

**Phase I (IA & IB) Cultural Resource Investigation for the
Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project,
Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York**
NYSOPRHP Review # 22PR07339

Prepared For

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By

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I. PHASE I MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Project Name: Phase I (IA and IB) Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York.

Project Description: The proposed project encompasses the development of a frame storage building along with associated driveway, parking and utilities on a 3-acre / 1.21-hectare parcel located at 2361 Brickyard Road, on the east side of Brickyard Road, within the Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. Approximately 37,500-ft² / 3484-m² will be impacted by the proposed project and considered the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Project Location: The proposed project is located at 2361 Brickyard Road, on the east side of Brickyard Road, within the town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York (042° 54' 36.92" N, 077° 19' 01.15" W). The APE is accessible from Brickyard Road.

County: Ontario County

Minor Civil Division Number: 06903 (Town of Canandaigua)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: 1978 USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, N.Y. Quadrangle

SEQR Review: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations have been requested as part of a State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR).

Involved State and Federal Agencies: NYSDEC

Survey Area

Acreage: 37,500-ft² / 3484-m² (.86 acres / .35 hectares)

Depth: Undetermined

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 15 at 50 ft / 15 m intervals

Number & Size of Units: NA

Width of Plowed Strips: NA

Surface Survey Transect Interval: NA

Results of Archaeological Survey

Closest Prehistoric Archaeological Site to the APE: 6903.000083, 568-ft / 82-m from APE

Native American Burials Less Than ¼-Mile from APE: 0

Number & Name of Prehistoric Sites Identified: 0

Number & Name of Historic Sites Identified: 0

Number & Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II / Avoidance: 0

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of Buildings / Structures / Cemeteries Within Project Area (APE): 0

Number of Buildings / Structures / Cemeteries Adjacent to Project Area (APE): 0

SRHP / NRHP Historical Review

Number of Previously Determined SR / NR listed or Eligible Buildings / Structures / Cemeteries / Districts: 0

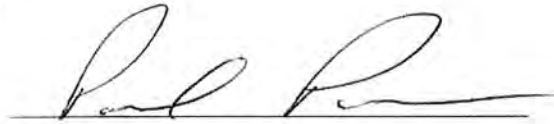
Number of Identified Eligible Buildings / Structures / Cemeteries / Districts: 0

Recommendations of Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations: Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations were performed only for the 37,500-ft² / 3484-m² that were considered the Area of Potential Effect for the Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project. All work was conducted in the Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. While the physiographic context of the project area suggests the possibility of encountering archaeological material, shovel testing produced no evidence of prehistoric occupation or historical significance. Neither Native American sites nor Euro-American sites were identified within the APE. Consequently, Powers Archaeology LLC believe that current plans should be allowed to proceed, and that no further archaeological work is warranted.

Date of Report: November 1, 2022

Report Prepared By:

Mr. Paul Powers

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul Powers", written over a horizontal line.

II. PHASE I PROJECT INFORMATION

The proposed project encompasses the development of a frame storage building along with associated driveway, parking and utilities on a 3-acre / 1.21-hectare parcel located at 2361 Brickyard Road, on the east side of Brickyard Road, within the Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York (Figures 1 & 2). Approximately 37,500-ft² / 3484-m² will be impacted by the proposed project and considered the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

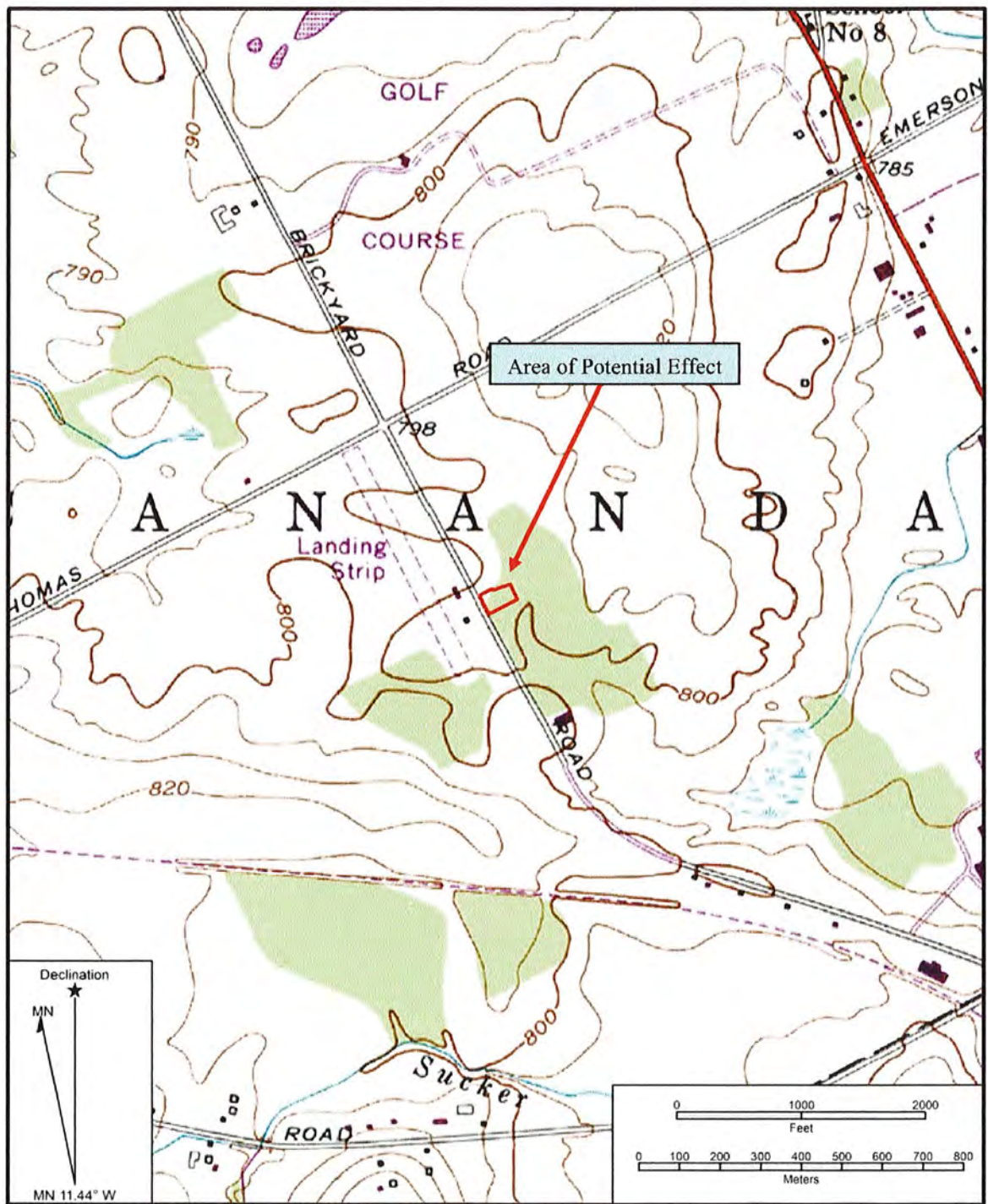


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effect on the 1978 USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, N.Y. Quadrangle

III. ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Topography and Geology

The project area is located in the north central portion of Ontario County. The northern sections of Ontario County are in the Central Lowlands physiographic province, north of the Portage Escarpment. General elevations are 600 ft AMSL at Geneva with a maximum elevation of approximately 2,256 ft AMSL at Gannett Hill near Bristol. Between the drumlin region and the southern plateau is an undulating to rolling upland that gradually increases in elevation towards the south (USDA 1958:1). Relief within the APE is ranges from approximately 798 ft AMSL to 803 ft AMSL.

The topography of this area had been cut by streams since the time the region was invaded by glacial ice from the north. During the Wisconsin glaciation of the Pleistocene epoch, ice blanketed the entire area of New York State. Glaciation had a noticeable effect on the surficial appearance of Ontario County. Glacial deposits added the drumlins and kame moraines that are found throughout Ontario County. The rock formations beneath Ontario County are the source of the parent material for the soils. Limestone and shales are the primary parent materials that formed the soils within Ontario County.

Soils

Soils in Ontario County have developed since the last glacier retreated approximately 10,000 years ago. The recession of the sheets of ice carried eroded materials as they melted and traveled across New York State. The most prevalent type of glacial deposit in Ontario County is glacial till. The coarser materials deposited by the glacial waters formed the kames, eskers, terraces and outwash plains of Ontario County. The soils in Ontario County were formed through the interaction of climate, living organisms, parent materials, topography, and time. Differences among soils in Ontario County are the result of variation in parent materials and topography. The parent materials that created the soils in Ontario County are sandstone, limestone, and shale. Glacial till, glacial outwash, recent alluvium, and organic materials also contributed to the soils found in Ontario County today.

Alluvial lands / soils are sections of nearly level, recent unconsolidated deposits on flood plains. The deposits are generally stratified and range in matrix texture from gravel to sand and clay. Drainage commonly encountered in alluvial soils is generally poor to very poor in nature. Colluvium consisting of soil and / or rock travels down slope by gravity. This "slope wash" may in some cases bury an A Horizon, a culturally rich soil layer.

There are two (2) soil types within the APE, from the Collamer and Lakemont soils series (Figure 3 and Table 1). These soils are found on lake plains, till plains, and depressions, and range from somewhat poor to moderately well drained. The proposed APE for these cultural investigations *does not* contain alluvial soils.



Figure 3. Area of Potential Effect on the 2022 NRCS Web Soil Survey

Table 1. Summary of Soils Within the Area of Potential Effect

Soil Name	Soil Horizon Depth cm (in)	Soil Color	Soil Texture Inclusions	Slope Percent	Drainage	Landform
Collamer silt loam (31A)	Ap 0-30 cm (0-12 in)	Dk GBrn	Si Lo	0-3	Moderately well	Lake plains, till plains
	E / B 30-46 cm (12-18 in)	Brn / Dk YBrn	Si Lo			
	Bt / E 46-58 cm (18-23 in)	Dk YBrn	Si Lo			
	Bt1 58-84 cm (23-33 in)	Brn	Si Lo			
	C1 84-114 cm (33-45 in)	Lt OBrn / YBrn	Si Lo			
	C2 114-183 cm (45-72 in)	Dk YBrn / YBrn	Si Lo			
Lakemont silty clay loam (34A)	Ap 0-20 cm (0-8 in)	Blk	Si Cl Lo	0-3	Poor	Depressions
	Btg1 20-43 cm (8-17 in)	Gry	Si Cl			
	Btg2 43-66 cm (17-26 in)	PGry	Si Cl			
	C 66-152 cm (26-60 in)	Dk RGry / RBrn	Si Cl Lo			

KEY:

Shade: Dk-Dark, Lt-Light, V-Very

Color: BGry-Brownish Gray, Blk-Black, Brn-Brown, GBrn-Grayish Brown, Gn-Green, Gry-Gray, OBrn-Olive Brown, PBrn-Pale Brown, PGry-Pinkish Gray, RBrn-Reddish Brown, RGry-Reddish Gray, StrBrn-Strong Brown, W-White, YBrn-Yellow Brown

Soils: Cl-Clay, Lo-Loam, Mu-Muck, Sa-Sand, Si-Silt

Other: BF-Broken Face, Ch-Channery, Co-Coarse, Cbs-Cobbles, Ex-Extremely, F-Fine, Grl-Gravel, Ha-Hard, M-Mottled, Pbs-Pebbles, Rts-Roots, Ru-Rubbed, Str-Stratified, Va-Varved

Aside from a drainage on the western boundary of the APE, no disturbance is visibly apparent.

Ontario County generally experiences warm summers and long, cold winters. The climate of Ontario County is humid continental. Yearly precipitation is about 33 inches at Geneva and less than 30 inches at Penn Yan. The rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the growing season. Ontario County is one of the driest regions of New York State. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario have an important effect on the temperature and wind currents of Ontario County. Lake Ontario provides a classic moderating effect on the local temperatures, helping to cool in the summer and warm in the fall.

When peoples first arrived in the central part of New York State, most of Ontario County was covered with a forest, with a few large open areas such as marshlands. Tree growth in Ontario County depended on the soil type and drainage. In the wetter parts of Ontario County, the land supported trees such as birch, beech, ash, elm, maple, willow, and hemlock. Today few if any virgin timber areas remain in the county. Some of the more common species of weeds that reside in untended fields are goldenrod, ragweed, and Queen Anne's lace (USDA 1958). Presently, vegetation within the APE consists of secondary woods (Appendix II).

Sucker Brook, along with unnamed streams and tributaries that flow into Canandaigua Lake, provide drainage for the APE. These waters flow form portions of the Canandaigua Lake watershed, which empties into Lake Ontario to the north. Waters from Lake Ontario find their way to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River.

The general environmental setting of the project area supports the typical array of animal species seen throughout suburban areas of western New York. These include white-tailed deer, opossum, squirrel, and raccoon. Early inhabitants of the western section of New York State would have been able to hunt black bear, white-tailed deer, elk, wild turkey, pheasants, pigeons, waterfowl, beaver, raccoons, possum, otter, rabbit, squirrel, and gray fox, as sources of food, fur, and raw materials used in tool manufacturing, common amenities, and for trade. Salmon, trout, perch and pike were also additional food sources.

Man-made features are limited to a drainage found on the western boundary of the APE (Appendix II: Photograph 13).

IV. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Site File Research

A check of the NYS site files encompassing a 1-mi / 1.6-km radius of the APE was completed utilizing the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Cultural Resource Information System (NYSOPRHP CRIS). The site file check revealed the presence of seventeen (17) previously recorded sites. No previously recorded sites fall within or adjacent to the APE. The site file information is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Sites Located Within a 1-mi / 1.6-km Radius of the APE

USN / NYSM #	Site Name	Site Type	Phase / Tradition	NR Eligibility	Distance to APE ft / m
6903.000084	Collins Historic Site (SUBi-2476)	Residence	19 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	128 / 39
6903.000083	Canandaigua Airport 1 Prehistoric Site (SUBi-2471)	Processing Location	Early Woodland	Eligible	568 / 82
6903.000086	Canandaigua Airport 4 Prehistoric Site (SUBi-2474)	Processing Location	Undetermined Prehistoric	Not Eligible	1662 / 507
6903.000067	GOLF COURSE SITE	Stray Find	Undetermined Prehistoric	Undetermined	2103 / 641
6903.000066	THOMAS ROAD SITE	Camp?	Undetermined Prehistoric	Undetermined	2196 / 669
6903.000068	GOLF COURSE SITE (HISTORIC)	Stray Find	19 th – 20 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	2204 / 672
6903.000088	Canandaigua Airport 5 Prehistoric Site (SUBi-2475)	Processing Location	Undetermined Prehistoric	Undetermined	2681 / 817
6903.000132	Bishop-Potter-Metcalf Residence & Farm Complex Site	Residence and Farmstead	19 th – 20 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	2923 / 891
6903.000085	Canandaigua Airport 2 Prehistoric Site (SUBi-2472)	Processing Location	Undetermined Prehistoric	Undetermined	3796 / 1157
6903.000045 / NYSM 10064	GERAULD HISTORIC SITE	Residence	19 th – 20 th Century Euro American	Not Eligible	4113 / 1254
6903.000044 / NYSM 10063	GAGE HISTORIC SITE	Farmstead	19 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	4142 / 1262
6903.000051 / NYSM 10071	LOOMIS HISTORIC SITE	Outbuilding	19 th Century Euro American	Not Eligible	4154 / 1266
6903.000050 / NYSM 10069	BATES/COST HISTORIC SITE	Farmstead	19 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	4293 / 1309
6903.000087	Canandaigua Airport 3 Prehistoric Site (SUBi-2473)	Processing Location	Early Woodland	Undetermined	4454 / 1358
6903.000049 / NYSM 10068	BATES HISTORIC SITE	Farmstead	19 th Century Euro American	Not Eligible	4630 / 1411
6903.000052 / NYSM 10072	AUBURN & ROCHESTER RR HISTORIC SITE	Railroad	19 th Century Euro American	Undetermined	4670 / 1423
6903.000043 / NYSM 10062	OSGOOD SCHOOLHOUSE HISTORIC SITE	School House	19 th Century Euro American	Not Eligible	4983 / 1519

SRHP / NRHP Research

According to the website for the National Register of Historic Places and the NYSOPRHP CRIS, there are no eligible or listed structures in the vicinity (.25-mi / .4-km radius) of the proposed APE. No structures fall within or immediately adjacent the APE for the proposed project.

Previous Surveys

Powers Archaeology LLC also completed a search for previous archaeological and building surveys conducted within a 1-mi / 1.6-km radius of the proposed project area. Information gathered from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) office revealed that twenty-two (22) archaeological surveys and two(2) building surveys were previously. One of the building surveys, 22SR00466, includes the APE. Additionally, one previous archaeological survey, 01SR52082, falls adjacent to the western boundary of the APE. No cultural material was recovered during 01SR52082 (NYSOPRHP CRIS 2022). Surveys are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Surveys Previously Conducted Within a 1-mi / 1.6-km Radius of the Area of Potential Effect

Number	Name
01SR51679	CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT, PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY, HEAD FARMS PROJECT, TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA, ONTARIO CO
01SR51763	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE NORTH STREET RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT, PIN 4752.89, CITY OF CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK
01SR52082	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Airport Road Extension and Brickyard Road Drainage Improvements, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
02SR52283	Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Tops Plaza, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
02SR53424	Phase 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Outhouse Road, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
03SR54385	Report of the Field Reconnaissance Phase IB Cultural Resource Survey Canandaigua Airport Improvement Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
03SR54519	Cultural Resource Assessment, Canandaigua Airport Improvement Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
04SR54618	Phase 1 Report for the Proposed Transportation and Maintenance Facility for the Canandaigua City School District, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
04SR54893	Phase 2 Site Examinations, Canandaigua Airport II Site (SUBi-2472), Canandaigua Airport III Site (SUBi-2473), and the Collins Site (SUBi-2476), Canandaigua Airport Improvement Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
08SR58310	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the MLV 236-1 Class Change Pipe Replacement Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
08SR58524	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Canandaigua Consolidated Water District Extension No 36, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
11SR60940	Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Lebrun Parking Lot and Utility Modification Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
11SR60983	Phase I Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment and Survey for the Smart System Technology & Commercialization Center Campus within the Town of Canandaigua in Ontario County, New York
12SR61305	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Hyundai of Canandaigua Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
12SR61344	Phase I Archaeological Addendum Reconnaissance Survey Canandaigua Airport Improvement Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
13SR62459	Phase IA/IB Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Happiness House Apartment Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
13SR62865	Phase 2 Site Examinations of Canandaigua Airport 1 (SUBi-2471) and Canandaigua Airport 4 (SUBi-2474), Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
14SR63078	Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed Vision Nissan of Canandaigua, Ontario County, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
15SR00120	Phase IA and IB (Phase I) Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Centerpointe Townhouses Development Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
16SR00525	Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Pump Station 1N Force Main Replacement Project
17SR00738	Phase IA/IB Cultural Resource Investigation for the proposed County Road 30 Stormwater Project and Synergy Field, LLC Self Storage Facility, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
21SR67612	Phase I (IA & IB) Cultural Resource Investigation for the Proposed ATL Contractors Vehicle Service Facility Project, Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
19SR00362*	Reconnaissance-Level Survey of the Town of Canandaigua Part I: Historic Context Statement
22SR00466*	Town of Canandaigua Reconnaissance-Level Survey

*Building Survey**

Prehistoric Context

Prehistoric occupation of western and central New York is likely to have occurred continuously for at least 12,000 years. Numerous changes in settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, population density, technology, and other aspects of human behavior have transpired through this time. The following section provides a general overview of these changes as documented in the archaeological record for the proposed project region. The Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and the Early Historic periods are more clearly understood in the New York State region than the Paleo-Indian Period.

Paleo-Indian Period (c. 10,000-8000 B.C.)

Mastodons and megafauna (e.g., bison, elk, and deer) entered western New York upon the draining of glacial waters from the lowlands, and thereafter followed early man. The Paleo-Indians were nomadic hunters that traveled in small groups from campsite to campsite. Most Paleo-Indian sites found in New York State are small kill sites. Fluted flint spear projectile points and stone tools are indicative of this culture. Clovis points have been found in direct association with the bones of the mammoth, elephant, mastodon, and bison (Ritchie 1965:1). Traces of Paleo-Indian occupation sites are found in low marshy areas, on cliffs, and locations of higher elevations overlooking what once used to be lakebeds.

Climate change between 6000 B.C. and 4000 B.C. caused the vegetation to grow into forests that were unable to support the megafauna in the area. It is widely acknowledged that as the faunal and floral environment changed, the need for a greater food source for the large game animals caused their migration to new territories in the north, accompanied by the Paleo Indians. Subsequently, the people remaining in and or entering Western New York began to modify their lithic technology to accommodate their evolving environment. Radiocarbon dating has broadened the temporal limits of the Archaic Period to overlap with the Paleo-Indian stage in various parts of the United States (Ritchie 1965:31).

Archaic Period (c. 8000-1000 B.C.)

The Archaic period is traditionally divided into three stages. The Early Archaic and Middle Archaic Periods range between 8000-4000 B.C., and the Late Archaic period from 4000-1000 B.C. As the environment changed, less specialized smaller groups of people entered the area. Archaic sites from 3000 B.C. are commonly found along Western New York rivers, lakes and streams. It is theorized that these peoples focused heavily on the marshlands, rivers, and streams to acquire food resources, since the forests were immature and resources poor. Despite this emphasis on aquatic ecozones, small mammals were also a considerable part of the Archaic diet.

Many Archaic sites identified in the western part of New York are small seasonal camps containing lithic and bone tools. The Archaic sites located in the central and northeastern section of New York State denote a culture based on subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering. The Lamoka Lake site (Early Archaic) located in Schuyler County produced lithic, bone, and antler artifacts as well as animal and vegetable refuse, and human burials (Ritchie 1965:36). Atlatl weights, T-shaped drills, milling stones, choppers, pestles, and steatites bowls are indicative of the Middle Archaic Period (Laurentian & Susquehanna) (Ritchie 1965:146). The Lamoka, Bare Island, and Brewerton projectile points reveal some temporal overlap throughout the Archaic Period. However, they are most commonly associated with the Middle Archaic Period. Late Archaic aboriginal groups are noted for their manufacturing assortment and abundance of utilitarian, recreational, decorative, and ceremonial artifacts. The Kent-Hally Site located in the lower Susquehanna Valley provides the temporal placement of Bare Island projectile points within the Late Archaic (Ritchie 1965:146). As adaptation to the environment increased in the Late Archaic, tool modification and use adapted as well. As the alterations in bone and lithic tool manufacturing continued, the archaeological record reveals the production of smaller, side-notched projectile points (e.g. Snook Hill Site) (Ritchie 1965:136-137).

Transitional Period (c. 1500-1000 B.C.)

The Transitional period bridges the change from the semi-nomadic, seasonal-based lifestyle of the Archaic to a more sedentary lifestyle marked by more permanent villages. It is during the Transitional Period that the emergence of earthenware ceramics, new varieties of projectile points, and carved soapstone pots appear in New York (Ritchie 1965:150). The Transitional Period campsites found in New York are all situated along streams and lakes, exactly as those of the Archaic and Woodland campsites (Ritchie 1965:154). The Susquehanna and Orient Fishtail projectile points are indicative of the Transitional cultural period. These projectile types and locations provide a good picture of the connection between the Late Archaic culture and the Early Woodland culture.

Woodland Period (c. 1000 B.C.-1650 A.D.)

The Woodland Period is separated into three phases: Early Woodland (1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.); Middle Woodland (200 B.C. to 1000 A.D.); and Late Woodland (1000 A.D. to 1600 A.D.). The Early Woodland Period introduces a new style of prehistoric ceramic known as Vinette I. The O'Neil Site excavated in 1961-62 located in Western New York is one of the most significant Woodland sites in New York (Ritchie 1965:156). The O'Neil Site provided an in situ, uncontaminated recorded assemblage of soil stratigraphy as well as associated artifacts. The oldest soil strata was radiocarbon dated to around 2000 B.C., while the most recent layer was dated by artifacts associated with the Point Peninsula phase of the Middle Woodland culture. Vinette I sherds were recovered, as well as Susquehanna Broad projectile points. Smoking pipes, gorgets, birdstones, boatstones, bar amulets, copper ornaments, and copper tools also all appear within the Early Woodland cultural period (Ritchie 1965:179).

The design of pottery (i.e., scallop-shell, rocker-stamped) and clay pipes (i.e., elbow pipes) start to develop into more intricate types during the Middle Woodland Period (c. 200 A.D.). The Middle Woodland cultural period also introduces earth mounds and more elaborate burial practices. The Adena and Hopewellian cultural phases are represented during the Middle Woodland Period by the burial mounds, pits, and cremated burials found in western and Western New York. Corner-notched or straight-stemmed projectile points are indicative of the cultures from the Middle Woodland Period, as well as pitted hammerstones, anvil stones, net sinkers, steatite potsherds, and gorgets (Ritchie 1965:227).

The Late Woodland period (c. 1000 A.D.) is noted for permanent villages and a dependence on agriculture. Corn, beans, and squash become the staple crops during this time. Hunting, fishing, and gathering were still practiced even with the extensive adoption of agriculture. As the cultivation of tobacco increased in the area, clay pipes increased in number and styles. The Owasco and Iroquois cultures fall within the Late Woodland cultural period. The Owasco culture of New York is characterized by changes in ceramic styles and decoration (i.e. rocker-stamped to corded styles and pot lip styles). The Maxon-Derby Site located in Onondaga County was an open Owasco village / town found on the Maxon farm in 1959. The Maxon-Derby Site supplied evidence of a small, pre-Iroquoian village without fortification surviving over a number of years of occupation.

Gradual but continual changes in settlement patterns and travel methods brought about Iroquoian culture in New York. The transition from the Owasco culture to the Iroquois culture occurred sometime in the 13th century (Niemczycki 1984:9). Larger year-round settlements were now being established. The early Iroquois culture is marked by the emergence of high-collared ceramic vessels and multi-family longhouses. The increased isolation and competition of the surrounding tribes forced the development of the distinctive ceramic types and styles of the Iroquois prior to the formation of their confederacy (Niemczycki 1984:33). Late Woodland Period sites are noted for the appearance of palisades for defense against hostile neighbors, as well as for workshops, seasonal camps, deep storage pits, and ossuaries. Lithic tools such as bifaces and flake knives are also representative of the Late Woodland cultural period. The Sackett Site and the Bates Site excavated in the late 1950s and early 1960s are two examples of the settlement pattern change that occurred during the Late Woodland Period. These sites provided evidence of villages containing numerous dwelling structures (i.e., longhouses and wigwam-like structures) surrounded by palisades (Ritchie & Funk 1973:213-226). Both sites provide a good timeline for the transition between Late Iroquois culture and the Contact Period.

Contact Period (c. 1500-1780 A.D.)

The Contact Period is defined by the appearance of European trade goods on Native American sites. An increased use of trade metal (i.e., copper, iron, brass) and an intensification of the fur trade brought further changes to Native American cultures, particularly the Iroquois. Samuel Champlain's attack on the Iroquois in 1615 marks the first recorded conflict between Euro-Americans and the Native Americans in this region. More hostilities occurred when Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, governor of Canada, landed on Irondequoit Bay in 1687 and marched southward, destroying Iroquois villages and supplies. The Sullivan campaign ordered by General Washington to destroy the homelands of the Iroquois occurred in 1779. The French and Indian War (1744-1763 A.D.) and the American Revolution (1776-1783 A.D.) were the main causes for the loss of Iroquois political power in New York.

Prehistoric Sensitivity Assessment

The proposed APE is considered by Powers Archaeology LLC to have the potential to contain intact cultural deposits. Proximity to permanent water sources (i.e., Sucker Brook and Canandaigua Lake), in conjunction with the previously documented sites, indicates the potential for a prehistoric and historic Native American presence surrounding the APE. The known sites surrounding the APE are located near Canandaigua Lake, an important resource base for native people for thousands of years. Cultural affiliation was listed for only two (2) previously recorded sites in the area (Table 2); however, Archaic and Woodland sites are commonly found within Ontario County. Archaic sites in the western part of New York State consist of campsites and small hamlets near creeks and rivers, while Woodland sites are characterized by larger habitation sites situated on high hilltops and other defensible positions (Ritchie 1965). Powers Archaeology LLC believe that, given the topography of the APE and its surrounding area and the character of the sites in the area, cultural materials associated with prehistoric Native Americans encountered within the APE will likely consist of similarly small lithic scatters reflecting small-scale tool making or seasonal campsites to larger habitation sites.

Historic Context

From the time of the first European explorations into Central New York, the area was under the control of the Iroquois Confederacy. After much contention among the French, Dutch, and English in the early 1600s, the English prevailed and became allies of the Iroquois c. 1664. Approximately 23 years later, General Denonville of Canada set forth on an expedition against the Iroquois to formally gain control of the Seneca and their land in the name of France. Defeated by the Iroquois in the same year, France yielded the whole country west of Montréal to the possession of the Iroquois. With the aid of the Iroquois, England was able to eliminate the French from the continent in 1763, although their culture and language prevails in Québec.

Following the expulsion of the French, the first treaty between the Iroquois Confederacy and the English was signed in 1768 at Fort Stanwix. The treaty set a boundary on western settlements throughout New York. The American Revolution (1776-1783 A.D.) placed the Native Americans in a difficult position. Initially, they had no interest or motivation to join either side; however, the Iroquois entered the Revolutionary War in 1777 after two years of neutrality (the Oneidas under protest) on the side of the British. Only the Cornplanter-led Seneca group supported the rebelling colonists. Consequently, the Seneca launched numerous raids against the American colonists. In 1779, General Washington ordered General John Sullivan to destroy the homelands of the Iroquois. After extensive destruction of the Iroquois crops, food storage, villages, and people, the Seneca withdrew towards British-controlled Fort Niagara. Only the area surrounding Keuka Lake was not invaded by the Continental Army during this campaign.

When the American Revolution ended, so did the political domination of the Iroquois confederacy. The United States had extended its dominion over their territories. In 1785, commissioners from Massachusetts and New York met in Hartford, Connecticut, to settle land disputes within present-day New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Ohio. Massachusetts received the right of possession east of the Preemption Line, while New York received sovereignty and jurisdiction over all lands west of the line. Since Massachusetts could have purchased the 6,000,000 acres from the Iroquois, the state also acknowledged the sovereignty that New York had over the parcel of land. The land investors Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham purchased all of Massachusetts' land along the Genesee River (2,600,000 acres) in 1788, obtaining all state rights, title and interest for approximately three cents an acre. In the same year, the Treaty of Buffalo Creek ceded to New York the land from Seneca Lake to the Genesee Valley.

In 1782, the Military Tract was said to be 1,680,000 acres, and encompassed the counties of Onondaga, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, and Seneca, with parts of Oswego and Wayne. At this time, the tract was surveyed by an act of the state legislature and divided into 26 townships. Each of these one square mile townships was to contain 100 lots of 600 acres each. Strict enforcement of the division was not established, and disputes arose. Multiple deeds were presented for the same piece of land, many of which were later revealed to be fraudulent. Land disputes were finally put to rest in 1797 when squabbling, land squatting, and general unrest were at an all-time high. An act was passed that commissioned a board to attempt to bring peace and security to the region (McIntosh 1877).

With its inception in 1789, Ontario County was carved out from Montgomery County, and included land west of the Preemption Line. Later sold to Phelps and Gorham, this land would eventually find its way into the possession of the Holland Land Company and the Pulteney Estate. Ontario County then extended from the Preemption Line one mile eastward of Geneva to include all the territory within the bounds of this state west of that line. This region was commonly known as the "Genesee Country," and from it have been formed the counties of Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Yates, and Wayne (Ontario County Online Resources 2019).

Euro-American settlement in Ontario County followed the course of the local rivers and streams, which provided the easiest method of transportation. Among a party of six pioneers was Hugh White, who arrived in Naples in May of 1789. A compromise was made with Phelps and Gorham for Lot No. 10 of the Fourth Range. White established the first permanent settlement, the Village of Whitestown, in 1789. Following Hugh White were other adventurous pioneers such as James Dean, Joseph Blackmer, Asa Danforth, and Comfort Tyler, all of whom would also establish early settlements by May 1788 (McIntosh 1877).

Settlement within Ontario County was rapid. A road was opened from Geneva to Canandaigua in 1789, which increased the population of Ontario County to 1,075, and to 8,466 by 1800. Disagreements with the Native Americans and the British invasion during the War of 1812 slowed progress, and it was not until the reestablishment of peace that settlers began to arrive in the area in greater numbers. Like many counties in the 18th and early 19th centuries,

travel to and from Ontario County was primarily along the area's waterways. The Clyde River, Ganaragua Creek, and Canandaigua Outlet were the first to be settled on, and in conjunction with Lake Ontario, were the primary transportation networks. Land travel generally followed Ridge Road, a road following a natural ridge running east to west along the prehistoric south bank of Lake Ontario. The State Legislature approved \$5,000 dollars for road improvements in 1813, and lateral roads struck out north to the lake and southward (McIntosh 1877:44).

The construction and opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 brought a period of growth and prosperity to Ontario County. Such was the success of the Erie Canal that there were attempts to build canals to Sodus and Canandaigua under the auspices of the Ontario Canal Company (McIntosh 1877:46). These canals never came to fruition, however, as the rise of the railroad meant a cheaper, more efficient means of transportation than the canal system. The introduction of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad in 1853 (which later became the New York Central Railroad) saw the end of the canal's importance as a method of shipping, and it wasn't long before the county was crisscrossed by railroads.

Ontario County is presently composed of the towns of Bristol, Canandaigua, Canadice, Clifton Springs, East Bloomfield, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Naples, Richmond, Phelps, Seneca, South Bristol, Victor, and West Bloomfield. The central, northern, and eastern sections of Ontario County comprise the greatest population centers. According to census data taken in 2001, the population of Ontario County is 100,888 (Ontario County Online Resources 2019). Ontario County today is a thriving county, and includes several hospitals, colleges, and commercial businesses.

Town of Canandaigua

The Town of Canandaigua was established in 1789. "Ga-nun-da-gwah" was initially the "chosen spot" of Seneca settlement and the second principal town of the six nations. But, by an act of Congress in 1778, General Washington ordered General Sullivan and James Clinton to take an army of 5,000 to the forest of the Seneca and drive them out (Granger 1905: 5; McMillan 1911: 254). In 1788, the six million acres of land was then contracted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, for one million dollars; by July of that year 2,600,000 acres had been taken from the Seneca and were then titled as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The Purchase thus states that the encompassing land is, "...west by a point in the north line of Pennsylvania due south of a point of land made by the confluence of the Canaserage Creek and the Genesee River; thence north to the corner or point at such confluence; thence southwardly along the routes of the river to a point two miles south of Canewagus Village; thence due west twelve miles; thence northwesterly as to be twelve miles distant from the western boundaries of the river to the shore of Lake Ontario; leaving the eastern boundaries as originally fixed" (Granger 1905: 7).

By the May of 1789, prominent men from Schenectady had begun making Canandaigua their new home. Men such as General Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham Jr., Frederick Saxton, Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Gates, Daniel Brainerd, and Martin Dudley became the first settlers. In 1790, the first census reported that 1,081 pioneers had made their way to Ontario County and 106 of them were in the town of Canandaigua, all from only eighteen families (Granger 1905: 7). That same year, the first "State Road" was opened connecting Canandaigua to Utica and brought thirty more families to the area (Granger 1905: 8).

In 1791, Canandaigua took the name of "Town" and was officially seventy-two square miles. On January 28, 1791, Phelps and Gorham conveyed six thousand acres in the southeast area of their new town, to establish what was called The Academy Tract. This area was set aside to, "...establish and support an Academy or Seminary of learning..." and was thus divided into forty lots for the purpose of building schools and churches (Granger 1905: 11). With this section allotted for these purposes, the first church of St. Matthews was built in 1799 and also used as a schoolhouse. Also in the 1790's, the first area newspaper was established as the *Bath Gazette and Genesee Advertiser*, Congress passed an act declaring the opening and maintaining roads in the State of New York, the first Canandaigua town meeting was held, and the south side of what was then West Avenue had begun being used for burial plots (Milliken 1911: 279). By 1824, the Town had grown so much that the occupants expanded settlement east of the Lake and declared a twelve by six by three-mile area also part of the town.

The nineteenth century brought about many changes to the Canandaigua region, mostly related to transportation. In 1803, what was then known as the "turnpike" was completed, as well as the beginning of the first stage route heading westward and ending in Albany, which was completed by 1810. By 1840 many railroads were also constructed, including the Canandaigua and Jefferson Railroad in 1849, Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad (Granger 1905:16; Milliken 1911: 273-300). Well into the middle of the century, numerous

roads had been constructed consisting of East, West, and North Streets surrounding the village, and most importantly, Main Street. Main Street became the home of many prominent citizens and businesses. The first fire engine house was built on Main Street in 1817, as well as the gristmill in 1825, the sawmill in 1840, and the flouring mill in 1868. In utilizing the natural water resources to power the latter, the water works system was established in 1884 by laying water mains and placing hydrants along the roadsides.

The citizens of Canandaigua spread out over much of the allotted region in order to utilize the land to its full potential. In addition to The Academy Tract, there was also Centerfield in the west and Cheshire in the south. Both were highly agricultural; however Centerfield became more of a trading center while Cheshire focused more upon religion than commerce. Because these two sections of town had some of the higher population rates, in 1815 the State contracted to separate the town from the village. The town, however, remained the Seat of Justice in Ontario County, as decreed in January of 1789 when the County was created.

Population growth trends can be seen in both census and cemetery records. The first census was taken in 1810 to record a population of 1,153 individuals. Every ten years from then on, a count was taken of the population to prove that Canandaigua was a fine place to reside. In 1820, there were 5,162 citizens, 1840 held 5,652; there were 6,143 in 1850; nearly 7,000 in 1860; ten years later (1870) the population had grown by one thousand more, and finally in 1905 it reached 9,000 (Granger 1905:15). With such a growing population, mortality rates also grew and these can be seen in the cemeteries, the first of which was established in 1790 on the south side of West Avenue. In 1826, it was expanded eastward and in 1841 the Cross Street Cemetery was allotted three and a half acres for burials. In 1860 seventy-one more acres were added and finally, in 1884 the first cemetery recognized by the Canandaigua Cemetery Association was the Woodlawn Cemetery (McMillan 1911: 279). According to census data taken in 2001, the population of Ontario County is 100,888. Today Ontario County is a thriving county, including approximately 80 churches as well as several hospitals, colleges, and commercial businesses. Like much of Ontario County, Canandaigua's economy was focused on agricultural products and their export but this is changing. Communities within the Town of Canandaigua have become focused primarily on tourism, driven by the seasonal attraction of the Finger Lakes of Central New York.

Historic Sensitivity Assessment

Accelerated population growth related to new industries and the use of the area as a bedroom community for Rochester and Canandaigua is shown by the dramatic increase in new residential structures within the existing population centers and along what were once rural roads. In general, development within the project area and the general vicinity appears to mirror regional growth. It should be noted that the scale and accuracy of 19th-century and early 20th-century maps can be questionable compared to modern maps and surveys because they frequently lack the accuracy of location and scale present in modern surveys. Therefore, the location of the APE and recorded structures should be regarded as approximate. No Map Documented Structures (MDS) appear on historical maps and aerial photographs within the APE, nor are any extant structures present (Figures 4-9). It is possible that any historic cultural material encountered will be the result of secondary deposition.



Figure 4. Area of Potential Effect on the 1852 Walling Map of Ontario County, New York

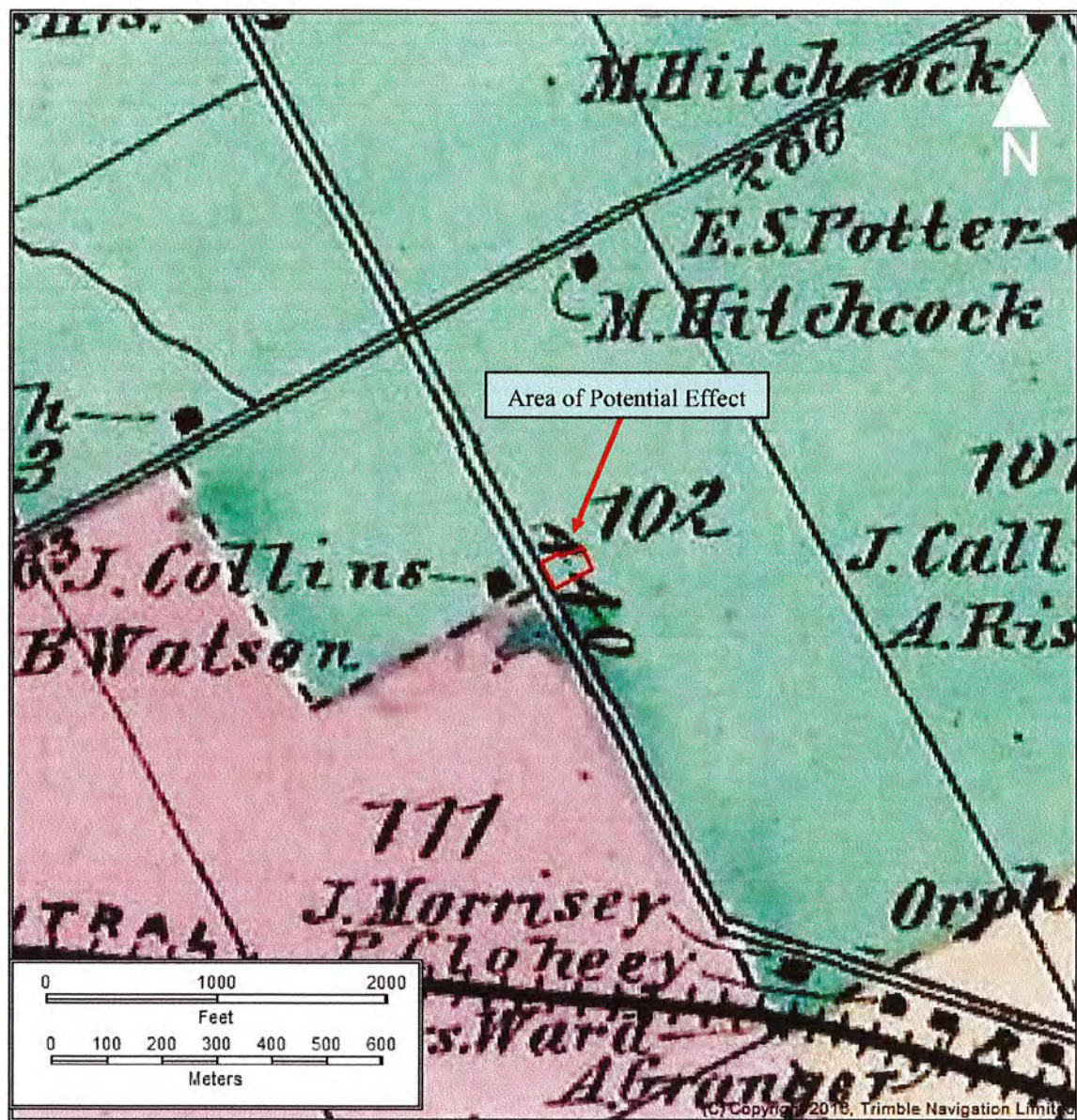


Figure 5. Area of Potential Effect on the 1874 Nichols *Atlas of Ontario County, New York*



Figure 7. Area of Potential Effect on the 1994 USGS Aerial Photograph

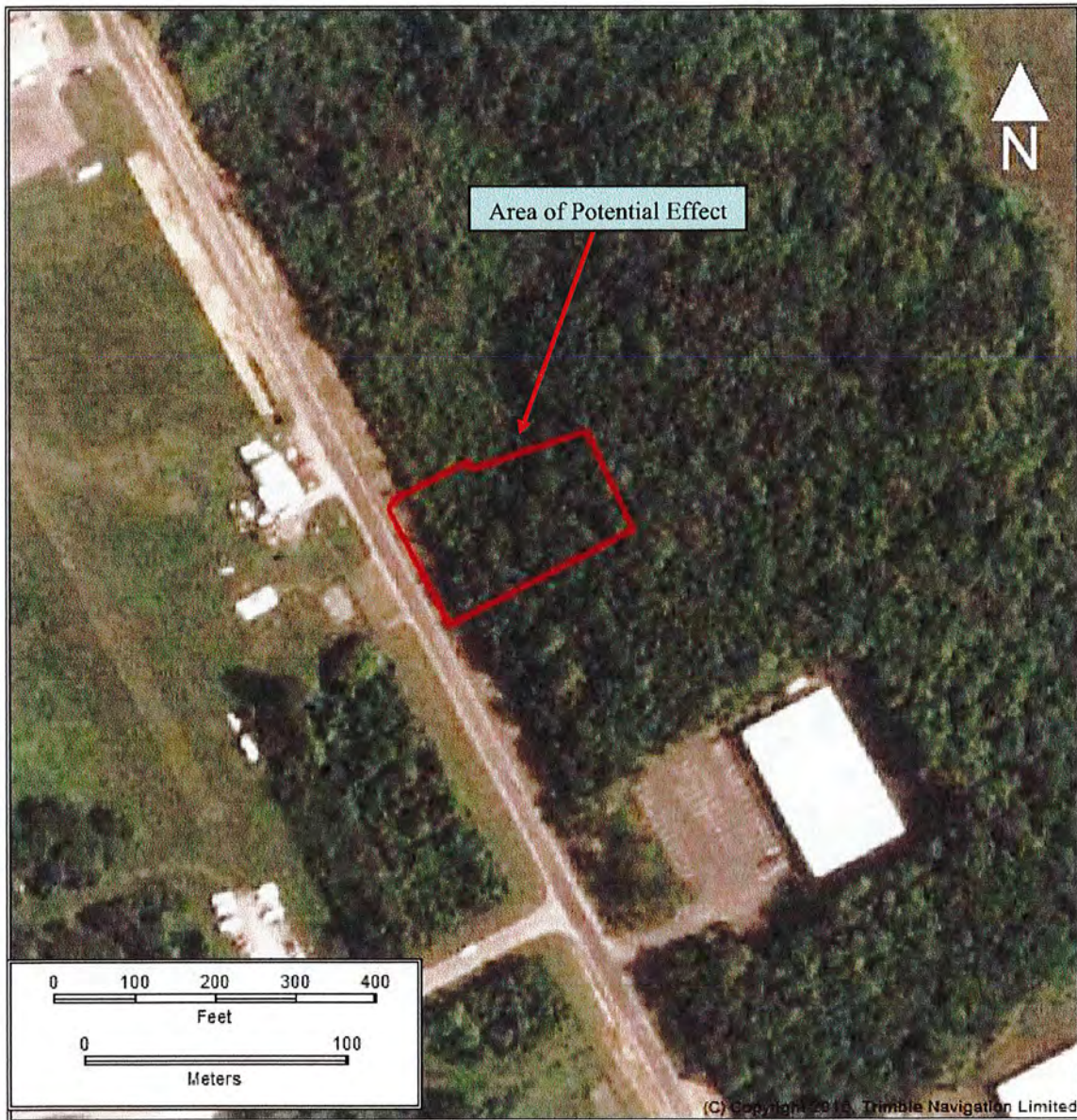


Figure 8. Area of Potential Effect on the 2006 USGS Aerial Photograph

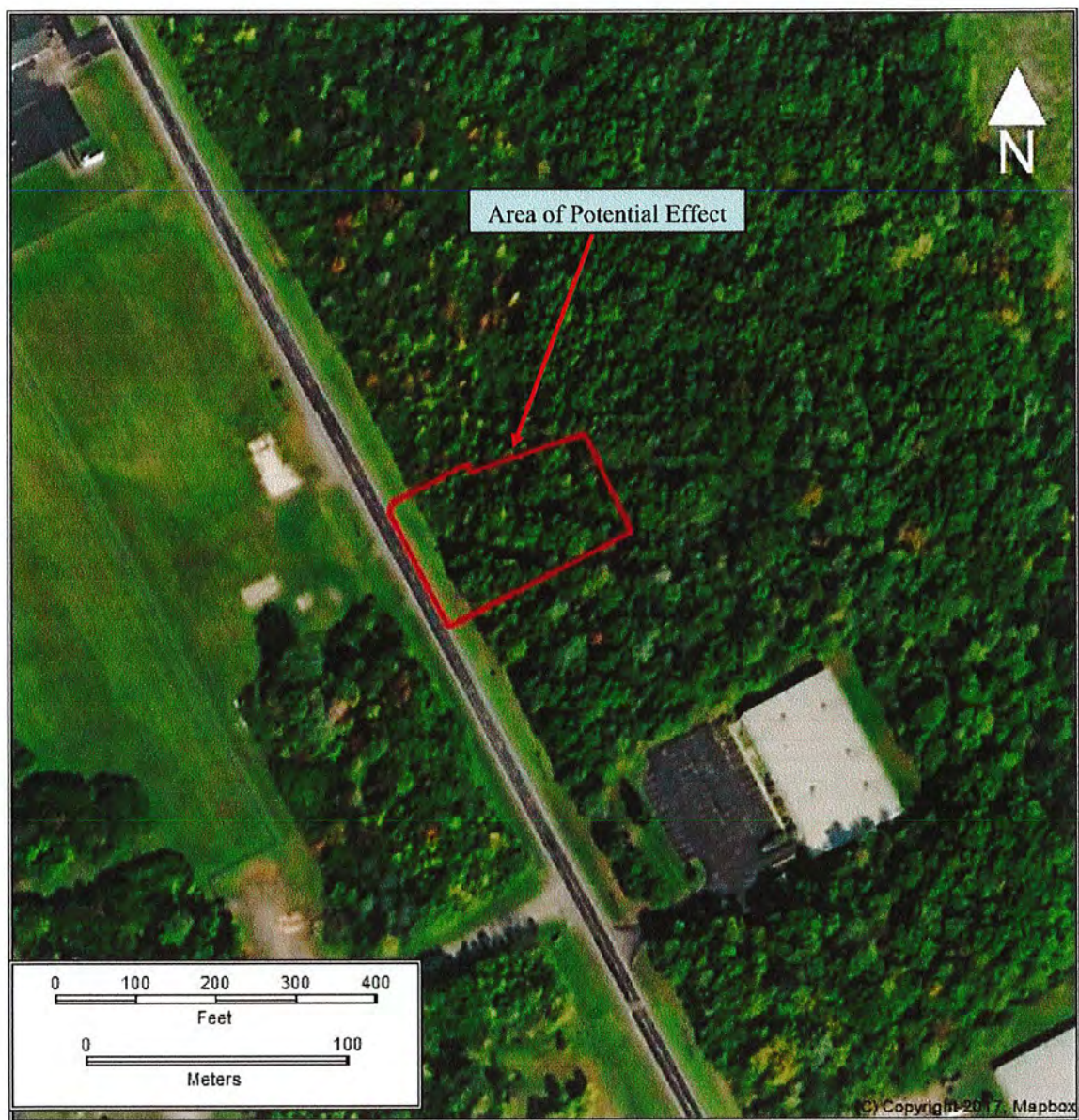


Figure 9. Area of Potential Effect on the 2019 USGS Aerial Photograph

V. PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological Survey Team / Date

The Powers Archaeology LLC archaeological field team consisted of Paul Powers and Matthew Bognaski. The Phase I testing was conducted in October of 2022.

Ground Conditions

Physical conditions within the APE consist primarily of secondary woods and growth, with a small section of mowed grass along the western boundary (Appendix II).

Field Methodology

A site visit included a visual examination of the project area to ascertain whether any sections showed evidence of prior disturbance, wetlands, or excessive slope. Based upon observed conditions, it was determined that the entire APE was testable using standard Phase IB testing methods (Appendix I).

The Phase IB field investigations strategy for this project consisted of shovel testing (Appendix I). Shovel test placement was determined using project maps provided to Powers Archaeology LLC, research completed during Phase IA investigations and conditions observed during the initial field inspection. Shovel test units were plotted at 50-ft / 15-m intervals throughout the APE (n=15). Transects were oriented with a magnetic compass and paced out depending on the project area field conditions. Hand-held GPS units were used to verify accuracy. Shovel tests were excavated by hand, and measured 1-ft x 1-ft / 30-cm x 30-cm. Each test was excavated to sterile subsoil or having exceeded 20 in / 50 cm in depth. All soils excavated were screened through ¼-inch metal mesh to recover any cultural material that may have been present. All soil types and textures were recorded in field notebooks. Documentation of existing conditions within the APE as well as that of general vicinity was accomplished through photography (Appendix II).

Problems Encountered

There were no problems encountered during these Phase I investigations.

Artifact Descriptions

No cultural material was recovered.

Shovel Test Results

The APE was subjected to subsurface testing as part of these Phase I investigations. Three (3) transects were placed within the APE, containing a total of 15 shovel tests (Appendices I and III). While testing the proposed APE, all of the 15 shovel tests excavated (100%) reached a second layer. (Appendix III). Soils encountered in the STPs were generally those expected as outlined as a typical profile found by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA 1973), though some variation was present. No cultural material was recovered.

Layer I

Layer I averaged 8 in / 20 cmbs, with a maximum depth of 28 in / 34 cmbs recorded. Variations in soil color may be the result of a mixed A and B horizons or varying moisture levels within the soil. The following tables summarize soil color and consistency within Layer I (Tables 4 and 5).

Table 4. Layer I Soil Colors

10YR 4/2 Dark Grayish Brown	60.00%
10YR 5/2 Grayish Brown	33.33%
10YR 3/3 Dark Brown	6.67%

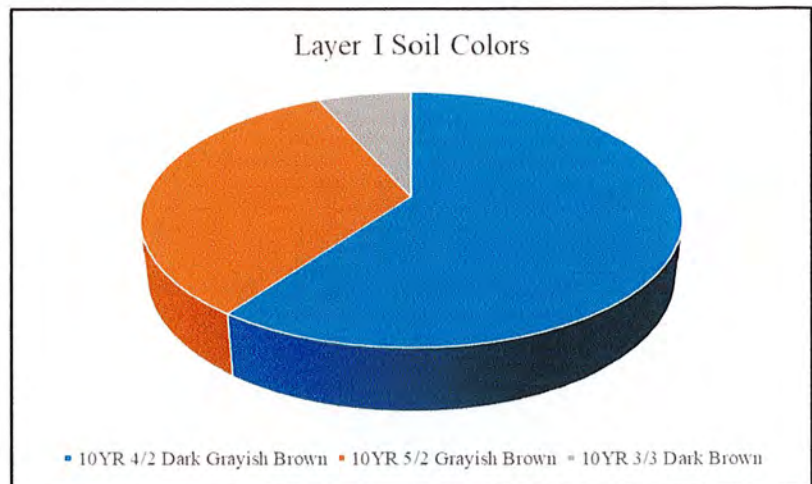
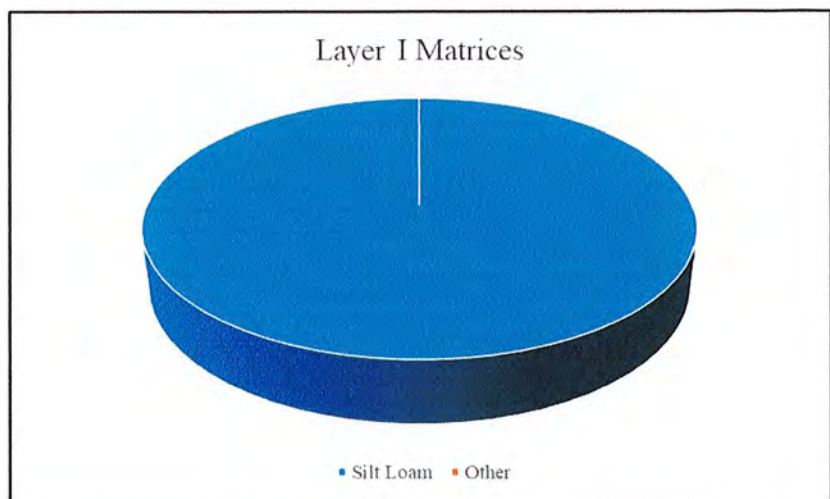


Table 5. Layer I Soil Matrices

Silt Loam	100.00%
Other	0.00%



Layer II

Layer II consisted of B horizon soils. Layer II was excavated to an average depth of 16 in / 41 cmbs, with a maximum depth reached of 25 in / 55 cmbs. The following tables summarize soil color and consistency within Layer II (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6. Layer II Soil Colors

10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown	66.67%
10YR 5/4 Yellowish Brown	33.33%

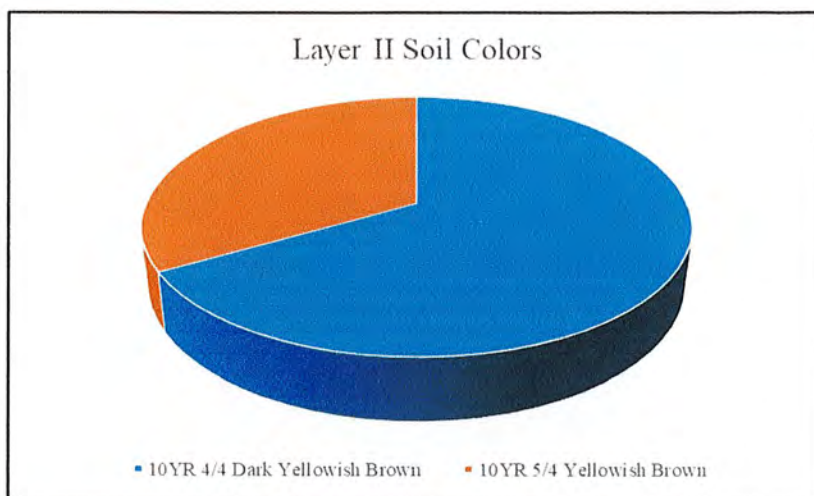
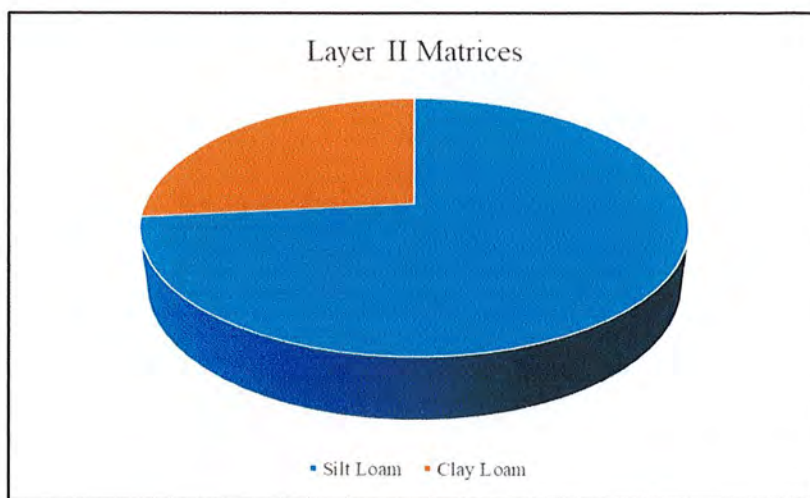


Table 7. Layer II Soil Matrices

Silt Loam	73.33%
Clay Loam	26.67%



VI. TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

These Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations were performed only for the 37,500-ft² / 3484-m² that were considered the Area of Potential Effect for the Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project. All work was conducted in the Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. While the physiographic context of the project area suggests the possibility of encountering archaeological material, shovel testing produced no evidence of prehistoric occupation or historical significance. Neither Native American sites nor Euro-American sites were identified within the APE. Consequently, Powers Archaeology LLC believe that current plans should be allowed to proceed, and that no further archaeological work is warranted.

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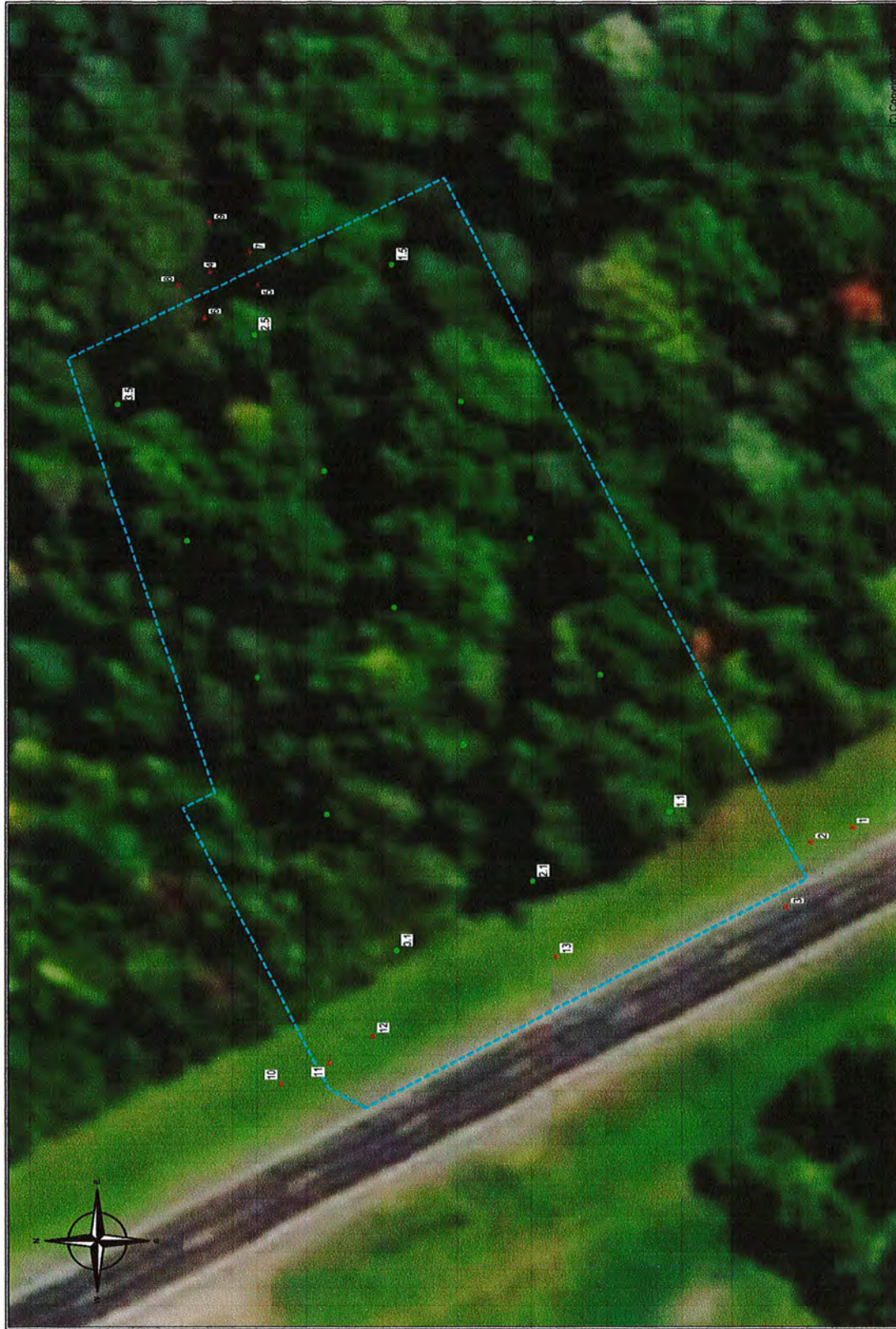
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Appendix I

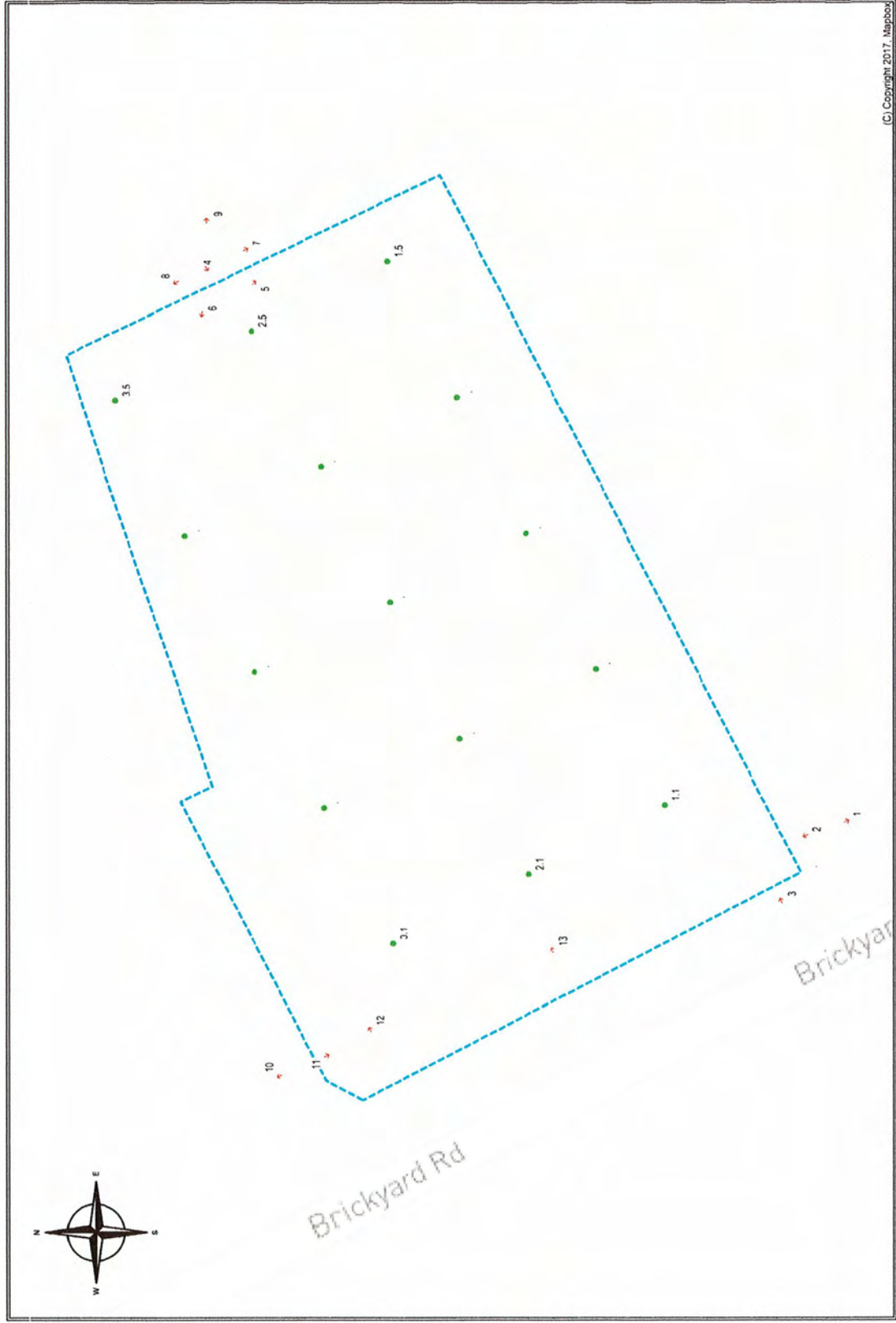
Project Maps



Powers Archaeology LLC
Phase I (IA & IB) Cultural Resource Investigation for the
Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project,
Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York
Map #1
Project on 2019 USGS Aerial Photograph

Legend:
— APE Boundary
● Negative Shovel Test
→ Photograph Location

SCALE 1:400
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Feet
0 10 20
Meters



(C) Copyright 2017, Mapbox

Powers Archaeology LLC
Phase I (IA & IB) Cultural Resource Investigation for the
Proposed 2361 Brickyard Road Development Project,
Town of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York

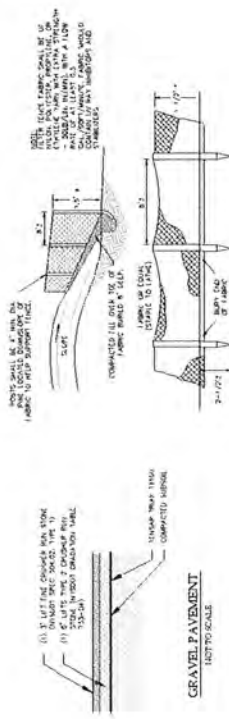
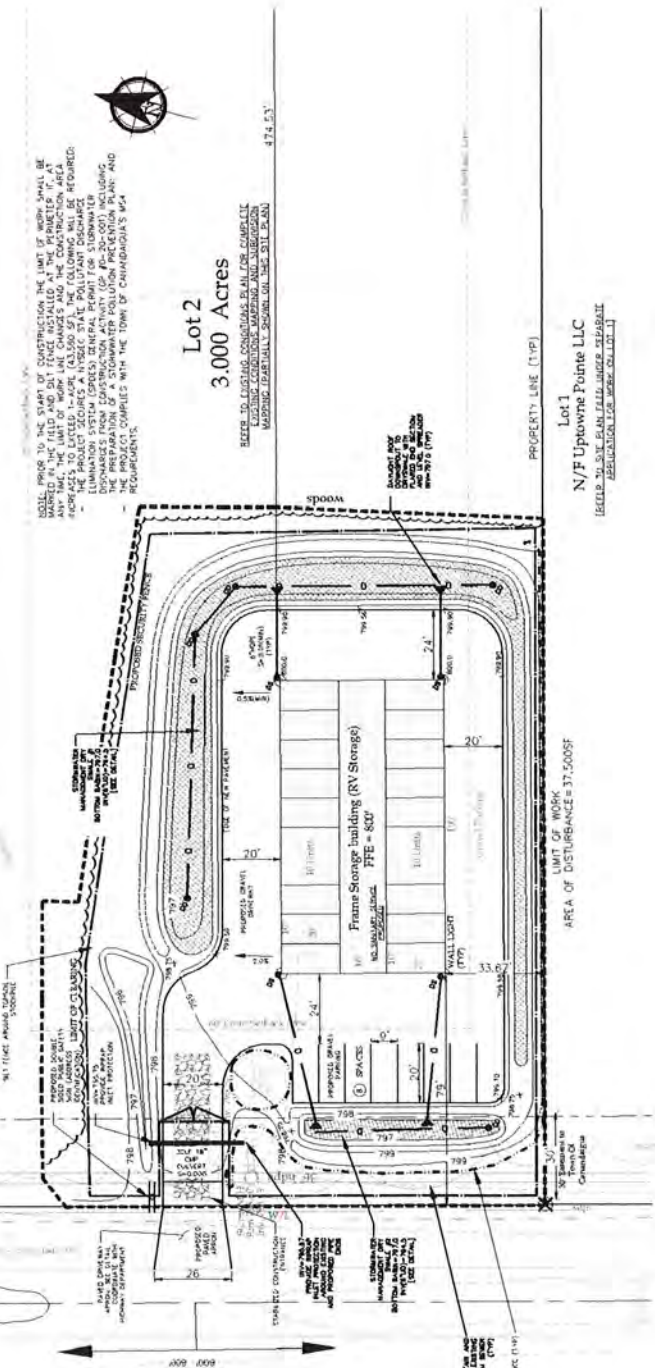
Map #2
Project on the Terrain Navigator Pro Base Map

EROSION CONTROL AND CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE LOT.
2. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
3. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
4. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REINSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
5. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
6. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
7. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REINSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
8. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
9. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
10. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REINSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.

Lot 3
N/F Uptowne Pointe LLC

Brickyard Road
(66' wide)



GRAVEL PAVEMENT
NOT TO SCALE

ONE STAGE SITE PLAN APPROVAL

PLANNING BOARD CHAIRPERSON DATE

TOWN ENGINEER DATE

TOWN ENGINEER DATE

Scale: AS NOTED
T.M. # 70.00.1.49.111
Date: 08/15/2022
Sheet: C-2

Uptowne Pointe LLC
2361 Brickyard Road
Town of Canandaigua
County of Ontario State of New York

Site Plan Prepared For:

Drawing Title

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	08/15/2022	PREPARED FOR SUBMITTAL



NOTES:
1. THIS SITE PLAN IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.
2. THE TOWN ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THE SITE PLAN AND HAS DETERMINED THAT IT COMPLIES WITH THE TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA ZONING BY-LAW.
3. THE TOWN ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THE SITE PLAN AND HAS DETERMINED THAT IT COMPLIES WITH THE TOWN OF CANANDAIGUA ZONING BY-LAW.

SCALE: 1" = 20'

BRICKYARD ROAD

Lot 2

Lot 3

Lot 4

Lot 5

Lot 6

Appendix II

Project Area Photographs



Photograph 1. General project vicinity south of the APE including Brickyard Road, looking south / southeast.



Photograph 2. Western boundary of the APE, looking north / northwest.



Photograph 3. APE from the southwest corner, looking east / northeast.



Photograph 4. APE from the eastern boundary, looking west / southwest.



Photograph 5. APE from the eastern boundary, looking southwest



Photograph 6. APE from the eastern boundary, looking west.



Photograph 7. APE from the eastern boundary, looking south / southeast.



Photograph 8. APE from the eastern boundary, looking north / northwest.



Photograph 9. General project vicinity east of the APE, looking east.



Photograph 10. General project vicinity north of the APE, looking north / northwest.



Photograph 11. Western boundary of the APE, looking south / southeast.



Photograph 12. APE from the northeastern corner, looking east / northeast.



Photograph 13. Existing drainage on the western boundary of the APE, looking down.

Appendix III

Shovel Test Data

Trans	Shovel Test	Level	Depth Below Surface (CM)	Soil Color	Soil Matrix (Primary)	Soil Matrix (Secondary)	Artifacts Recovered	Comments
1	1	I	16	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	No Cultural Material (NCM)	
1	1	II	39	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
1	2	I	17	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
1	2	II	38	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
1	3	I	22	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
1	3	II	43	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
1	4	I	23	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
1	4	II	45	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
1	5	I	24	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
1	5	II	52	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	1	I	8	Dark Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	1	II	18	Yellowish Brown	Clay Loam		NCM	
2	2	I	34	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
2	2	II	48	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
2	3	I	11	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	3	II	35	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	4	I	18	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	4	II	55	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	5	I	21	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
2	5	II	37	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay Loam		NCM	
3	1	I	19	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
3	1	II	47	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam	Roots	NCM	
3	2	I	23	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	2	II	38	Dark Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	3	I	25	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	3	II	41	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay Loam		NCM	
3	4	I	24	Dark Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	4	II	34	Yellowish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	5	I	21	Grayish Brown	Silt Loam		NCM	
3	5	II	48	Dark Yellowish Brown	Clay Loam		NCM	