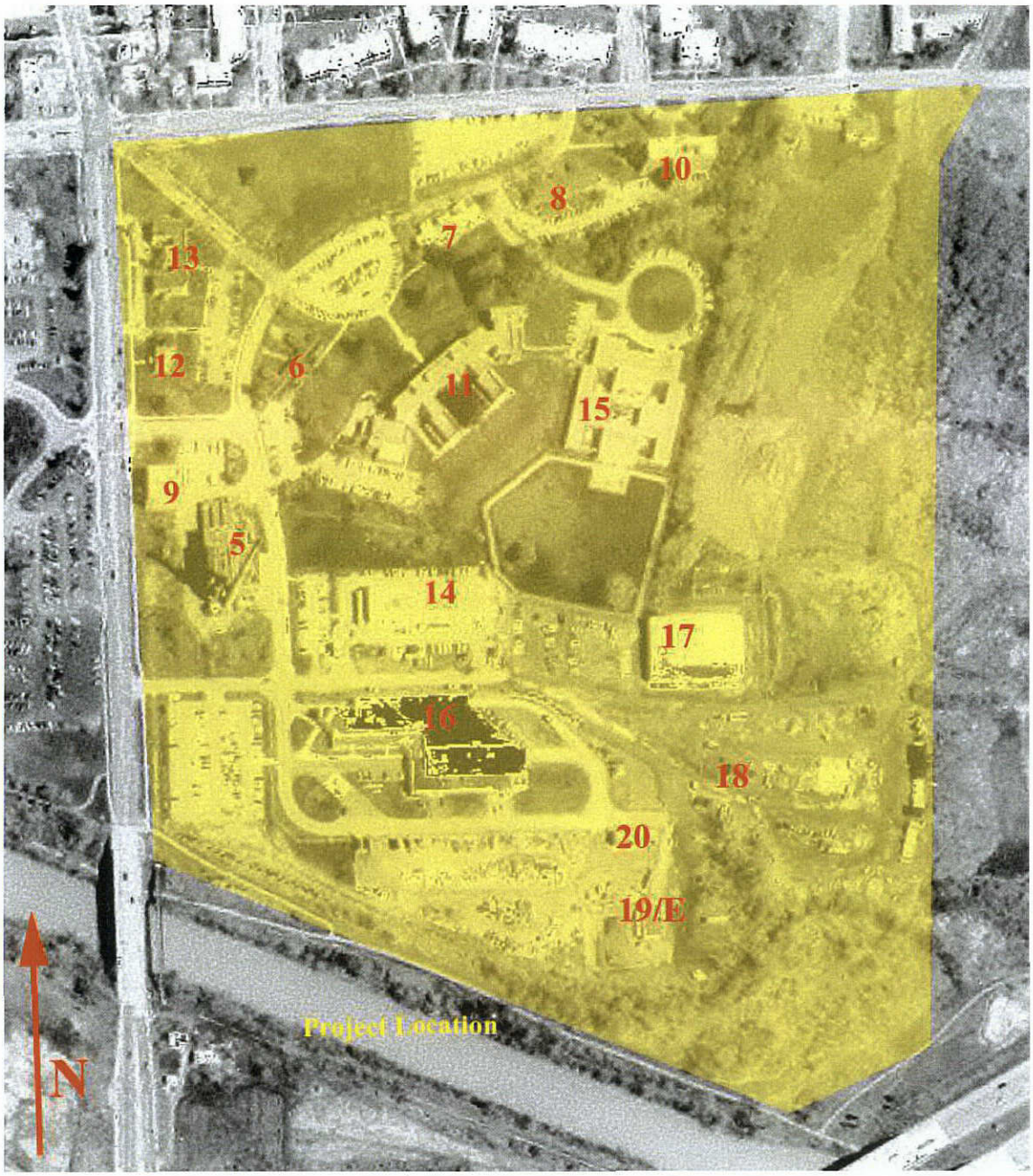


0 108 m

0 355 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 19: Project location on the 1988 Aerial Photograph.

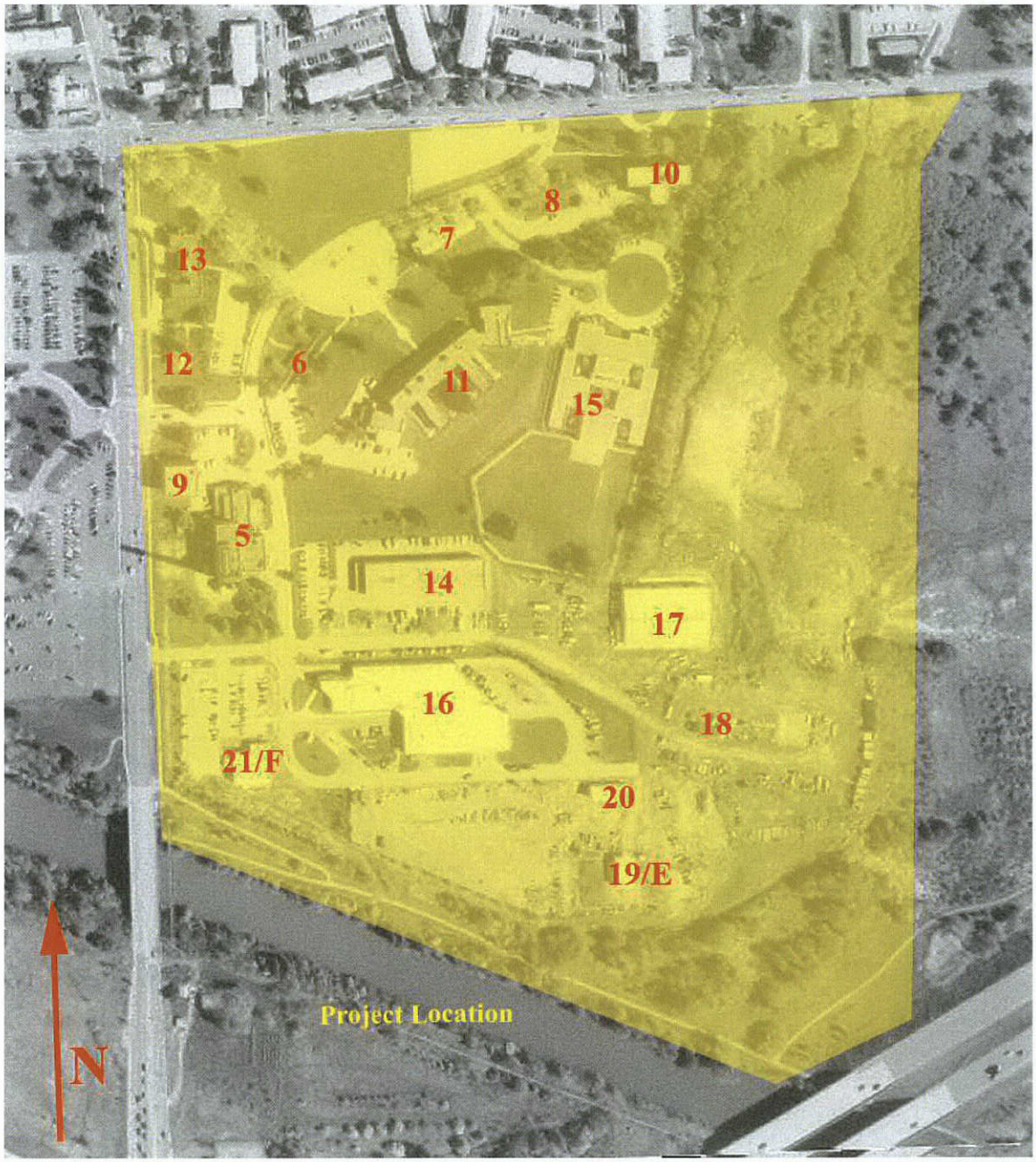


0 103 m

0 337 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 20: Project location on the 1993 Aerial Photograph.



0 105 m

0 344 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 21: Project location on the 1996 Aerial Photograph.

IV. SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

4.1Prehistoric site sensitivity

The prehistoric site sensitivity, based on integration of environmental information, site file data, overview, and current land use/disturbances, is estimated to be low. There are six (6) individual sites recorded within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the current project area which contain prehistoric Native American elements. The sites are designated as a campsite, a workshop, a village, traces of occupation and a surface scatter, all of undifferentiated prehistoric cultural affiliation. A Late Woodland village is also within close proximity. The entire project area has moderately well-drained soils with a less than 15% slope which is evidenced to be desirable for settling. Additionally, several small creeks, including the Genesee River, are within close proximity to the project area. Finally, RMSC Roc 296, an undifferentiated prehistoric surface scatter discovered by Arthur C. Parker lies within the APE. However, as Parker surface scatters are exceptionally ephemeral and wide ranging, it is very possible the bulk of the site lies outside the APE. These attributes would suggest an average sensitivity for the potential of a prehistoric site being located within the project area. However, the APE has been subjected to extensive disturbance associated with construction in both the historic and modern periods. Thus, the likelihood of encountering a prehistoric site is lower than it otherwise would be. Table 3 indicates that the most likely type of prehistoric site to be encountered within the project area would be an undifferentiated prehistoric surface scatter or campsite.

4.2 Historic site sensitivity

Based upon historic map results and information about settlement prior to the documentation of historic maps, the project APE would have a high potential for historic site sensitivity. There are seven (7) historic sites documented within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the project area. Additionally, several historic farmsteads once existed within the vicinity of the APE. Furthermore, as the APE is located on the border of the city of Rochester and the town of Brighton, it has seen almost continuous use for the past few hundred years. This is evidenced by several map documented structures (MDSs) (i.e., historic structures older than fifty years) and historic structures existing within the boundaries of the APE since before 1852. Finally, the area surrounding the APE has also seen relatively continuous use in the private, public, and residential sectors. All of these factors, barring any disturbance, would suggest a high probability of encountering a EuroAmerican site.

V. TYPE AND EXTENT OF DISTURBANCE

The project area is surrounded by single family residences, an apartment complex, the Monroe County Hospital, and office buildings. The southern boundary of the APE is the Erie/Barge canal. The APE, agricultural farm fields in the historic period which was later converted into the Iola Sanitorium and municipal buildings, is vegetated with a mixture of manicured mown grass lawns, open field, low scrub, and mature forest. Several portions of the APE, particularly the eastern and southern sections, have seen extensive disturbance since the historic period. These sections have seen extensive soil redeposition, cutting, filling, and grading associated with construction of the modern structures (Structures 14-21). This is shown through comparison of Figures 2 and 13. In 1952 (Figure 13), the APE has a gentle downward slope from northwest to southeast. Additionally, a hill at least 2 m (5ft) high, can be seen based on the contour interval. By 1994 (Figure 2), this mound is absent and the contours of the southeast APE are gentler and flatter. This suggests that, prior to the dumping of asphalt, concrete, and other miscellaneous road debris, the southeast portion of the APE was stripped and topsoil removed. Additionally, a portion of the APE southwest of Structure 11, has seen the dumping of a rather extensive fill mound. Elsewhere throughout the APE are localized disturbances associated with the construction of structures. In fact, the installation of Structures 12 and 13 erased all evidence of MDS A and B. There is also observable disturbance around each of the abandoned historic structures associated with scavenging of architectural items from the building as well as partial demolition involving trespassing, graffiti, and property damage. Overall, there is approximately 11.88 ha (29.31 ac) of untestable disturbed areas leaving a testable APE of 12.42 ha (30.69 ac).

VI. TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on information supplied by Ms. Yu, it was determined the APE for this project is vegetated and home to several community-used structures. As such, it could not be prepared for a surface inspection via plowing and disking. Therefore, the Phase IB field investigation strategy would utilize the excavation of STPs at set intervals. The APE will have STPs placed at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals within transects also spaced at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals. Additionally, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) guidelines request that yard areas of any structure greater than fifty years old should be tested at a 7.5-meter (25-foot) interval while additional STPs should be placed 1 m (3 ft) from any extant foundation. As all structures within the APE or non-residential, such intensive testing shall be precluded. In cases were disturbance is not readily observable visually but is encountered subsurface, the RMSC/RHPP reserves the right to increase the testing interval to 30-meter (100-feet) as is standard and accepted practice. If the area of posited disturbance in the northwest corner of the APE is not encountered, then this section of the APE will be tested at a 7.5-m (25-ft) interval due to the proximity of a known prehistoric archaeological site.

VII. PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

7.1 Project walkover

A field visit by Andrew K. Graupman, RHPP Project Archaeologist was conducted on 21 April 2008 to evaluate the conditions within the project area prior to the commencement of field investigations. This visit confirmed the project area boundaries as well as sections of the APE which appeared to be disturbed to such an extent that Phase IB investigations would be precluded. Furthermore, the estimated 1.5-acre yard area within the current Monroe County Children's Detention Center was not subjected to Phase IB testing as access was denied to this facility.

7.2 Testing procedures

7.2.1 Surface

The APE for this project is vegetated and within close proximity to residential and community-used structures, so it cannot be prepared for a surface inspection via plowing and disking. Thus, a walkover reconnaissance of the APE was not conducted.

7.2.2 Subsurface testing

All undisturbed sections of the APE were tested using STPs excavated at set intervals. The interval between STPs was dictated by field conditions and/or the recovery of artifacts.

7.2.3 Size, placement, intervals, and depths

The entirety of STPs was excavated at an interval of 15 m (50 ft). Normally, the yard areas of any historic structure or MDS would be tested at a tighter interval of 7.5 m (25 ft). However, as no structures existing, or having existed, within the project area were ever residential, such testing was precluded. In cases where STPs tested positive for cultural material, close-interval shovel tests were excavated. This consisted of placing STPs 1 m (3 ft) and 3 m (10 ft) from the original positive STP in the four cardinal directions for a total of eight (8) close-interval shovel test pits per positive STP. However, if such positive STPs were found in or associated with obvious disturbance, such close interval testing was precluded. All STPs were hand dug with a shovel and were generally 30 cm (12 in) in diameter. An effort was made to excavate all STPs to a depth of 15 cm (6 in) into the underlying subsoil or to a maximum depth of 50 cm (20 in) if no change in soil horizon was observed. All excavated soils were carefully passed through ¼ inch screen in order to recover any cultural material from each soil layer. An effort was made to separate the A and B horizon soils and to pass them through the screen separately. Notes on subsurface conditions, including descriptions of soil type, texture, color, excavation conditions, location and the presence of absence of cultural material were kept in field notebooks. All shovel test summaries can be found in Appendix A.

7.3 Laboratory methodology

Following fieldwork, all artifacts are processed and analyzed in the RHPP laboratory at the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Regional Heritage Preservation Program. Recovered material is cleaned, identified, inventoried, and catalogued in accordance with professional standards. Processing includes washing and/or dry brushing, as well as reviewing the artifact bags to ensure proper provenience. All cultural material as well as notes, maps, and photographs relevant to the project will be curated, according to federal (36 CFR Part 79) and state (NYAC 1994) guidelines, at the Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, New York.

Historic artifacts are cataloged according to a RHPP system following South's Carolina Artifact Pattern (South 1976) which identifies broad artifact patterning through the use of functional groups. Each artifact was classified as to functional group (i.e., kitchen, architectural, bone and shell, furniture, lighting, arms, clothing, personal, tobacco pipe, activities, and miscellaneous). Information from ceramic decoration and form is also recorded when present along with date ranges for the manufacture of these artifacts and other diagnostic pieces.

VIII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

8.1 Overview

A total of 477 STPs were placed within an estimated 12.42-hectare (30.69-acre) testable section of the APE, of which 462 of these STPs were excavated. The fifteen (15) STPs (3.1%) not excavated fell within areas of disturbance, within an area of slope in excess of 15%, or in an area which was inaccessible for testing due impenetrable vegetation. This equates to approximately 16 STPs per acre or 38 STPs per hectare within the tested section of the APE. Transects were oriented in various linear directions (e.g., north-south, east-west, southeast-northwest, etc.) based on field conditions so as to take advantage of orienting transect parallel or perpendicular to natural base lines (Figure 22).

The average mean depth of Layer 1 was 27.7 centimeters (10.9 inches) below the surface. The majority of colors for Layer 1 were noted as various hues of brown (e.g., light brown, brown, dark brown, very dark brown, etc.) (92%), with various hues of grayish brown accounting for slightly more than one twentieth (6%) of Layer 1 soils. This soil layer is difficult to generally categorized as soil textures were immensely varied. Silty sand (23%) was the most common soil texture followed by silty loam (19%), silty clay (14%), and sandy loam (11%). One hundred twenty-six (126) STPs did not reach Layer 2 as result of an exceptionally deep Layer 1 (i.e. more than 50 cm below the surface) or an impasse such as rock, roots, or gravel. The average mean depth for Layer 2 was 43.3 centimeters (17.0 inches) below the surface. The predominant colors for Layer 2 were noted mainly as either various hues of brown (46%) or various hues of yellowish brown (40%). Like Layer 1, the Layer 2 soils are a bit difficult to broadly categorize. However, this soil layer does seem to have a higher silt and clay content than the overlying soil layer. The predominant textures for this soil layer are silty clay (19%), clayey silt (13%), clay (11%), and silty loam (9%). Thirty-one (31) STPs reached a third layer. The average mean depth of Layer 3 was 46.6 centimeters (18.3 inches) below the surface. The predominant colors for Layer 3 were noted as yellowish brown (42%), brown (16%), light brown (13%), or black (10%) while textures were mainly categorized as clayey silt (32%), sandy silt (16%), or silty clay (13%). Two (2) STPs reached a fourth layer which had an average mean depth of 35.5 centimeters (14.0 inches) below the surface. The STPs were evenly split between brown and dark brown (50% each) while both possess a clayey silt texture. One (1) STP, a dark brown silt, reached a fifth layer. This STP had a depth of 24.0 centimeters (9.4 inches) below the surface. Additionally, one (1) STP reached a sixth layer. This soil layer was described as a brown silty clay and extended to a depth of 29.0 centimeters (11.4 inches) below the surface. No STPs reached a seventh layer (Appendix A).

In general, the soil textures noted in the field matched what was noted in the soil survey book. The soil colors and textures in particular were a relatively close match. However, there were slight variations in color, texture, and depth. These included Layer 1 being less gray than anticipated and Layer 2 being less red than expected. Additionally, there seemed to be a higher concentration of gravel than expected. This could be due to mild agricultural impacts during the historic period or impacts associated with construction.

It should also be noted that the disturbance anticipated in the southern and eastern portions of the APE were confirmed in the field. The area showed a marked increase of 1 m (2 ft) to 3 m (10ft) in elevation from the surrounding tested areas and exhibited soils that were drastically different from the natural soils encountered elsewhere in the project area. Gravelly soils were particularly evident along Transect 75, and the beginnings of Transects 94-97 and 116-126. In fact, many of the STPs in this area encountered push-piles of debris and several were untestable due to rock and gravel impasses. A number also contained a mixture of coal, ash, brick, concrete, and macadam. The ending of Transects 108-115 exhibit a similar pattern. It would appear that, sometime during the 1970's or 1980's, the entire southeastern portion of the project area was cut and graded, with topsoil being either removed or pushed to the extreme southern end of the project area and dumped.

8.2 Negative Survey Results

No Native American artifacts were recovered from any of the excavated STPs within the APE.

8.3 Positive Survey Results

More then fifty (50) historic EuroAmerican artifacts were recovered from twenty-four (24) STPs within the APE (Table 5).

The cultural material recovered covered a range of artifact types and functional groups. Thirty-three percent (33%) of the recovered material was historic ceramics including 19th century yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, semi-porcelain, and porcelain. One (1) piece of glazed floor tile was also recovered. Thirty-seven percent (37%) was glass, mainly bottle glass with a few pieces of window glass and chimney lamp glass. Twenty-seven percent (27%) comprised metal artifacts, the majority being square cut and round wire iron nails. Thus, recovered cultural material included artifacts from the kitchen, architectural, and lighting functional groups.

However, the majority of this material was located in highly disturbed sections of the APE. In the northwest corner of the APE, three (3) iron nails, a brown-glazed refined earthenware, and a single piece of floor tile were recovered from the area surrounding Structure 12 and to the west of Structure 13. As the majority of material was architectural in nature, the finds were deemed insignificant. It should also be noted that no remnants of MDS A or MDS B were recovered from the area.

The location of MDS C was not tested due to the existence of an asphalt parking lot. On the other hand, the posited location of MDS D was tested. However, due to disturbance including subsurface gravel and concrete, the testing interval was not reduced and remained at 15 m (50 ft). No cultural material associated with MDS D was encountered.

Surrounding Structure 11, artifacts from the architectural and lighting functional groups were encountered. These included iron nails, chimney glass, and even several pieces of porcelain which may be fragments of a doll figurine. However, as these were recovered close to a structure which has undergone partial demolition and seen a lot of destruction through trespassing and the like, it is highly probable that the cultural material encountered represents debris from the structure itself rather than a subsurface archaeological site.

In the northeast corner of the APE, four (4) artifacts were recovered. These included fragments of whiteware and bottles. Due to the fact that all the cultural material encountered was from a single functional group (i.e., kitchen group) as well as the STPs' close proximity to an area which is known to have been cut, filled, and graded since the historic period, it is considered most likely that these artifacts are not in their primary context and were located as a result of disturbance.

Neither MDS E nor MDS F was tested due to the presence of extensive disturbance as each location exhibited evidence of having been cut and graded.

Along the southern project boundary, a number of artifacts were recovered from six (6) STPs (i.e., 75.8, 76.8, 117.4, 119.3, 120.3, and 122.4). The majority of cultural material encountered included bottle glass and window glass with a few scattered pieces of ceramic. It was STP 75.8 which contained the bulk of cultural material recovered. Recovered artifacts included numerous bottles, both fragmented and whole, several pieces of ceramic (including one decorated with the words "Iola Sanator..."), a melted hand mirror, and the like. However, upon closer inspection, it was determined that STPs 75.8, 76.8, and 117.4 are outside the area of the APE slated for development. As such, it will not be disturbed by the proposed Citygate development. The remaining three (3) STPs, containing mainly bottle glass, were determined to be located in an area of disturbance. Several large mounds of debris including concrete and asphalt are located within close proximity and the soils appear disturbed. It is likely that this portion of the APE was most likely disturbed during the eighties when the southern portion of the APE was extensively cut, filled, and graded. This means that it is very likely that the artifacts recovered in this area were transported in to the APE.

The remaining STPs which contained artifacts were located in disturbed areas located to the south of Westfall Road, to the east of East Henrietta Road, and to the south of an existing asphalt parking lot.

Thus, it is the opinion of the RMSC/RHPP that the recovered cultural material is located in areas of extensive disturbance. As such, none of the cultural material is not located within its primary context and does not constitute an archaeological site. Furthermore, is unlikely to contribute significantly to either the archaeological record or common knowledge and history.

Table 5. Recovered Artifacts from Phase I Cultural Reconnaissance Survey

STP	Layer	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Description
11.1	I	0-50	1	square cut iron nail
12.2	I	0-21	1	square cut iron nail
11.2	I	0-50	1	round wire iron nail
13.3	II	13-48	1	brown glazed refined earthenware
17.3	I	0-33	1	blue glazed floor or wall tile
22.2	I	0-50	1	19th century yellowware
31.1	I	0-40	1	untyped iron nail
			1	iron bolt
			1	19th century yellowware
46.2	I	0-24	1	square cut iron nail
59.3	I	0-50	7	plain-undecorated porcelain, possibly doll parts
60.4	II	14-63	1	round wire iron nail
64.1	I	0-40	1	square cut iron nail
61.2	I	0-27	5	square cut iron nail
62.1	II	12-50	2	clear curved chimney glass
			1	square cut iron nail
71.2	I	0-18	1	plain-undecorated pearware, rim
75.8	II	13-30	--	Ceramic/glass/metal/etc.
76.8	I	0-17	2	clear flat glass, window, body
			1	clear curved glass, bottle, body
101.4	I	0-50	1	aqua curved glass, bottle, base
103.3	I	0-26	1	clear glass "DUPLI COLOR" inkwell, with plastic/bakelite top
106.5	I	0-27	1	plain-undecorated whiteware, body
105.7	I	0-27	1	plain-undecorated whiteware, body
120.3	I	0-44	1	plain-undecorated semi-porcelain, base, plate or saucer with partial makers' mark"C"
119.3	I	0-30	2	plain-undecorated whiteware, rim, plate, articulated
			1	clear curved glass, body, bottle
117.4	I	0-34	2	clear curved glass, bottle, body
			1	clear curved molded glass, body, bottle "Coca"
			1	clear curved molded glass, body, bottle, "LING...WOR", "REGISTERED...STER"
			1	clear curved glass, bottle, rim
			1	clear curved glass, bottle, base
			2	clear curved glass, bottle, base, articulated
122.4	II	20-50	2	green curved glass, bottle, body, melted
			1	brown curved glass, bottle, body, melted
			1	plain-undecorated molded semi-porcelain, base, cup, burned
		Total Number	51	

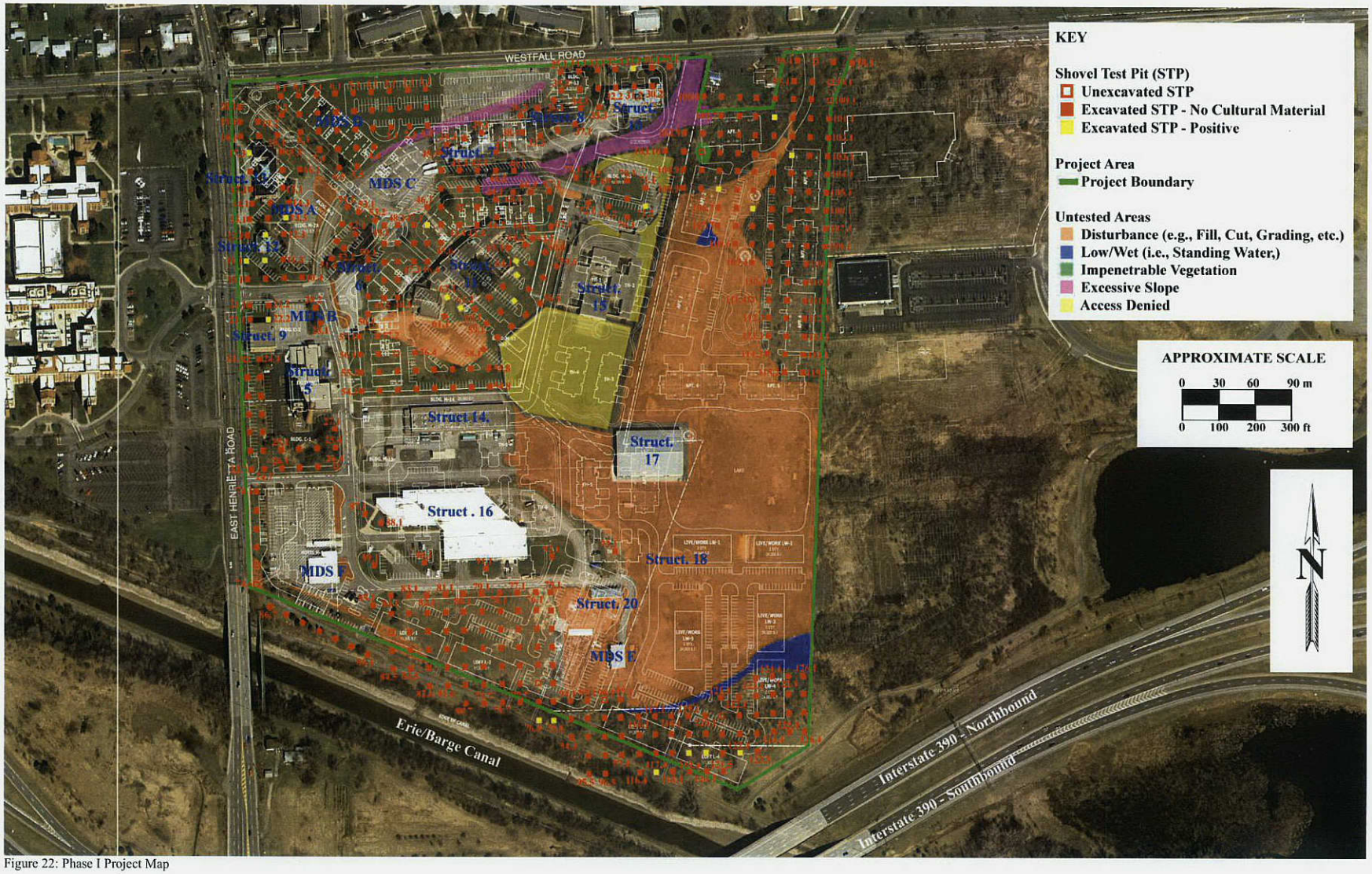


Figure 22: Phase I Project Map

IX. PHASE I CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area exhibited a distinct lack of prehistoric Native American cultural material. However, numerous historic archaeological finds were recovered from within the APE, particularly along the southern project boundary. However, the recovered cultural material was generally either located within areas of extensive disturbance (i.e., next to roads, associated with known areas of grading, etc.) or outside of the area slated for development. Thus, the RMSC/RIIPP recommends no further archaeological work be undertaken at the proposed Citygate development. If the project limits are redefined to include sections located in adjacent areas where no Phase IB field investigations were conducted additional work would be recommended to determine whether intact cultural deposits lie in these areas.

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1971 7.5' Pittsford, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.

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

1994 7.5' Pittsford, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.

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NYS GIS Data Depot Current Aerial Photographs

APPENDIX A
Shovel Test Record

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
1.1	0-32	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	32+	Concrete impasse.	-----
1.2	0-15	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	15-32	Brn ClLo	NCM
	32-49	Brn SaSi	NCM
1.3	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	19-48	Brn ClSi	NCM
2.1	0-20	LtYBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	20-46	Brn GrlSaLo	NCM
2.2	0-38	LtBrn GrlSaLo	*Ironstone, drain tile*
	38+	Rock impasse.	-----
2.3	0-24	LtBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	24-43	Brn SiLo	NCM
3.1	0-40	Brn SiSa	*Drain tile, brick*
	40+	Rock impasse.	-----
3.2	0-50	Brn GrlSi	*Metal*
3.3	0-51	Brn SaLo	NCM
4.1	0-10	LtBrn SaLo	*Iron nail*
	10-25	Brn ClSi	NCM
	25-40	Brn SaSi	NCM
4.2	0-19	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	19-32	Brn ClSi	NCM
	32-45	Brn SaSi	NCM
4.3	0-16	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	16-48	Brn ClSi	NCM
4.4	0-15	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	15-32	Brn ClSi	NCM
	32-48	Brn SaLo	NCM
5.1	0-50	Brn GrlSaLo	*1 pc. iron nail*
5.2	0-34	Brn GrlSaLo	NCM
	34+	Concrete impasse.	-----
5.3	0-24	Brn SaLo	*1 pc. Whiteware*
	24-41	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
5.4	0-50	Brn SaLo	NCM
5.5	0-14	Brn GrlSaSi	NCM
	14-38	YBrn SiSa	*2 pcs. Whiteware*
6.1	0-32	Brn SiSa	*Brick*
6.2	0-38	Brn SiSa	*Brick, window glass*
	38+	Rock impasse.	-----
6.3	0-21	Brn SiSa	*Iron*
	21-38	YBrn SiSa	NCM
6.4	0-30	Brn SiSa	NCM
	30+	Rock impasse.	-----
6.5	0-23	DkGryBrn SaLo	NCM
	23-45	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
7.1	0-50	DkBrn Sa	NCM
7.2	0-30	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	30-49	RdBrn ClLo	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
7.3	0-27	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	27-46	YBrn SiLo	NCM
7.4	0-20	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	20-42	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
8.1	0-52	Brn SaLo	NCM
8.2	0-25	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	25-44	LtYBrn Cl	NCM
8.3	0-26	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	26-44	YBrn Cl	NCM
9.1	0-22	Brn SiLo	NCM
	22-52	Brn ClSi	NCM
9.2	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	19-45	Brn SiLo	NCM
10.1	0-13	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	13-45	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
10.2	0-17	Brn SiLo	NCM
	17-43	Brn SiLo	NCM
10.3	0-12	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	12-33	Brn ClSi	NCM
	33-42	LtBrn ClSi	NCM
10.4	0-20	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	20+	Concrete impasse.	-----
11.1	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	Bag #1 - iron nail
11.2	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	Bag #3 - iron nail
11.3	0-50	Brn SiSa	*Window glass*
12.1	0-31	Brn GrlSiSa	*Brick*
	31-46	LtYBrn SiLo	NCM
12.2	0-21	DkBrn SaLo	Bag #2 - iron nail
	21-41	YBrn SiLo	NCM
12.3	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	25-44	YBrn SiLo	NCM
13.1	0-13	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	13-42	Brn SaSi	NCM
13.2	0-42	Brn SiSa	NCM
	42+	Rock impasse.	-----
13.3	0-13	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	13-48	LtBrn SaSi	Bag #4 - Ceramic
14.1	0-53	Brn SaLo	NCM
14.2	0-35	Brn SaSi	NCM
	35-51	LtYBrn SiLo	NCM
14.3	0-23	Brn SaSi	NCM
	23-45	LtYBrn SiLo	NCM
15.1	0-43	Brn SiSa	*2 pcs. round wire iron nail*
	43+	Brick impasse.	-----
15.2	0-50	Brn SiSa	*round wire iron nail*
15.3	0-21	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	21-40	LtBrn ClLo	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
16.1	0-15	Brn SaSi	NCM
	15-38	Brn SaSi	NCM
	38-51	YBrn ClSi	NCM
17.1	0-21	Brn SaLo	NCM
	21-43	YBrn SaSi	NCM
17.2	0-20	Brn SaLo	NCM
	20-30	DkGryBrn SaGrl	NCM
17.3	0-33	DkBrn SaLo	Bag #5 - 1 pc. ceramic
	33-55	Brn SiLo	NCM
18.1	0-38	Brn SiSa	NCM
	38-	Rock impasse.	-----
18.2	0-36	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	36-54	YBrn SiLo	NCM
18.3	0-25	Brn ClLo	NCM
	25-42	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
19.1	0-25	Brn SaSi	NCM
	25-48	YBrn ClSi	NCM
19.2	0-15	Brn SaSi	NCM
	15-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
20.1	0-28	Brn SaSi	NCM
	28-44	LtYBrn SiLo	NCM
21.1	0-15	Brn SaSi	NCM
	15-42	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
21.2	0-38	Brn SiSa	NCM
	38-	Rock impasse.	-----
22.1	0-40	Brn SiSa	NCM
	40-53	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
22.2	0-50	DkBrn SaLo	Bag #6 - Ceramic
23.1	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
23.2	0-27	Brn SiSa	*Plastic*
	27+	Rock impasse.	-----
23.3	0-20	Brn SiLo	NCM
	20-42	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
23.4	0-11	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	11-42	Brn SaSi	NCM
23.5	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
23.6	0-20	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	20-46	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
23.7	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
24.1	0-12	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	12-20	LtYBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	20+	Gravel impasse.	-----
24.2	0-13	Brn SiSa	NCM
	13-25	YBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
24.3	0-22	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	22+	Gravel impasse.	-----
24.4	0-14	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	14+	Gravel impasse.	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
24.5	0-20	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	20-44	Brn SaSi	NCM
24.6	0-14	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	14-30	LtYBrn ClLo	NCM
24.7	0-20	Brn SaSi	NCM
	20-29	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
25.1	0-10	LtBrn Sa	NCM
	10+	Rock impasse.	-----
25.2	0-40	DkBrn SiSa	*Molded glass, iron nail*
25.3	0-21	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	21-36	YBrn SaSi	NCM
25.4	0-29	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	29-43	YBrn SiSa	NCM
26.1	0-13	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	13-43	Brn SaSi	NCM
26.2	0-14	Brn SiSa	NCM
	14-45	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
26.3	0-19	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	19-48	Brn ClSi	NCM
26.4	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
27.1	0-42	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	42+	Gravel impasse.	-----
28.1	0-37	Brn SiSa	*Tile*
	37–	Gravel impasse.	-----
28.2	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	16-48	Brn ClSi	NCM
29.1	0-42	DkBrn Lo	NCM
	42-55	YBrn SiCl	*Coal clinker/ash*
30.1	0-13	DkBrn SiLo	*Brick*
	13-45	YBrn ClSi	NCM
30.2	0-15	Brn SiLo	NCM
	15-46	LtBrn/Y SaSi	NCM
31.1	0-40	DkBrn SiSa	Bag #7 - Iron nail, ceramic
	40 ·	Brick impasse.	-----
31.2	0-25	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	25-40	LtBrn Si	NCM
32.1	0-32	DkBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	32-50	PalBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
32.2	0-32	DkBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	32-47	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
33.1	0-21	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	21-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
33.2	0-22	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	22-44	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
33.3	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	*Ceramic*
34.1	0-28	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	28-45	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
34.2	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-50	LtBrn SiCl	*2 pcs. iron*

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
34.3	0-55	Brn SaLo	NCM
35.1	0-14	Brn SaLo	NCM
	14-35	Brn ClSi	NCM
	35-50	LtBrn ClSi	NCM
35.2	0-12	Brn SiLo	NCM
	12-32	Brn SiCl	NCM
	32-48	YBrn SaSi	NCM
36.1	0-20	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	20-48	LtBrn Cl	NCM
36.2	0-24	DkGryBrn SiLo	NCM
	24-44	LtYBrn ClLo	NCM
36.3	0-23	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	23-49	YBrn Si	NCM
37.1	0-15	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	15-47	Brn SaSi	NCM
37.2	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	*Metal*
37.3	0-16	Brn SaSi	*Brick*
	16-35	Brn ClSi	NCM
	35-48	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
38.1	0-16	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	16-55	LtBrn Cl	NCM
39.1	0-26	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	26-44	PalBrn ClSi	NCM
39.2	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	22-32	PalBrn SiLo	NCM
	32+	Root impasse.	-----
39.3	0-25	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	25-40	PalBrn SiSa	NCM
40.1	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
41.1	0-19	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	19-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
41.2	0-19	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	19-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
42.1	0-12	Brn SaLo	NCM
	12-34	Brn ClLo	NCM
	34-52	YBrn ClSi	NCM
42.2	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
42.3	0-15	Brn SiLo	NCM
	15-47	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
42.4	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	*Coal*
43.1	0-30	DkBrn SiLo	*Concrete*
	30-53	YBrn ClSi	NCM
43.2	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	19-51	LtBrn ClSi	NCM
43.3	-----	not excavated; excessive slope	-----
43.4	0-50	DkBrn Si	NCM
44.1	0-38	Brn SaSi	NCM
	38+	Rock impasse.	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
44.2	0-14	DkBrn SiLo	*Tile*
	14-44	Brn SiCl	NCM
45.1	0-24	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	24-50	LtBrn Si	NCM
45.2	0-27	DkBrn SiSa	*Round wire iron nail*
	27-44	YBrn SiSa	NCM
45.3	0-17	Brn SaLo	NCM
	17-45	YBrn ClLo	NCM
45.4	0-25	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	25-50	LtBrn Si	NCM
45.5	0-15	Brn SiLo	NCM
	15-48	Brn SaLo	NCM
45.6	0-28	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	28-45	YBrn SiSa	NCM
46.1	0-55	DkBrn SiLo	*Terra cotta*
46.2	0-24	DkBrn SiLo	Bag #8 - 1 square cut iron nail
	24-57	YBrn Si	NCM
46.3	0-27	DkBrn SiSa	*Clear modern glass*
	27-48	YBrn SiSa	NCM
46.4	0-14	Brn SiLo	NCM
	14-47	LtBrn ClSi	NCM
47.1	0-33	Brn SiSa	NCM
	33-48	LtYBrn SaLo	NCM
47.2	0-34	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	34-53	LtYBrn Si	NCM
47.3	0-30	Brn SiSa	NCM
	30-48	LtYBrn SiSa	NCM
48.1	0-24	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	24-48	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
48.2	0-19	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	19-50	LtBrn Si	NCM
48.3	0-14	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
	14-35	Brn SiLo	NCM
	35-52	YBrn ClSi	NCM
48.4	0-12	DkBrn SiLo	*Terra cotta, charcoal*
	12-33	YBrn Si	NCM
48.5	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
49.1	0-26	DkGryBrn SaLo	NCM
	26-44	DkYBrn ClLo	NCM
49.2	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
49.3	0-15	Brn SaSi	NCM
	15-32	Brn ClSi	NCM
	32-52	YBrn ClSi	NCM
49.4	0-28	Brn SiSa	NCM
	28-44	LtYBrn SaSi	NCM
49.5	0-15	Brn SaLo	*Brick*
	15-32	Brn ClSi	NCM
	32-51	YBrn ClSi	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
50.1	0-27	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	27-43	YBrn ClLo	NCM
50.2	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
50.3	0-29	LtGryBrn Si	*Coal*
	29-49	LtYBrn ClSi	NCM
50.4	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
51.1	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
51.2	0-18	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	18-50	RdBrn Cl	NCM
51.3	0-35	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	35-50	RdBrn Cl	*Brick*
51.4	0-25	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	25-44	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
52.1	0-23	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	23-40	YBrn SiSa	NCM
52.2	0-28	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	28-48	YBrn SiSa	NCM
53.1	0-12	Brn SiLo	NCM
	12-30	Brn ClLo	NCM
	30-44	YBrn SiLo	NCM
53.2	0-24	DkBrn SiLo	*Brick, coal*
	24-49	YBrn ClSi	*Coal*
54.1	0-50	DkBrn SiLo	*Brick, rubber*
54.2	0-15	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	15-30	YBrn SiSa	NCM
54.3	0-12	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	12-35	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
54.4	0-27	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	27-	Rock impasse.	-----
54.5	0-30	Brn SiSa	*Modern glass*
	30+	Rock impasse.	-----
54.6	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
54.7	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
54.8	0-22	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	22-50	DkBrn Cl	*Brick*
55.1	0-12	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	12-44	Brn SiLo	NCM
55.2	0-17	GryBrn Si	*Modern iron nail*
	17-42	YBrn Si	NCM
55.3	0-18	Brn SaLo	NCM
	18-46	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
55.4	0-21	LtGryBrn Si	*Terra cotta*
	21-46	LtYBrn Si	NCM
55.5	0-21	DkBrn SaSi	*Floor tile, plaster*
	21-44	DkYBrn ClSi	*Floor tile, plaster*
55.6	0-24	DkBrn ClLo	*Brick*
	24-47	LtBrn ClSi	NCM
55.7	0-44	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	44-59	BrnY ClSa	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
55.8	0-15	Brn SiLo	NCM
	15-38	Brn ClLo	NCM
	38-50	YBrn ClSi	NCM
56.1	0-42	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	42	Gravel impasse.	-----
56.2	0-13	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	13-30	LtYBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
56.3	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
56.4	0-50	Brn GrlSaLo	NCM
57.1	0-23	Brn SaSi	NCM
	23-40	YBrn SiLo	NCM
57.2	0-53	Brn GrlSaLo	*Drain tile, window glass, roof tacks*
58.1	0-50	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
58.2	0-37	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	37-52	YBrn SaCl	NCM
58.3	0-12	Brn ClLo	NCM
	12-32	Brn SaLo	NCM
	32-52	YBrn ClSi	NCM
58.4	0-40	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	40-55	DkYBrn Cl	NCM
58.5	0-21	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	21-47	Brn ClSi	NCM
59.1	0-45	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	45-50	Gry Grl	NCM
59.2	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
59.3	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	Bag #9 - Ceramic
59.4	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	*Modern amber bottle glass*
59.5	0-18	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	18-45	LtBrn Cl	NCM
59.6	0-18	Brn SiCl	NCM
	18-34	YBrn ClLo	NCM
60.1	0-50	Brn SiSa	*Floor tile*
60.2	0-30	Brn SiSa	*Floor tile*
	30-48	YBrn SiLo	NCM
60.3	0-24	Brn SaLo	NCM
	24-43	YBrn SiLo	NCM
60.4	0-14	LtGryBrn SaSi	NCM
	14-53	LtYBrn ClSi	Bag #10 - 1 square cut iron nail
60.5	0-29	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
	29-44	YBrn SiCl	NCM
60.6	0-13	Brn SiLo	NCM
	13-32	Brn ClLo	NCM
	32-47	YBrn SiCl	NCM
61.1	0-22	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	22-45	LtBrn Si	NCM
61.2	0-27	GryBrn SiLo	Bag #12 - Glass, nails
	27-51	YBrn SaSi	NCM
62.1	0-12	DkBrn SiCl	Bag #13 - Nail, glass, ceramic
	12-50	DkBrn Cl	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
63.1	0-51	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
64.1	0-40	Brn SiSa	Bag #11 - Nail
	40+	Rock impasse.	-----
64.2	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
65.1	0-27	Brn SaSi	NCM
	27-47	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
66.1	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
66.2	0-21	Brn SaLo	*Brick*
	21-39	Brn SiCl	*Brick*
	39-49	YBrn SiCl	NCM
66.3	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
67.1	0-25	Brn SiSa	NCM
	25-42	YBrn SaLo	NCM
67.2	0-15	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	15-45	LtBrn Si	NCM
67.3	0-50	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
68.1	0-32	Brn SaLo	NCM
	32-34	YBrn SiSa	NCM
69.1	0-25	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	25-43	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
69.2	0-38	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	38+	Gravel impasse.	-----
70.1	0-50	DkBrn SiCl	*Asphalt*
70.2	0-14	Brn SaSi	NCM
	14-25	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
	25-49	Blk SiGrl	*Asphalt*
70.3	0-22	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	22-50	DkBrn Cl	NCM
71.1	0-12	GryBrn SiLo	NCM
	12-48	YBrn SiCl	NCM
71.2	0-18	DkBrn SiLo	Bag #14 - Ceramic
	18-38	YBrn SiCl	NCM
72.1	0-25	Brn Grl	NCM
	25-43	YBrn Grl	NCM
73.1	0-32	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	32-50	DkYBrn SaSi	NCM
73.2	0-14	Brn SiLo	NCM
	14-38	Brn SiCl	*Modern glass*
	38-56	YBrn SiCl	NCM
74.1	0-18	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
	18-35	Gry Grl	*Brick*
74.2	0-12	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	12-41	Brn SaLo	NCM
74.3	0-36	LtBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	36+	Gravel impasse.	-----
74.4	0-38	Brn GrlSiSa	*Modern green bottle glass*
	38+	Rock impasse.	-----
74.5	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
74.6	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
75.1	0-30	LtBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	30-	Gravel impasse.	-----
75.2	0-50	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
75.3	0-20	Brn GrlSaSi	NCM
	20-23	Gry Grl	NCM
	23-40	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
75.4	0-15	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	15-34	YBrn GrlSa	NCM
75.5	0-50	Brn GrlSa	NCM
75.6	0-23	LtBrn SaGrl	NCM
	23+	Gravel impasse.	-----
75.7	0-41	DkBrn GrlSaLo	*Drain tile*
75.8	0-13	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	13-30	DkGryBrn SaLo	Bag #15 - EVERYTHING
	30-50	BrnY SiLo	NCM
76.1	0-14	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
	14-36	DkBrn GrlSi	NCM
76.2	0-23	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
	23-39	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
76.3	0-12	DkBrn Si	NCM
	12-30	LtBrn Si	NCM
76.4	0-10	DkBrn Si	NCM
	10-34	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
76.5	0-12	Brn SiCl	NCM
	12-40	LtBrn GrlSi	*Brick*
76.6	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
76.7	0-50	DkBrn Lo	*Concrete*
76.8	0-17	Blk SaCl	Bag #16 - Glass
	17-40	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
77.1	0-24	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	24-45	Brn SaSi	NCM
77.2	0-20	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	20-43	Brn SiSa	NCM
77.3	0-21	LtBrn Sa	NCM
	21-45	Brn SiSa	NCM
77.4	0-21	Brn SaSi	NCM
	21-46	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
77.5	0-19	Brn SaSi	*Brick*
	19-44	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
77.6	0-21	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	21-52	YBrn SiSa	NCM
77.7	0-19	DkBrn GrlLo	NCM
	19-36	DkBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
78.1	0-30	LtBrn Si	NCM
	30-50	DkBrn Cl	NCM
78.2	0-12	LtBrn Si	NCM
	12-32	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
78.3	0-14	DkBrn Si	NCM
	14-35	LtBrn Si	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
78.4	0-10	DkBrn Si	*Styrofoam*
	10-36	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
78.5	0-24	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	24-45	Gry Grl	NCM
78.6	0-30	Blk SaCl	NCM
	30-50	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
78.7	0-16	DkBrn Cl	NCM
	16-40	LtBrn GrlSi	*Brick, glass, iron chunk*
79.1	0-18	LtBrn Sa	NCM
	18-47	Brn SaSi	NCM
79.2	0-27	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	27-48	DkBrn SaCl	NCM
79.3	0-25	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	25-51	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
79.4	0-18	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	18-48	LtBrn SaCl	NCM
79.5	0-18	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	18-42	Brn ClSa	NCM
79.6	0-24	DkGryBrn SaLo	*Round wire iron nail*
	24-44	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
79.7	0-21	DkBrn Lo	NCM
	21-47	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
80.1	0-8	Brn SaLo	NCM
	8-37	LtYBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
80.2	0-9	Brn SaLo	NCM
	9-34	LtYBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
80.3	0-7	Brn SaLo	NCM
	7-37	LtYBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
80.4	0-7	Brn SaLo	NCM
	7-32	LtYBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
80.5	0-50	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
80.6	0-38	DkGryBrn GrlSa	NCM
	38+	Gravel impasse.	-----
80.7	0-26	DkGryBrn SiLo	*Floor tile, iron nails*
	26-42	YBrn SiLo	NCM
81.1	0-14	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	14-40	LtBrn GrlSa	*Brick*
81.2	0-19	DkBrn Si	NCM
	19-38	LtBrn Si	*Plastic, glass*
81.3	0-7	DkBrn Si	NCM
	7-36	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
81.4	0-50	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	50+	Blk Ash layer from 23-24 cmbs.	-----
81.5	0-15	LtBrn Si	NCM
	15-31	DkBrn Grl	*Coal cinder*
81.6	27+	DkBrn Si	NCM
	27	Ash layer from 30-32 cmbs.	-----
	27-50	LtBrn SiCl	*Glass, metal, brick*

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
82.1	0-23	LtBrn Sa	NCM
	23+	Rock impasse.	-----
82.2	0-16	Brn SiSa	NCM
	16-45	LtBrn SiCl	*Brick*
82.3	0-11	DkBrn SiLo	*Modern blue fabric*
	11-38	LtBrn SaCl	NCM
	38-51	Brn ClSi	NCM
82.4	0-17	LtBrn Sa	NCM
	17-40	Brn SaLo	NCM
82.5	0-19	LtBrn SiSa	*White floor tile*
	19-46	Brn ClSa	NCM
82.6	0-28	DkGryBrn SiLo	*Modern green bottle glass*
	28-43	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
83.1	0-15	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	15-30	YBrn SiSa	NCM
83.2	0-42	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	42+	Rock impasse.	-----
83.3	0-30	DkBrn GrlSi	NCM
	30+	Gravel impasse.	-----
83.4	0-14	DkBrn SiSa	*Tile*
	14-32	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
83.5	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	*Brick, tile, iron nail, burned glass*
84.1	0-34	Brn GrlSaSi	NCM
	34+	Gravel impasse.	-----
84.2	0-10	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	10-31	LtYBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
84.3	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
84.4	0-25	DkBrn Lo	NCM
	25-40	YBrn Cl	NCM
84.5	0-33	GryBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	33+	Gravel impasse.	-----
85.1	0-37	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	37+	Gravel impasse.	-----
86.1	0-22	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	22-28	Blk GrlSa	NCM
86.2	0-8	DkBrn SiLo	*White tile*
	8-14	DkBrn Lo	NCM
	14-47	BrnY Sa	NCM
	47-21	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	21-24	DkBrn Si	*Brick*
	24-29	Brn SiCl	NCM
	29+	Rock impasse.	-----
86.3	0-50	Brn GrlSiSa	*Brick*
86.4	0-30	DkBrn SiSa	*Brick*
86.5	0-22	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	22-48	Wht Ash	*Brick, glass*
86.6	0-31	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	31+	Rock impasse.	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
86.7	0-30	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	30+	Rock impasse.	-----
87.1	0-50	LtBrn GrlSi	*Brick*
88.1	0-32	Brn SiSa	*Modern glass*
	32-48	YBrn SiCl	NCM
89.1	0-50	Brn SiSa	*Brick*
90.1	0-19	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	19-40	Brn SaSi	NCM
91.1	0-37	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	37+	Rock impasse.	-----
92.1	0-15	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	15-42	Brn SaSi	NCM
93.1	0-26	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	26-40	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
94.1	0-28	DkBrn Sa	NCM
	28+	Rock impasse.	-----
94.2	0-27	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	27-43	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
94.3	0-30	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	30-48	LtBrn Sa	NCM
95.1	0-10	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	10-32	LtBrn Lo	NCM
95.2	0-18	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	18-46	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
95.3	0-18	DkBrn SiCl	*Glass*
	18-40	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
95.4	0-30	DkBrn GrlSi	NCM
	30+	Rock impasse.	-----
95.5	0-50	DkBrn SaCl	NCM
96.1	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
96.2	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	19-45	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
96.3	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	19-45	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
96.4	0-19	Brn SaSi	*Asphalt*
	19-43	LtBrn SaSi	NCM
96.5	0-18	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	18-47	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
97.1	0-32	DkBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	32+	Gravel impasse.	-----
97.2	0-50	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
97.3	0-20	DkBrn SiSa	*Drain tile*
	20-38	Brn SiLo	NCM
97.4	0-18	DkGryBrn GrlSa	NCM
	18-33	PalBrn SaSi	NCM
98.1	0-25	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	25-50	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
98.2	0-35	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	35-50	LtBrn SiCl	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
98.3	-----	not excavated: disturbance	-----
98.4	0-42	DkBrn SiCl	*Plastic*
	42-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
99.1	-----	not excavated: disturbance	-----
99.2	0-22	Brn SiLo	NCM
	22-51	Brn ClLo	NCM
99.3	0-35	Brn SaLo	NCM
	35-51	YBrn SiCl	NCM
100.1	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
100.2	0-40	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	40+	Gravel impasse.	-----
100.3	0-25	DkBrn SiSa	*Modern glass*
	25-48	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
100.4	0-38	GryBrn GrlSa	*Round wire iron nail*
	38+	Rock impasse.	-----
100.5	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	22-46	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
100.6	0-23	DkBrn SiCl	*Glass*
	23+	Ash layer from 43-44 cmbs.	-----
	23-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
100.7	0-43	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	43-50	YBrn SiCl	NCM
100.8	0-35	DkBrn SiCl	*Metal hubcap*
	35-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
101.1	0-30	DkBrn Lo	NCM
	30-47	LtYBrn SiLo	NCM
101.2	0-34	Brn SiLo	NCM
	34-51	YBrn ClSi	NCM
101.3	0-12	GryBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	12-34	YBrn SaSi	NCM
101.4	0-50	DkBrn Lo	Bag #17 - 1 pc. aqua bottle glass
101.5	0-50	Brn SaLo	NCM
101.6	0-17	Brn SiCl	NCM
	17-47	YBrn SiCl	NCM
101.7	0-12	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	12-42	YBrn ClSi	NCM
102.1	0-19	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	19-46	YBrn ClSi	NCM
102.2	0-26	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	26-52	YBrn ClSi	NCM
102.3	0-18	DkBrn GrlSaLo	NCM
	18+	Rock impasse.	-----
102.4	0-29	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	29-48	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
102.5	0-23	DkBrn SiLo	*Charcoal*
	23-47	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
102.6	0-24	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	24-40	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
102.7	0-36	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	36-55	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
102.8	0-36	DkBrn SiLo	*Plastic, plaster, ceramic*
	36-53	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
102.9	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	*Styrofoam*
	28-49	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
103.1	0-34	DkBrn SiCl	*Glass*
	34-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
103.2	0-33	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	33-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
103.3	0-26	Blk GrlSa	Bag #18 - Glass bottle
	26-45	LtBrn Cl	NCM
103.4	0-26	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	26-47	Blk Grl	NCM
103.5	0-34	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	34-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
103.6	0-25	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	25-37	Gry Grl	*Concrete*
	37+	Concrete impasse.	-----
103.7	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-47	Blk GrlSa	*Glass, brick, concrete*
103.8	-----	not excavated; impenetrable vegetation	-----
103.9	0-0	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	0-0	LtBrn Cl	NCM
103.10	0-28	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	28-44	YBrn SiSa	NCM
104.1	0-29	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	29-48	LtYBrn ClSi	NCM
104.2	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	28-48	YBrn SiCl	NCM
104.3	0-31	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	31-50	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
104.4	0-12	LtBrn GrlSi	NCM
	12-	Rock impasse.	-----
104.5	0-28	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	28-50	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
104.6	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	22-48	DkYBrn Cl	NCM
104.7	0-23	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	23-51	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
104.8	0-27	DkBrn ClLo	*Plastic*
	27-49	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
104.9	0-17	GryBrn GrlSaSi	*Plastic*
	17-34	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
105.1	0-35	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	35-50	YBrn SiCl	NCM
105.2	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-48	YBrn ClLo	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
105.3	0-35	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	35-50	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
105.4	0-36	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	36+	Rock impasse.	-----
105.5	0-20	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	20-40	YBrn ClLo	NCM
105.6	0-23	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	23-40	YBrn SiCl	NCM
105.7	0-27	GryBrn ClSi	Bag #20 - Ceramic
	27-43	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
105.8	0-30	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	30-45	RdBrn Cl	NCM
105.9	0-27	DkGryBrn GrlSaSi	NCM
	27-45	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
106.1	0-30	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	30-47	YBrn SiLo	NCM
106.2	0-36	Brn SaLo	NCM
	36-52	YBrn SiLo	NCM
106.3	0-42	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	42-57	DkYBrn ClLo	NCM
106.4	0-30	Brn SiLo	NCM
	30-47	YBrn SaLo	NCM
106.5	0-27	DkBrn GrlSiLo	Bag #19 - Ceramic
	27-44	DkYBrn GrlLo	NCM
106.6	0-33	Brn ClLo	NCM
	33+	Rock impasse.	-----
106.7	0-28	Brn SiLo	NCM
	28-45	YBrn Cl	NCM
107.1	0-29	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	29-46	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
107.2	0-39	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	39-58	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
107.3	0-23	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	23-46	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
107.4	0-35	DkBrn SiLo	*Terra cotta, coal*
	35-50	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
107.5	0-29	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	29-47	DkYBrn ClSi	NCM
107.6	0-36	DkBrn Lo	*Brick, coal, plastic*
	36+	Rock impasse.	-----
107.7	0-21	DkBrn SiLo	*Concrete, coal*
	21-37	YBrn GrlCl	NCM
108.1	0-33	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	33-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
108.2	0-26	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	26-48	LtBrn Cl	NCM
108.3	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
108.4	0-40	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	40-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
108.5	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-48	LtBrn Cl	NCM
108.6	0-45	Brn GrlSi	*Glass, tile*
	45+	Gravel impasse.	-----
109.1	0-27	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	27-49	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
109.2	0-26	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	26-49	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
109.3	0-26	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	26-48	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
109.4	0-23	Brn SiLo	NCM
	23-46	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
110.1	0-50	Brn SiSa	NCM
110.2	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
110.3	0-29	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	29-44	YBrn SiCl	NCM
111.1	0-34	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	34-49	YBrn SiLo	NCM
111.2	0-31	DkGryBrn SiLo	NCM
	31-50	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
111.3	-----	not excavated; excessive slope	-----
111.4	0-14	DkGryBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
	14-30	YBrn ClLo	NCM
112.1	0-50	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
112.2	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	30-46	YBrn Cl	NCM
112.3	0-50	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
113.1	0-22	Brn SiSa	NCM
	22-40	YBrn SaLo	NCM
113.2	0-20	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	20-48	YBrn SiSa	NCM
113.3	0-42	DkBrn SiLo	*Asphalt, concrete*
	42-58	YBrn SiCl	NCM
114.1	0-24	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
	24-51	YBrn SiCl	NCM
114.2	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	28-52	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
114.3	0-37	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	37-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
115.1	0-33	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	33-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
115.2	0-35	DkBrn Cl	NCM
	35-50	YBrn ClLo	NCM
116.1	0-48	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	48-55	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
116.2	0-35	GryBrn GrlSaLo	*Brick, coal*
	35+	Gravel impasse.	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
116.3	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	*Coal, brick*
	22-40	Brn GrlSaSi	NCM
116.4	0-18	DkGry Sa	*Brick, coal, cinder*
	18-35	YBrn SiSa	NCM
	35-43	DkGry Sa	*Cinder, coal, ash*
117.1	0-33	Brn SiCl	NCM
	33-50	DkBrn GrlSa	*Brick*
117.2	0-40	DkBrn GrlSi	*Brick*
	40+	Brick impasse.	-----
117.3	0-22	Blk GrlSi	NCM
	22-34	LtBrn Cl	NCM
117.4	0-34	Blk GrlSi	Bag #23 - Glass, brick, metal, tile
	34-50	LtBrn Cl	NCM
118.1	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	*Plastic bottle cap*
	22-46	Brn SiCl	NCM
118.2	0-18	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	18-45	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
118.3	0-19	Brn SaSi	NCM
	19-45	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
118.4	0-21	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	21-46	LtBrn SiSa	NCM
119.1	0-50	Brn Si	Bag #22 - 1 pc. aqua bottle glass
119.2	0-28	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	28+	Rock impasse.	-----
119.3	0-30	Brn Sa	NCM
	30-50	Blk GrlSa	NCM
119.4	0-20	DkBrn SiSa	*Aluminum pull tab*
120.1	0-21	Brn SiSa	NCM
	21-43	YBrn SiSa	NCM
120.2	0-32	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
	32+	Rock impasse.	-----
120.3	0-44	DkGryBrn GrlSa	Bag #21 - Ceramic
	44+	Gravel impasse.	-----
120.4	0-20	DkGryBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
	20-40	LtYBrn SaLo	NCM
121.1	0-42	DkBrn SaSi	*Concrete, brick*
	42+	Rock impasse.	-----
121.2	-----	not excavated; disturbance	-----
121.3	0-14	DkBrn SaLo	*Brick*
	14-29	DkGry Ash	*Brick, cinder*
	29-37	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
121.4	0-13	GryBrn ClLo	*Brick*
	13-36	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
	36-41	Gry ClSa	*Tile, brick*
	41-	Rock impasse.	-----
121.5	0-15	GryBrn SaLo	*Asphalt, slag*
	15-23	DkGry Ash	NCM
	23-30	YBrn SaCl	NCM
	30+	Rock impasse.	-----

STP#	Depth (cmbs)	Soil Description	Artifact Summary
122.1	0-25	Brn SiCl	NCM
	25-48	Blk GrlSa	NCM
122.2	0-23	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	23-44	Blk GrlSa	NCM
122.3	0-17	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	17-40	Blk GrlSa	NCM
122.4	0-20	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	20-50	Blk GrlSa	Bag # 24 - Ceramic, glass
123.1	0-24	LtBrn SiSa	*White tile*
	24-35	Blk GrlSi	NCM
	35-49	LtBrn SaCl	NCM
123.2	0-17	Brn SiSa	NCM
	17-23	YBrn SiSa	NCM
	23-38	Blk GrlSi	NCM
	38-50	Brn ClSi	NCM
123.3	0-23	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	23-34	YBrn ClSi	NCM
	34-46	Blk GrlSi	NCM
123.4	0-18	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	18-45	Blk GrlSa	NCM
123.5	0-22	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
	22-46	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
124.1	0-33	DkBrn SiSa	*Glass*
	33-50	Blk GrlSi	NCM
124.2	0-23	DkBrn SiSa	*Tile, glass, brick*
	23-43	Blk GrlSi	NCM
124.3	0-44	DkBrn SiSa	*Brick*
124.4	0-35	DkBrn SiLo	*Glass*
	35+	Rock impasse.	-----
125.1	0-50	DkGryBrn GrlSiSa	*Modern amber bottle glass*
125.2	0-23	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	23-43	DkGryBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
125.3	0-19	DkBrn SiSa	*Plastic*
	19-37	DkYBrn SiSa	NCM
125.4	0-19	Brn SaLo	NCM
	19-39	YBrn SiLo	NCM
126.1	0-15	Brn ClLo	NCM
	15-36	YBrn SiCl	NCM
126.2	0-17	Brn ClLo	*Drain tile*
	17-37	YBrn SiCl	NCM
126.3	0-42	Brn SaLo	NCM
	42+	Rock impasse.	-----
126.4	0-35	DkBrn SiSa	NCM

NCM: no cultural material
Items listed in *italics* were noted as present but were not retained.

STANDARD SHOVEL TEST PITS

Layer 1

No.	Color	%
223	dark brown	48
145	brown	31
59	light brown	13
14	dark grayish brown	3
11	grayish brown	2
5	black	1
3	light grayish brown	1
1	dark gray	0
1	light yellowish brown	0
462		**100**

Layer 2

No.	Color	%
86	light brown	26
81	yellowish brown	24
53	brown	16
29	dark yellowish brown	9
25	dark brown	7
25	light yellowish brown	7
12	black	4
7	reddish brown	2
6	pale brown	2
5	gray	1
3	dark grayish brown	1
2	dark gray	1
1	brownish yellow	0
1	white	0
336		**100**

Layer 3

No.	Color	%
13	yellowish brown	42
5	brown	16
4	light brown	13
3	black	10
2	brownish yellow	6
1	dark gray	3
1	dark yellowish brown	3
1	gray	3
1	dark brown	3
31		**100**

Layer 4

No.	Color	%
1	brown	50

Layer 1

No.	Texture	%
105	silty sand	23
87	silty loam	19
66	silty clay	14
53	sandy loam	11
34	sandy silt	7
24	gravelly silt sand	5
15	silt	3
13	clayey loam	3
13	gravelly sand loam	3
12	gravelly silt	3
9	sand	2
7	loam	2
6	gravelly sand	1
5	gravelly sand silt	1
3	clayey silt	1
3	sandy clay	1
2	gravelly silt loam	0
2	clay	0
1	gravel	0
1	sandy gravel	0
1	gravelly loam	0
462		**100**

Layer 2

No.	Texture	%
63	silty clay	19
42	clayey silt	13
37	clay	11
31	silty loam	9
31	sandy silt	9
26	silty sand	8
22	clayey loam	7
15	silt	4
12	sandy loam	4
11	gravelly sand	3
8	gravelly silt	2
8	gravel	2
6	gravelly silt sand	2
6	gravelly sand silt	2
4	sandy clay	1
3	clayey sand	1
3	ash	1
2	loam	1
1	sandy gravel	0
1	gravelly sand loam	0

	1	dark brown	50
Total	**2**		**100**

Layer 5			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	1	dark brown	100
Total	**1**		**100**

Layer 6			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	1	brown	100
Total	**1**		**100**

	1	gravelly loam	0
	1	sand	0
	1	gravelly clay	0
	1	gravelly silt loam	0
Total	**336**		**100**

Layer 3			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	10	clayey silt	32
	5	sandy silt	16
	4	silty clay	13
	2	sand	6
	2	silty loam	6
	2	sandy clay	6
	2	gravelly silt	6
	2	sandy loam	6
	1	silty gravel	3
	1	clayey sand	3
Total	**31**		**100**

Layer 4			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	2	clayey silt	100
Total	**2**		**100**

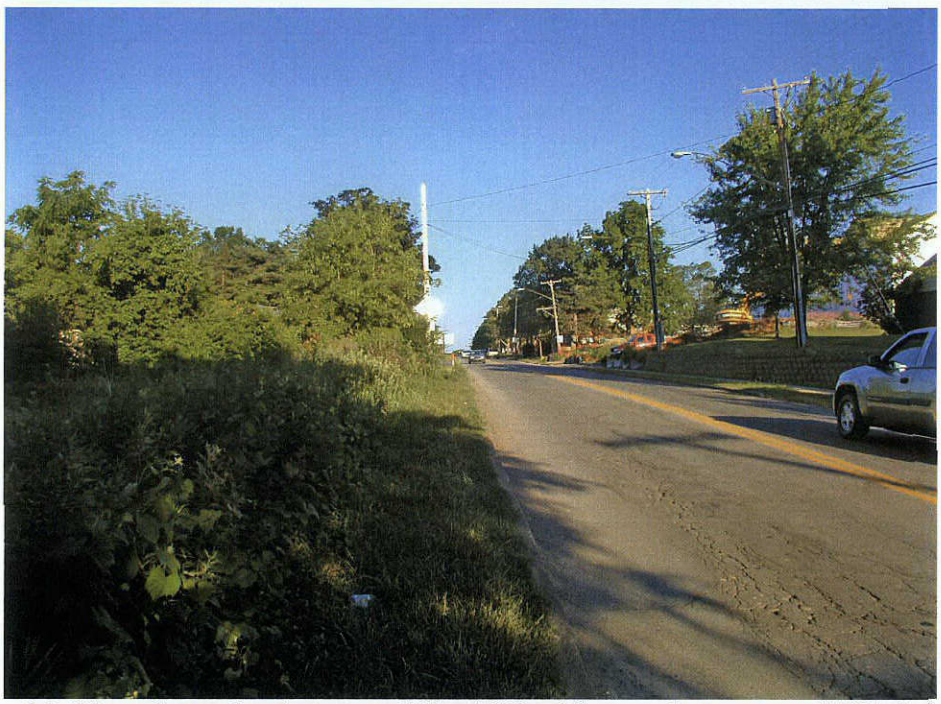
Layer 5			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	1	silt	100
Total	**1**		**100**

Layer 6			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	1	silty clay	100
Total	**1**		**100**

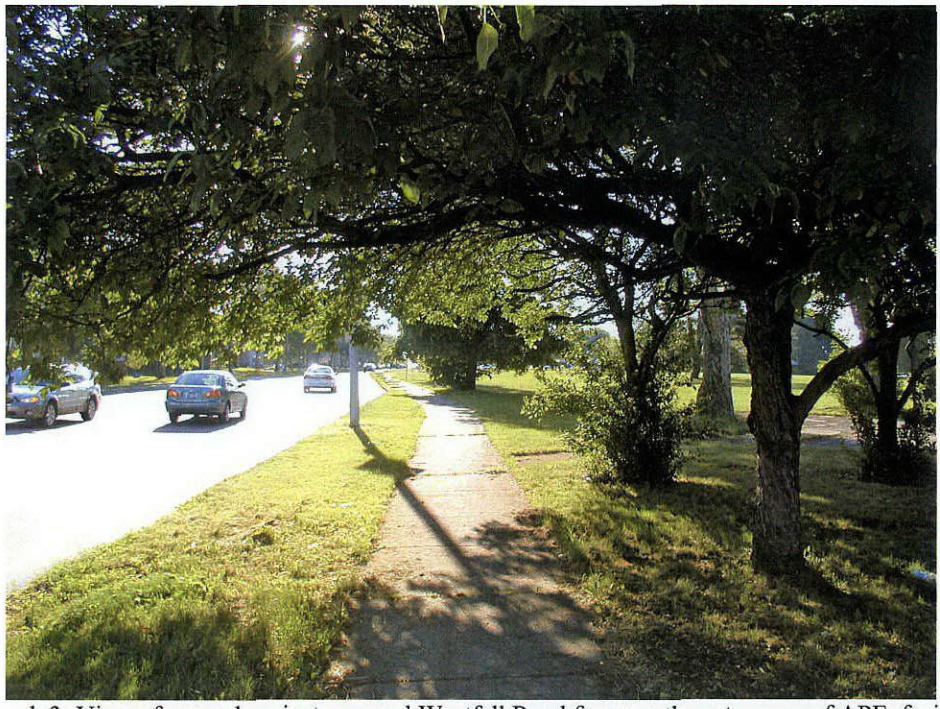
APPENDIX B
Project Area Photographs


WESTFALL ROAD
EAST HENRIETTA ROAD
MDS D
MDS C
MDS A
MDS B
MDS F
MDS E
Struct. 1
Struct. 2
Struct. 3
Struct. 4
Struct. 5
Struct. 6
Struct. 7
Struct. 8
Struct. 9
Struct. 10
Struct. 11
Struct. 12
Struct. 13
Struct 14.
Struct. 15
Struct . 16
Struct. 17
Struct. 18
Struct. 20
N

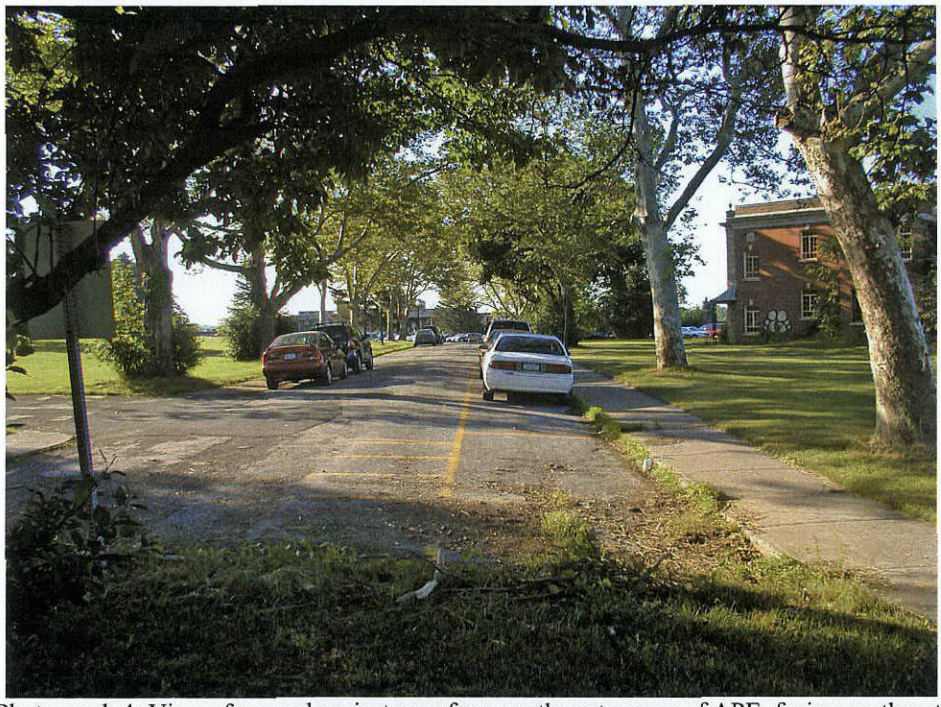
Photograph 1: View of general project area from northeast corner of APE, facing southwest.



Photograph 2: View of general project area and Westfall Road from northeast corner of APE, facing west.



Photograph 3: View of general project area and Westfall Road from northwest corner of APE, facing east.



Photograph 4: View of general project area from northwest corner of APE, facing southeast.

Photograph 5: View of general project area and E. Henrietta Road from northwest corner of APE, facing south.


Photograph 6: View of general project area and E. Henrietta Road from southwest corner of APE, facing north.

Photograph 7: View of general project area from southwest corner of APE, facing southeast.

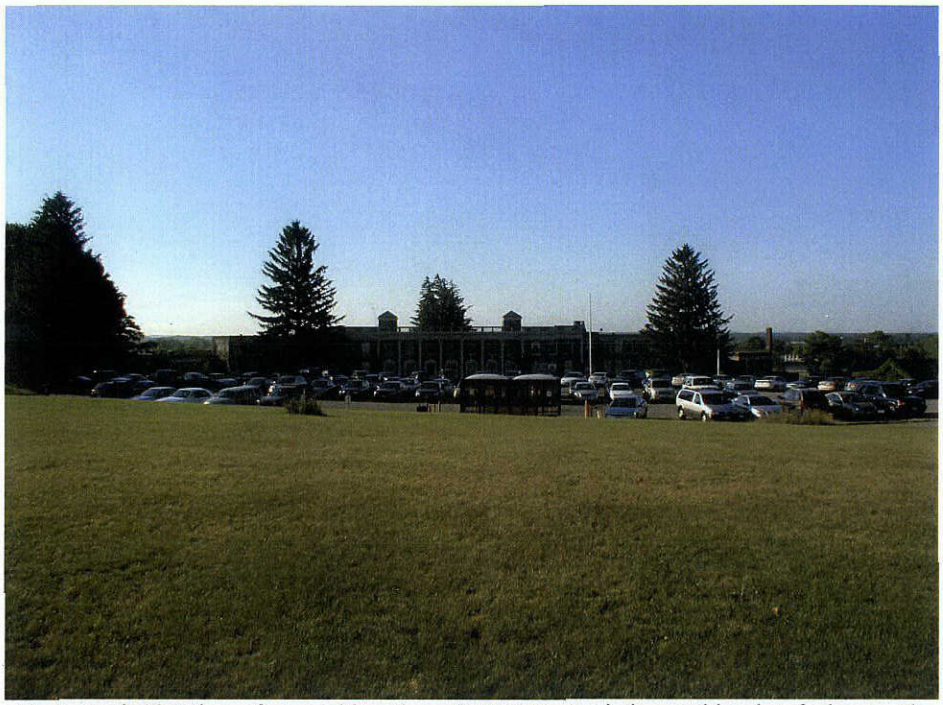
Photograph 8: View of general project area along southern project boundary, facing southeast.

Photograph 9: View of general project area from southeast corner of APE, facing northwest.

Photograph 10: View of general project area from southeast corner of APE, facing north.

Photograph 11: View of general project area from southeast corner of APE, facing northeast.

Photograph 12: View of general project area along eastern project boundary, facing west.

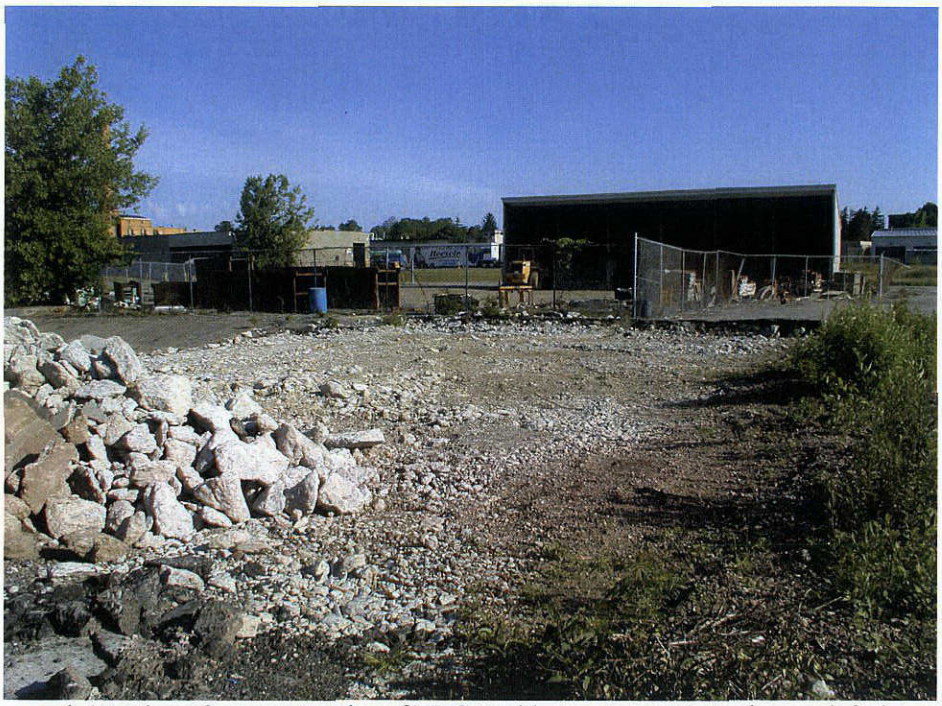


Photograph 13: View of general location of MDS C at existing parking lot, facing south.

Photograph 14: View of general location of MDS D, facing north.

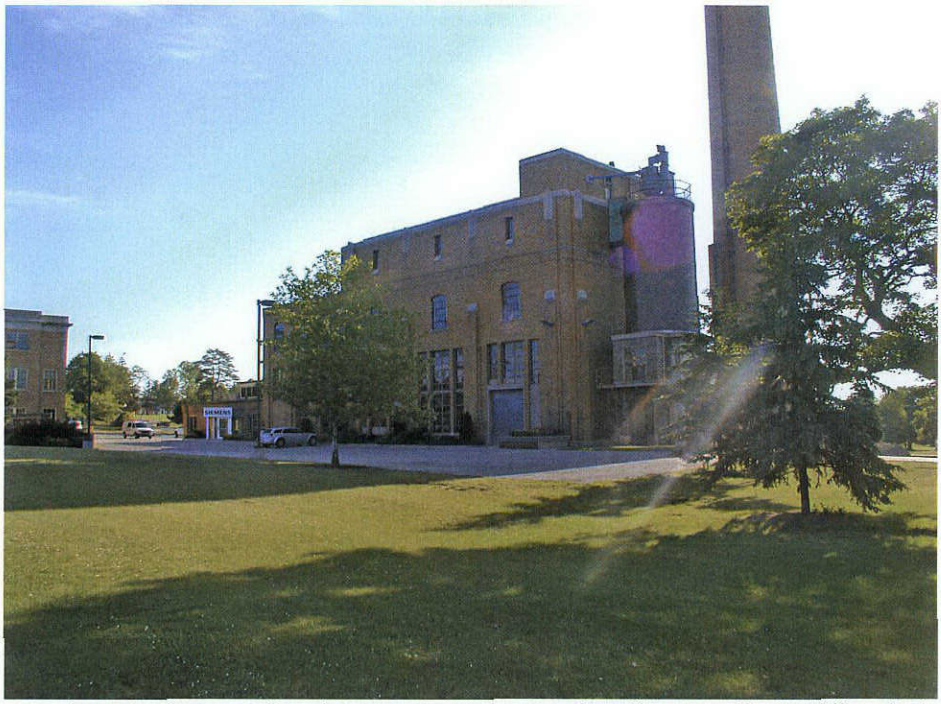
Photograph 15: View of general location of MDS D, facing southwest.

Photograph 16: View of general location of MDS D, facing south.

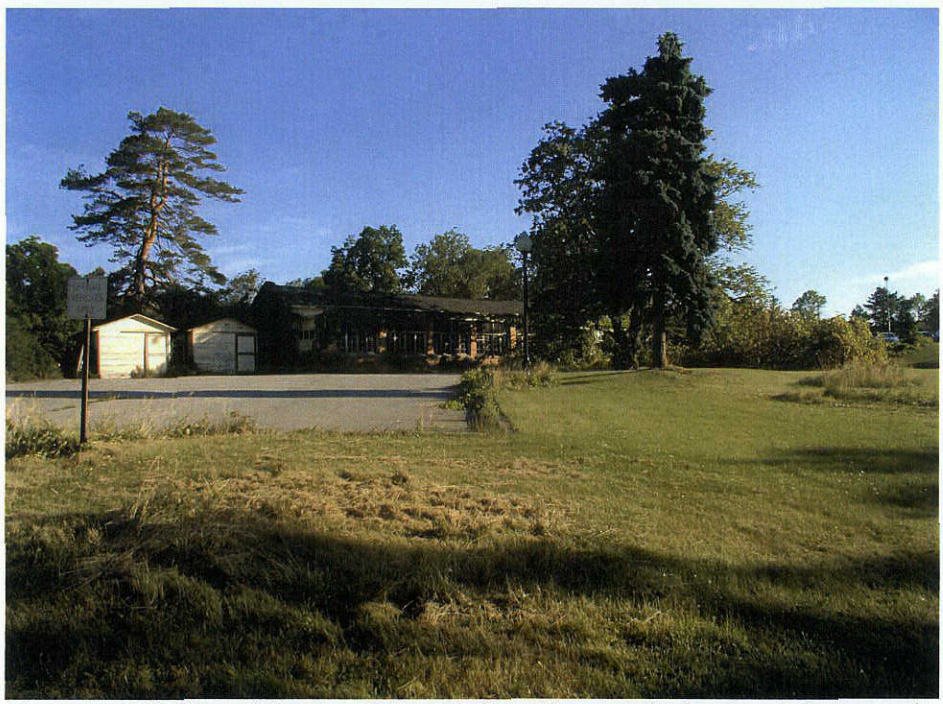


Photograph 17: View of general location of MDS E with Structure 20 in background, facing north.

Photograph 18: View of general location of MDS F, facing southwest.



Photograph 19: View of Structure 5 (i.e., the power house), presently a Siemens office building, facing northeast.



Photograph 20: View of Structure 6 (i.e., Pavilion A), presently abandoned, facing north.

Photograph 21: View of Structure 6 (i.e., Pavilion A), presently abandoned, facing south.

Photograph 22: View of Structure 7 (i.e., Pavilion B), presently abandoned, facing northwest.

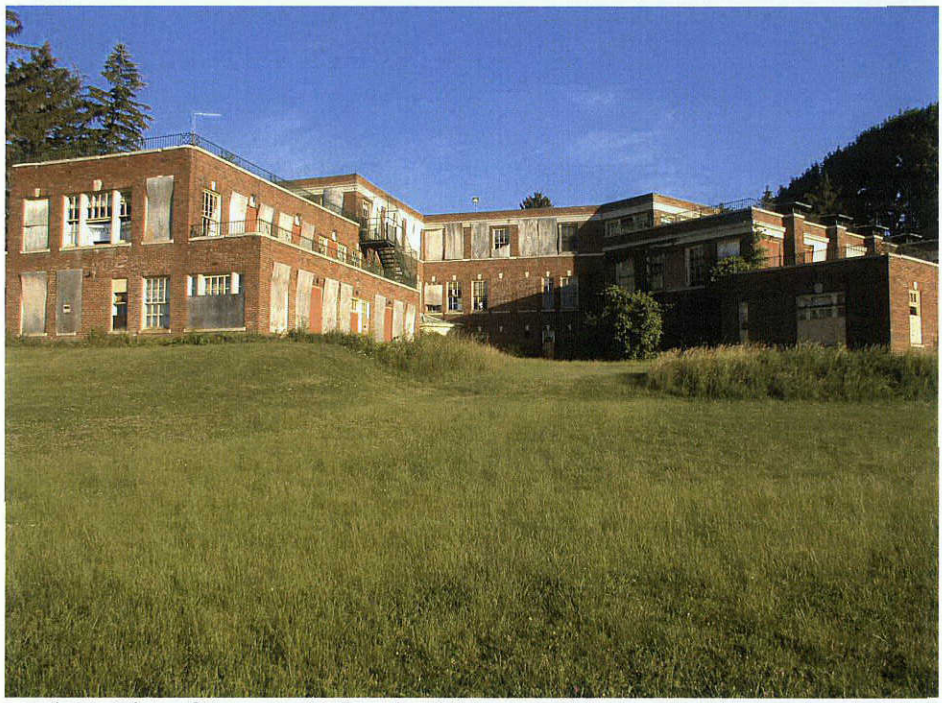
Photograph 23: View of Structure 8 (i.e., Pavilion C), presently abandoned, facing north.

Photograph 24: View of Structure 9 (i.e., a service building), presently abandoned, facing northeast.

Photograph 25: View of Structure 10 (i.e., the nurse's home), presently abandoned, facing south.

Photograph 26: View of Structure 10 (i.e., the nurse's home), presently abandoned, facing northeast.

Photograph 27: View of Structure 11 (i.e., the children's building), presently abandoned, facing southwest.

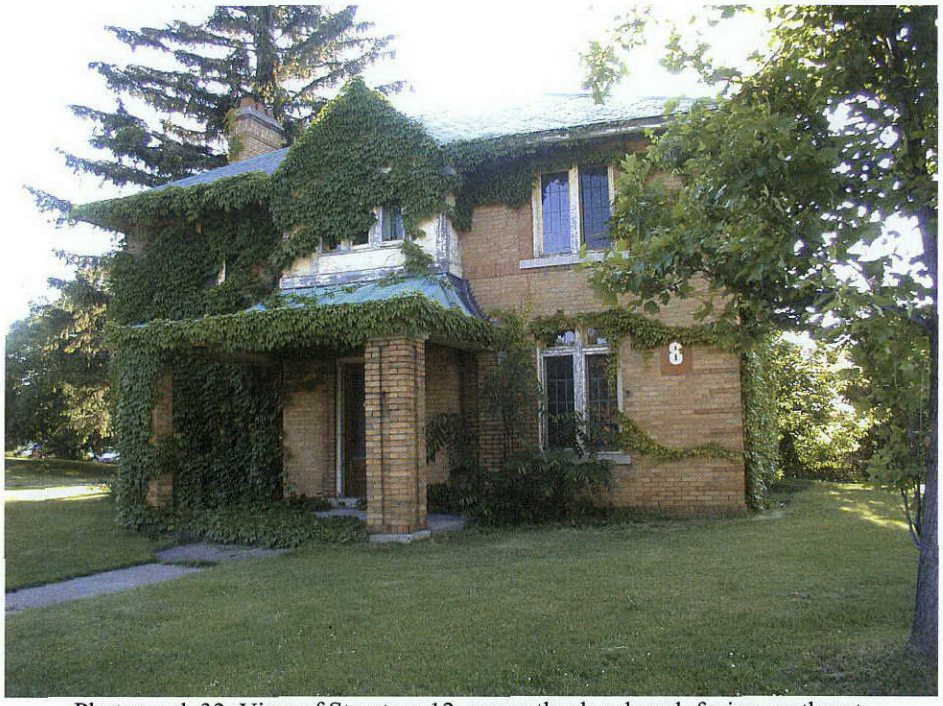


Photograph 28: View of Structure 11 (i.e., the children's building), presently abandoned, facing west.

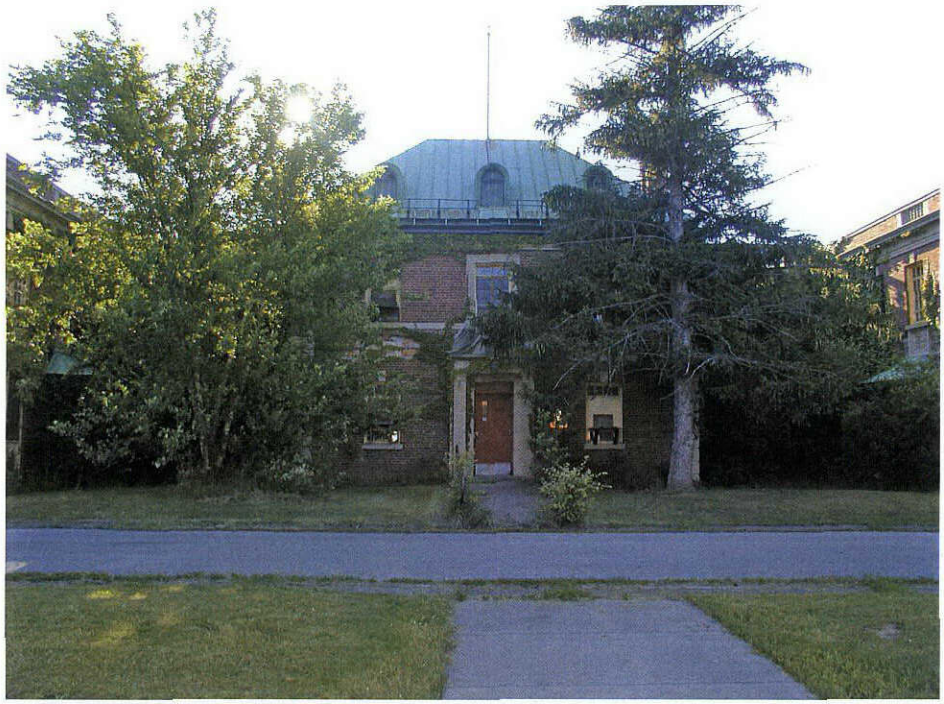
Photograph 29: View of Structure 11 (i.e., the children's building), presently abandoned, facing northwest.

Photograph 30: View of Structure 11 (i.e., the children's building), presently abandoned, facing southeast.

Photograph 31: View of Structure 11 (i.e., the children's building), presently abandoned, facing southeast.



Photograph 32: View of Structure 12, presently abandoned, facing northeast.



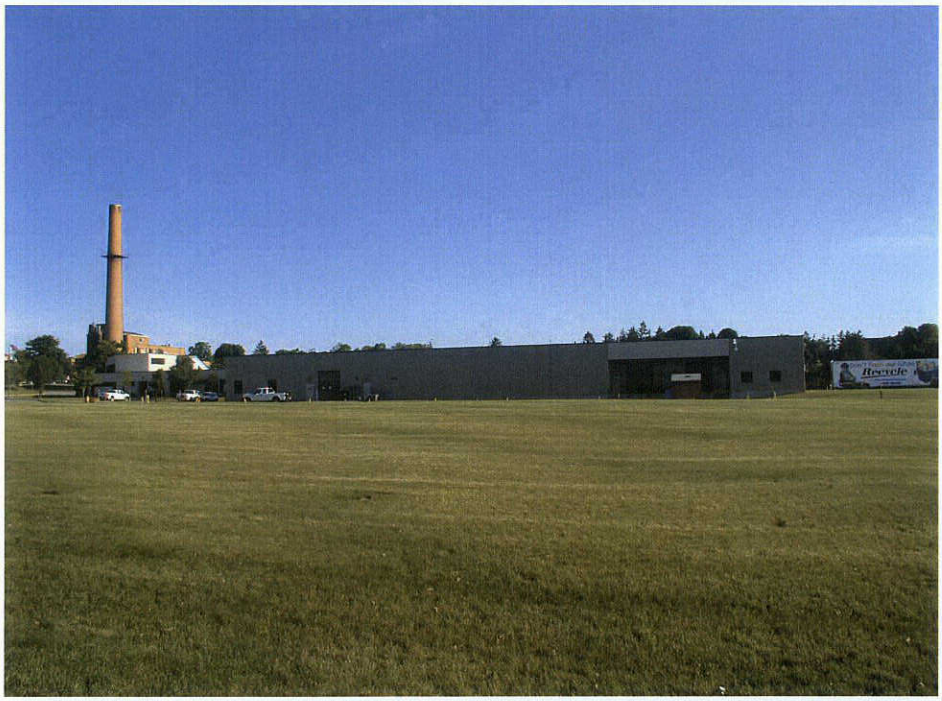
Photograph 33: View of Structure 13 (i.e., a staff building), presently abandoned, facing east.

Photograph 34: View of Structure 13 (i.e., a staff building), presently abandoned, facing northwest.

Photograph 35: View of Structure 14, presently a Siemens facility, facing northwest.

Photograph 36: View of Structure 15, presently a children's detention center, facing south.

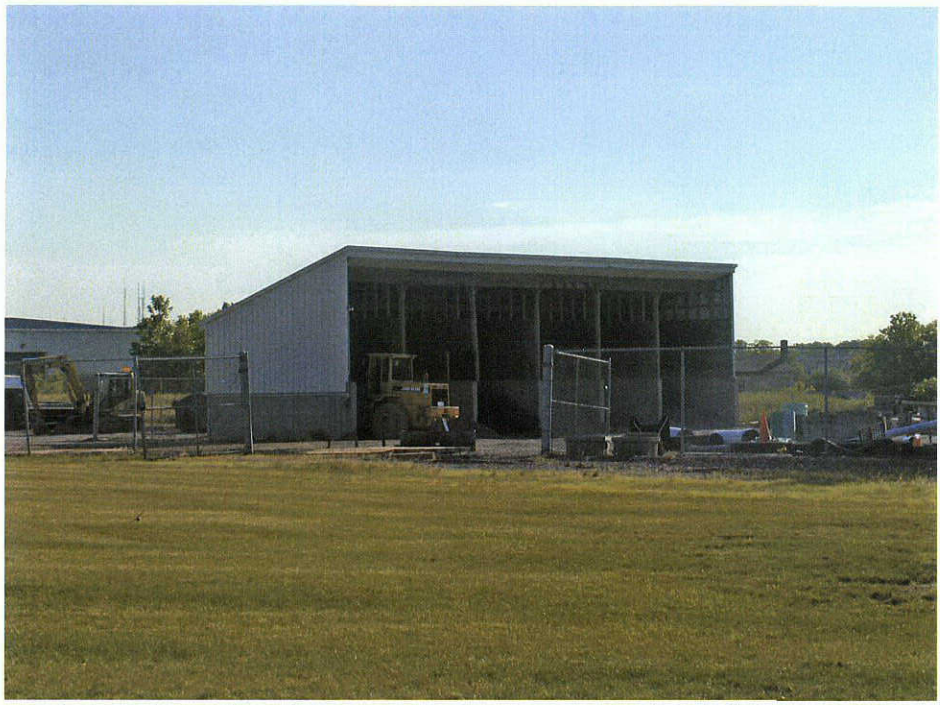
Photograph 37: View of Structure 16, presently a Monroe County recycling center, facing northeast.



Photograph 38: View of Structure 16, presently a Monroe County recycling center, facing north.

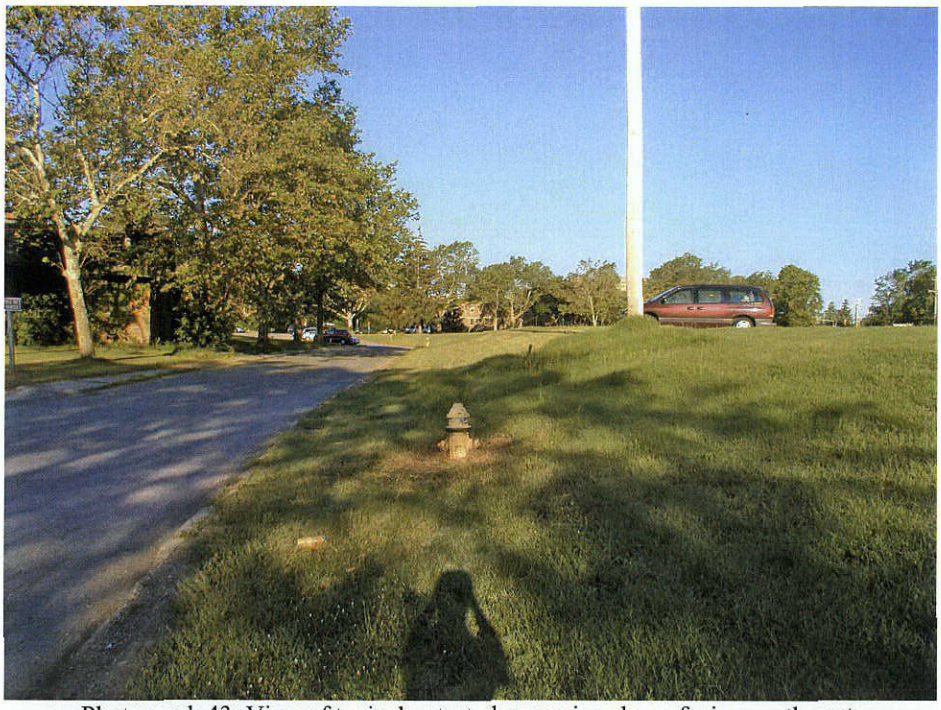
Photograph 39: View of Structure 17, facing northeast.

Photograph 40: View of Structure 18, presently abandoned, facing northeast.



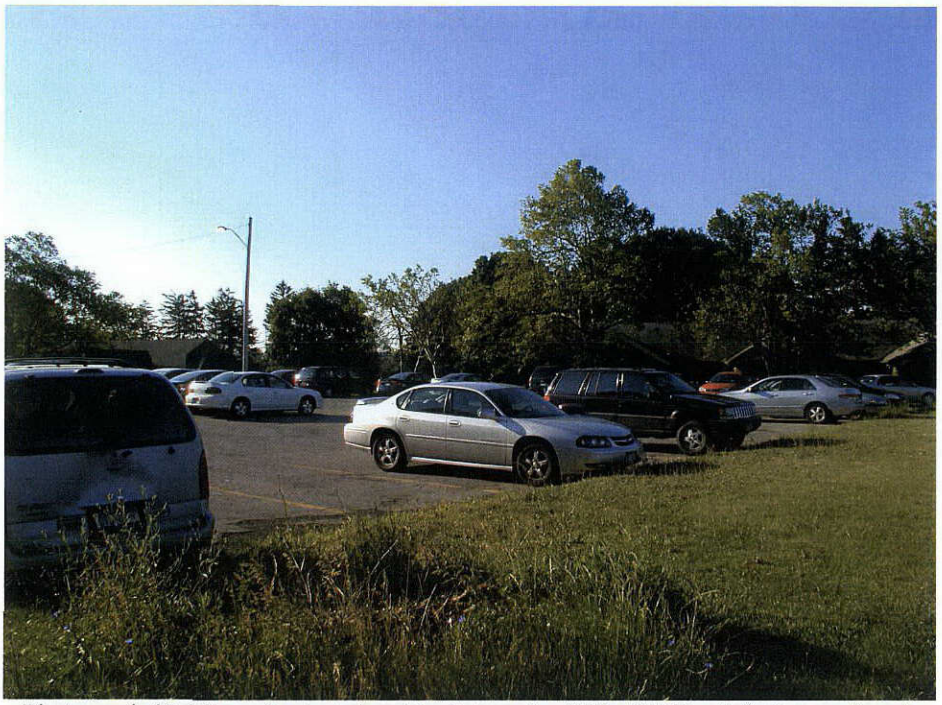
Photograph 41: View of Structure 20, presently a storage shelter, facing northeast.

Photograph 42: View of underground pipelines supplying and powering the Iola campus, facing west.



Photograph 43: View of typical untested excessive slope, facing southwest.

Photograph 44: View of untested fill mound southwest of Structure 11, facing east.



Photograph 45: View of untested parking lot south of Westfall Road, facing southeast.

Photograph 46: View of untested area of gravel disturbance, facing south.

Photograph 47: View of untested area of gravel disturbance, facing north.

Photograph 48: Close-up view of typical untested area of gravel.

Photograph 49: View of untested area of denied access associated with Structure 15, facing north.