

**PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
FOR THE PROPOSED**

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARK (STAMP)
OFF-SITE WATER PROJECT**

**TOWN OF ALABAMA
TOWN OF OAKFIELD
GENESEE COUNTY
NEW YORK**

PREPARED FOR

GENESEE COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER

**99 MEDTECH DRIVE
BATAVIA, NY 14020**

BY

DEUEL ARCHAEOLOGY & CRM

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DECEMBER 2015

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ATTACHMENT A: Project Map

ATTACHMENT B: Photographs

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Review Number (if applicable): **N/A**

Lead Agency: **Genesee County Economic Development Center**

Involved State and Federal Agencies: **New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), New York Power Authority, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)**

Phase of Survey: **Phase IA Background Research and Sensitivity Assessment**

Location Information: **Right-of-ways (ROWs) and easements along sections of Judge Rd, Lewiston Rd, Alleghany Rd, Bloomingdale Rd, Ham Rd, Knowlesville Rd, Church St, and Maple St**

Minor Civil Divisions: **Towns of Alabama and Oakfield**

County: **Genesee**

Survey Area **See Attachment A: Project Map**

Length of Watermain: **114,220 linear feet (34,814 linear meters)**

Width of Project Area: **25 feet (7.5 meters)**

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps: **Akron, NY and Oakfield, NY**

Archaeological Survey Overview: **N/A**

Results of Archaeological Survey: **N/A**

Results of Architectural Survey

Buildings, structures, cemeteries within project area: **To Be Determined (TBD)**

Buildings, structures, cemeteries over 50 years old to be impacted: **TBD**

Previously determined NRL or NRE buildings, structures, cemeteries, districts: **None**

Identified eligible buildings, structures, cemeteries, districts to be impacted: **TBD**

Report Author(s): **Jeremy Deuel, M.A.
Principal Investigator**

Date of Report: **December 2015**

ABSTRACT

Genesee County Economic Development Center is proposing to install approximately 114,220 linear feet (34,814 linear meters) of watermain and associated appurtenances to service the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) and portions of the Town of Alabama and the Town of Oakfield in Genesee County, New York. The proposed watermain will be installed within the right-of-ways (ROWs) and easements along sections of Judge Road, Lewiston Road, Alleghany Road, Bloomingdale Road, Ham Road, Knowlesville Road, Church Street, and Maple Street. The project area is located in the Erie-Ontario Lowlands physiographic province. Review of the soils information indicates that the proposed watermain will cross mapped units of alluvial soil associated with Brinningstool Creek. Based on Phase IA background research, the project area is considered to have a moderate to high degree of archaeological sensitivity for precontact sites and moderate degree of sensitivity for historic sites in undisturbed contexts. During Phase IA field reconnaissance, photographs were taken to show general field conditions, archaeologically sensitive zones, and potential archaeologically sensitive areas. Deuel Archaeology & CRM (DACRM) recommends that a Phase IB field investigation in the form of shovel testing be conducted within all previously undisturbed and sensitive sections of the project area to determine whether any cultural resources in or eligible for inclusion in the State or National Register of Historic Places will be impacted.

INTRODUCTION

On October 23, 2015, Sheila Hess, Principal Ecologist and CEO of CC Environment & Planning of Batavia, New York, contacted DACRM regarding a Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation for the proposed STAMP Off-Site Water Project to be located within the ROWs and easements along sections of Judge Road, Lewiston Road, Alleghany Road, Bloomingdale Road, Ham Road, Knowlesville Road, Church Street, and Maple Street in the Towns of Alabama and Oakfield, Genesee County, New York. Geographic limits of the project area are shown on the USGS *Akron, NY* and *Oakfield, NY 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangles* (Figure 1). DACRM received notice to proceed on November 12, 2015. The lead agency for the project is the Genesee County Economic Development Center. Involved state and federal agencies include NYSOPRHP, NYSDEC, NYSDOT, New York Power Authority, and the USACE. The Town of Alabama, Genesee County (Planning Board and Department of Health), Rochester Gas & Electric, and National Grid are involved agencies. The Tonawanda Seneca Nation is also a consulting party for this project.

The project area is comprised of road shoulders, ditches, landscaped lawns, agricultural land, and wetlands, which will be impacted as necessary for the installation of 114,220 +/- linear feet (34,814 +/- linear meters) of watermain and associated appurtenances within the ROWs and easements along Judge Road, Lewiston Road, Alleghany Road, Bloomingdale Road, Ham Road, Knowlesville Road, Church Street, and Maple Street. The width of the project area averages about 25 feet (7.5 meters). The average construction depth of the proposed watermain is approximately 6 feet (1.8 meters) below grade. The area surveyed by DACRM is shown in Attachment A: Project Map.

The purpose of this investigation was to gather information pertaining to the environmental and cultural setting of the project area to determine if any precontact or historic cultural resources would be affected. This was accomplished, in part, through Phase IA literature research, site file search, sensitivity assessment, and field reconnaissance. The following report details the research conducted and the results, conclusions, and recommendations of the Phase IA Cultural Resource Investigation.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Physiography

Genesee County is in two of the major physiographic provinces in New York State. The northern two-thirds of the county is in the Ontario Lowlands, which are part of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands. The southern third is in the Appalachian Uplands. The Ontario Lowlands border the southern shore of Lake Ontario, where the elevation is 244 feet (74 meters) above sea level. From Oak Orchard Swamp, which occurs at an elevation of 620 feet (189 meters) in Genesee County, the lowlands extend southward to an elevation of about 1,000 feet (305 meters), where they form a boundary with the Appalachian Uplands (USDA 1969: 172). The elevation within the project area ranges from 620 to 800 feet (189 to 244 meters) above sea level (USGS 1981/1993; USGS 1978/1993).

The lowlands in the county can be divided into four subareas on the basis of relief: (1) the drumlin area, (2) the ground moraine area, (3) the outwash plain area, and (4) the glacial lake area. The project area is located within the glacial lake area of the Ontario Lowlands physiographic province. The glacial lake area is in the western part of the county, where it extends from just north of US Route 20 northward to Oak Orchard Swamp. This area is level or nearly level and is less than 880 feet (268 meters) above sea level, the elevation of glacial Lake Warren (USDA 1969: 172 and 173).

Geology

During the Wisconsin glacial stage of the Pleistocene epoch, Genesee County was completely covered by ice. Although the Wisconsin stage of glaciation has been divided into four substages, only the last two substages occur in this county. In New York State, they are called the Valley Heads drift sheet and the Hamburg-Marilla drift sheet (USDA 1969: 172). The project area occurs within the Hamburg-Marilla drift sheet.

In Genesee County, the Hamburg-Marilla drift sheet consists of glacial till deposited as ground moraines, drumlins, and in proglacial lacustrine sediments. The glacial till is characterized by a high carbonate content that resulted from glacial scouring of the dolomites of the Lockport group, the dolomitic shales of the Camillus formation of the Salina group, and the dolomites of the Bertie group. In addition, the till has a distinctive red color that came from glacial scouring of the Vernon shale formation of the Salina group. The proglacial lacustrine deposits consist dominantly of fine sand and silt laid down in glacial Lake Warren. These deposits occur mainly in the western part of the county, north of US Route 20 (USDA 1969: 172).

Drainage

The Niagara River, the Genesee River, and Oak Orchard Creek drain Genesee County. These streams enter Lake Ontario and are part of the drainage system of the St. Lawrence River (USDA 1969: 173). Brinningstool Creek and Whitney Creek are two of the creeks along the route of the proposed watermain, in addition to several other unnamed tributary creeks and streams (Figure 1). The only mapped units of alluvial soil within the project area occur along Brinningstool Creek (Figure 2).

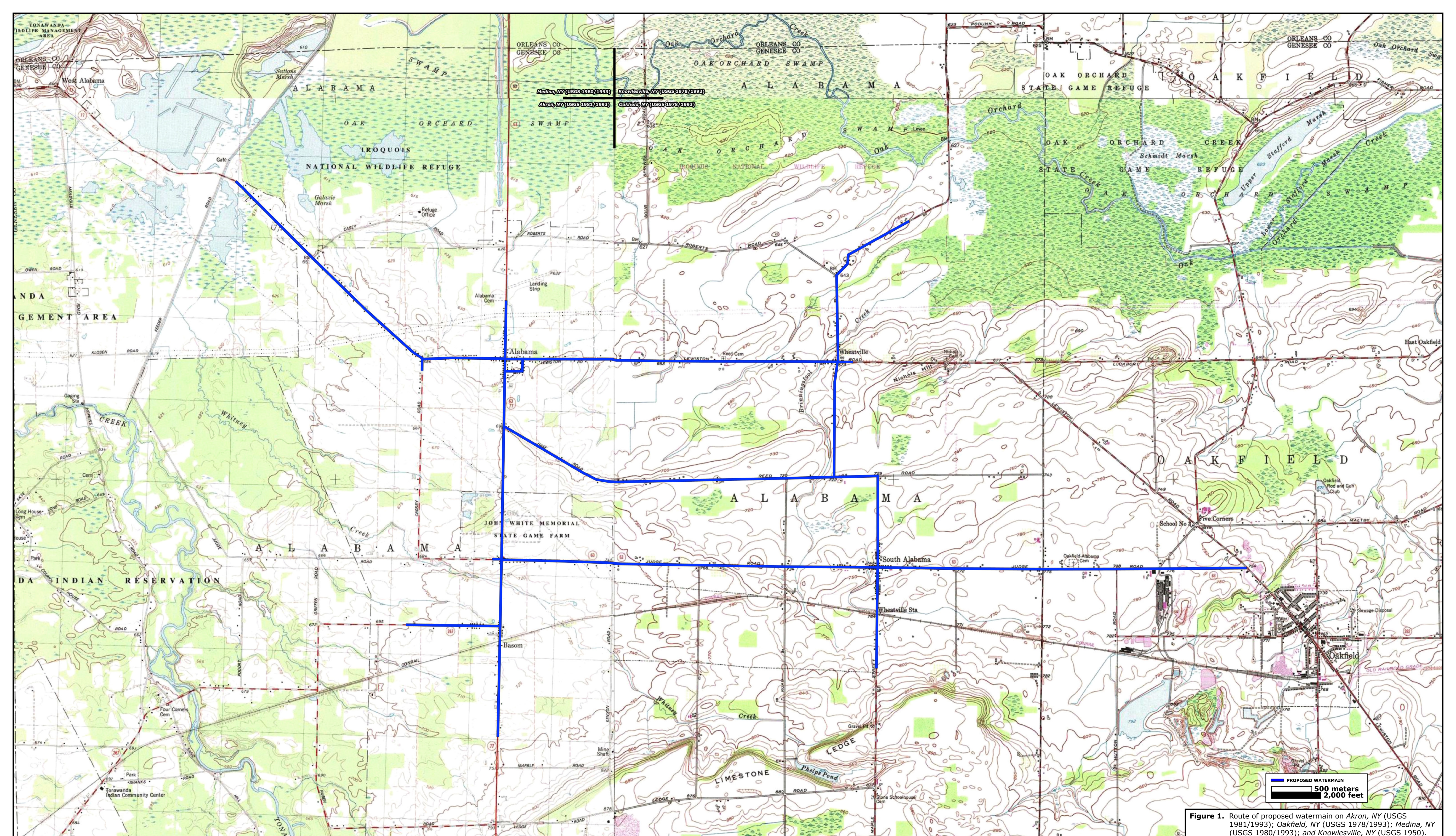


Figure 1. Route of proposed watermain on Akron, NY (USGS 1981/1993); Oakfield, NY (USGS 1978/1993); Medina, NY (USGS 1980/1993); and Knowlesville, NY (USGS 1950).

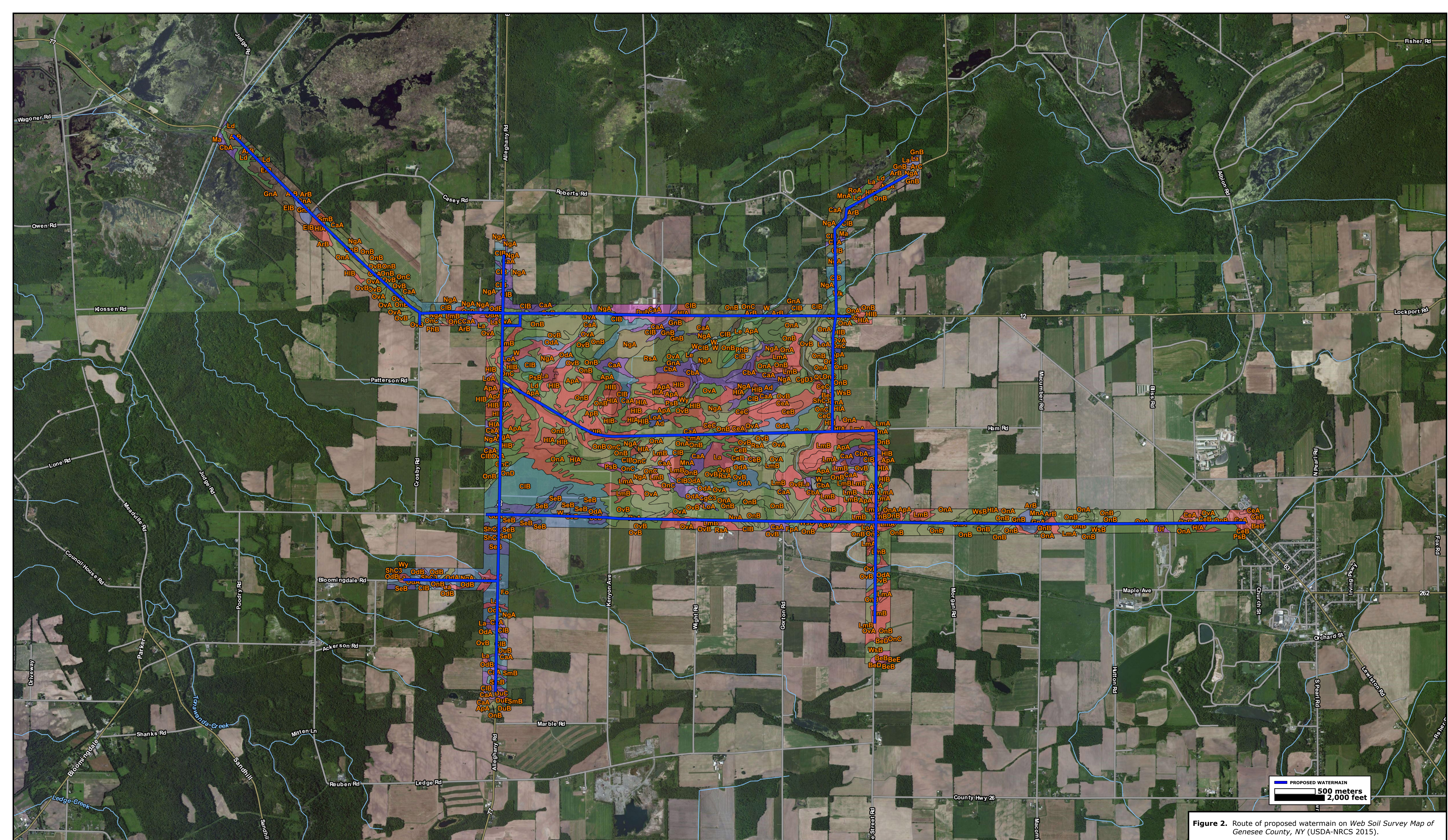


Figure 2. Route of proposed watermain on Web Soil Survey Map of Genesee County, NY (USDA-NRCS 2015).

Soils

According to the *Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA 1969) and the *Web Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015), there are 46 mapped soil units along the route of the proposed watermain (Figure 2). Table 1 summarizes the depth of the soil horizon, color, texture and inclusions, slope, drainage, and landform of each mapped soil unit.

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed watermain.

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Appleton silt loam (ApA)	Ap 0-20 A2 20-41 B 41-76	VDkGBrn LtBrn RBrn	SiLo Lo GrSiLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Drumlins, ridges, till plains
Appleton silt loam (ApB)	Ap 0-20 A2 20-41 B 41-76	VDkGBrn LtBrn RBrn	SiLo Lo GrSiLo	3-8	Somewhat poorly drained	Drumlins, ridges, till plains
Arkport very fine sandy loam (ArB)	A 0-23 B1 23-51 B2 51-107	DkGBrn YBrn Brn	VFnsaLo VFnsaLo LoVFnsa	1-6	Well drained	Deltas on lake plains
Benson soils (BeB)	A 0-23 B 23-48 C 48-74	VDkGBrn DkYBrn Brn	ChanLo VChanLo Bedrock	0-8	Somewhat excessively drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Benson soils (BeD)	A 0-23 B 23-48 C 48-74	VDkGBrn DkYBrn Brn	ChanLo VChanLo Bedrock	8-25	Somewhat excessively drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Canandaigua silt loam (CaA)	A 0-23 B 23-99 C 99-183	VDkGry GBrn GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-2	Poorly drained	Depressions
Canandaigua mucky silt loam (CbA)	A 0-23 B 23-99 C 99-183	VDkGry GBrn GBrn	Mucky SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-2	Very poorly drained	Depressions
Cazenovia silt loam (CeA)	A 0-30 B 30-112 C 112-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiClLo	0-3	Moderately well drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Cazenovia silt loam (CeB)	A 0-30 B 30-112 C 112-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiClLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Cazenovia silt loam (CeC)	A 0-30 B 30-112 C 112-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiClLo	8-15	Moderately well drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Collamer silt loam (CiB)	Ap 0-23 A2 23-56 B 56-97	VDkGBrn Brn Brn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	2-6	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Dunkirk silt loam (DuB)	A 0-36 B1 36-91 B2 91-107	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	2-6	Well drained	Lake plains
Dunkirk silt loam (DuC)	A 0-36 B1 36-91 B2 91-107	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	6-12	Well drained	Lake plains
Elnora loamy fine sand (EiB)	A 0-23 B 23-89 C 89-183	DkGBrn YBrn Brn	LoFnSa FnSa FnSa	2-6	Moderately well drained	Beach ridges, deltas
Fonda mucky silt loam (Fo)	A 0-15 B1 15-48 B2 48-81	Blk GBrn DkGBrn	Mucky SiLo SiClLo SiCl	0-1	Very poorly drained	Depressions

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

Soils (continued)

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed watermain (continued).

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Galen very fine sandy loam (GnA)	Ap 0-23	DkGBrn	VFnsaLo	0-2	Moderately well drained	Deltas on lake plains
	A2 23-51	YBrn	VFnsaLo			
	B 51-102	Brn	LoVFnsa			
Galen very fine sandy loam (GnB)	Ap 0-23	DkGBrn	VFnsaLo	2-6	Moderately well drained	Deltas on lake plains
	A2 23-51	YBrn	VFnsaLo			
	B 51-102	Brn	LoVFnsa			
Hilton loam (HIA)	A 0-23	DkGBrn	Lo	0-3	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B1 23-61	RBrn	Lo			
	B2 61-91	RBrn	GrLo			
Hilton loam (HIB)	A 0-23	DkGBrn	Lo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B1 23-61	RBrn	Lo			
	B2 61-91	RBrn	GrLo			
Lakemont silty clay loam (La)	Ap 0-15	DkGBrn	SiClLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions
	A2 15-25	Gry	SiClLo			
	B 25-38	Brn	SiCl			
Lamson very fine sandy loam (Ld)	A 0-38	DkGry	VFnsaLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions
	B 38-97	Brn	VFnsaLo			
	C 97-183	GBrn	VFnsa			
Lamson mucky very fine sandy loam (Le)	A 0-38	DkGry	Mucky VFnsaLo	0-3	Very poorly drained	Depressions
	B 38-97	Brn	VFnsaLo			
	C 97-183	GBrn	VFnsa			
Lima silt loam (LmA)	A 0-23	VDkGBrn	SiLo	0-3	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B 23-53	DkBrn	SiClLo			
	C 53-183	Brn	GrLo			
Lima silt loam (LmB)	A 0-23	VDkGBrn	SiLo	3-8	Moderately well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B 23-53	DkBrn	SiClLo			
	C 53-183	Brn	GrLo			
Lyons soils (LoA)	A 0-25	VDkGry	SiLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions, drainageways
	B1 25-48	Gry	SiLo			
	B2 48-64	Brn	SiClLo			
Madalin silty clay loam (Ma)	A 0-18	VDkGry	SiClLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions
	B1 18-23	Gry	SiClLo			
	B2 23-53	GBrn	Cl			
Minoa very fine sandy loam (MnA)	A 0-23	VDkGBrn	VFnsaLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Deltas on lake plains
	B1 23-51	YBrn	VFnsaLo			
	B2 51-102	LtBrn	FnSaLo			
Niagara silt loam (NgA)	A 0-28	VDkGBrn	SiLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
	B 28-66	RBrn	SiClLo			
	C 66-183	RBrn	SiLo			
Odessa silt loam (OdA)	A 0-25	VDkGBrn	SiLo	0-2	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
	B 25-79	RBrn	Cl			
	C 79-183	RBrn	SiClLo			
Odessa silt loam (OdB)	A 0-25	VDkGBrn	SiLo	2-6	Somewhat poorly drained	Lake plains
	B 25-79	RBrn	Cl			
	C 79-183	RBrn	SiClLo			
Ontario loam (OnA)	A 0-20	DkBrn	Lo	0-3	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B 20-99	Brn	GrLo			
	C 99-183	Pinkish Gry	GrLo			
Ontario loam (OnB)	A 0-20	DkBrn	Lo	3-8	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
	B 20-99	Brn	GrLo			
	C 99-183	Pinkish Gry	GrLo			

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

Soils (continued)

Table 1. Mapped soil units along the route of the proposed watermain (continued).

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Ontario loam (OnC)	A 0-20 B 20-99 C 99-183	DkBrn Brn Pinkish Gry	Lo GrLo GrLo	8-15	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ontario loam (OnD)	A 0-20 B 20-99 C 99-183	DkBrn Brn Pinkish Gry	Lo GrLo GrLo	15-25	Well drained	Drumlins, till plains
Ovid silt loam (OvA)	A 0-30 B 30-74 C 74-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiClLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Ovid silt loam (OvB)	A 0-30 B 30-74 C 74-183	DkGBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiClLo	3-8	Somewhat poorly drained	Till plains, reworked lake plains
Palmyra gravelly loam (PhA)	A 0-30 B 30-74 C 74-183	DkGBrn Brn GBrn	GrLo GrClLo VGrSa	0-3	Well drained	Deltas, outwash plains, terraces
Palmyra gravelly loam (PhB)	A 0-30 B 30-74 C 74-183	DkGBrn Brn GBrn	GrLo GrClLo VGrSa	3-8	Well drained	Deltas, outwash plains, terraces
Palmyra gravelly loam (PhC)	A 0-30 B 30-74 C 74-183	DkGBrn Brn GBrn	GrLo GrClLo VGrSa	8-15	Well drained	Deltas, outwash plains, terraces
Romulus silt loam (RsA)	A 0-30 B 30-66 C 66-183	DkGry DkBrn RBrn	SiLo SiClLo GrSiLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Depressions
Schoharie silt loam (SeB)	A 0-28 B 28-84 C 84-183	DkBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo Cl SiCl	1-6	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Schoharie silty clay loam (ShC3)	A 0-28 B 28-84 C 84-183	DkBrn RBrn RBrn	SiLo Cl SiCl	6-12	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Scio silt loam (SmB)	A 0-23 B 23-81 C 81-132	VDkGBrn YBrn GBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo	2-8	Moderately well drained	Lake plains
Wakeville silt loam (Wk)	A 0-23 B 23-104 C 104-132	DkGBrn Gry/Brn GBrn	SiLo SiLo FnSaLo	0-3	Somewhat poorly drained	Flood plains
Wassaic silt loam (WsB)	A 0-23 B 23-61 C 61-76	DkGBrn Brn RBrn	SiLo ChanSiLo ChanSiLo	2-8	Well drained	Benches, ridges, till plains
Wayland soils complex (Wy)	A 0-15 B1 15-30 B2 30-46	VDkGry DkGry VDkGry	SiLo SiLo SiLo	0-3	Poorly drained	Flood plains

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Soils: Si - Silt, Sa - Sand, Cl - Clay, Lo - Loam, Chan - Channery
Other: / - Mottled, Grl - Gravel, Cbs - Cobbles, Pbs - Pebbles, Fn - Fine, Rts - Roots

Expected Depth of Potential Cultural Deposits

Based on the review of the *Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA 1969) and the *Web Soil Survey of Genesee County, NY* (USDA-NRCS 2015), the only mapped units of alluvial soil along the route of the proposed watermain are Wakeville silt loam (Wk) and Wayland soils (Wy). Both of these soils occur along Brinningstool Creek. The Wakeville series (also known as the Eel series) consist of deep, medium-textured, moderately well drained or somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in calcareous material recently deposited on first bottoms along rivers and smaller streams (USDA 1969: 113). The average depth to the water table is approximately 6 to 18 inches (15 to 46 cm) (USDA-NRCS 2015). Soils of the Wayland series are deep, poorly drained, and nearly level. These soils formed in recent alluvial deposits with little or no development of differing horizons. They occur on the flood plains of Oatka, Black, and Tonawanda Creeks, as well as along smaller streams in the county (USDA 1969: 142). The depth to the water table ranges from 0 to 6 inches (0 to 15 cm) (USDA-NRCS 2015).

Although alluvial soils may have the potential for deeply buried cultural resources, the proposed watermain will briefly intersect Wakeville and Wayland soils rather than parallel the larger flood plain. In addition, the high water table associated with these soils should limit the depth of potential cultural deposits. Therefore, DACRM recommends that shovel test pits (STPs) excavated in mapped units of alluvial soil extend 1 meter deep or until the water table is encountered.

The remainder of the project area has no alluvial soils. Based on the representative profiles of the remaining mapped soil units, potential cultural deposits are expected to occur within the A-horizon at a depth up to 20 inches (51 cm). During the Phase IB field investigation, STPs should be excavated at least 4 inches (10 cm) into culturally sterile subsoil to adequately test the A-horizon topsoil for potential cultural resources.

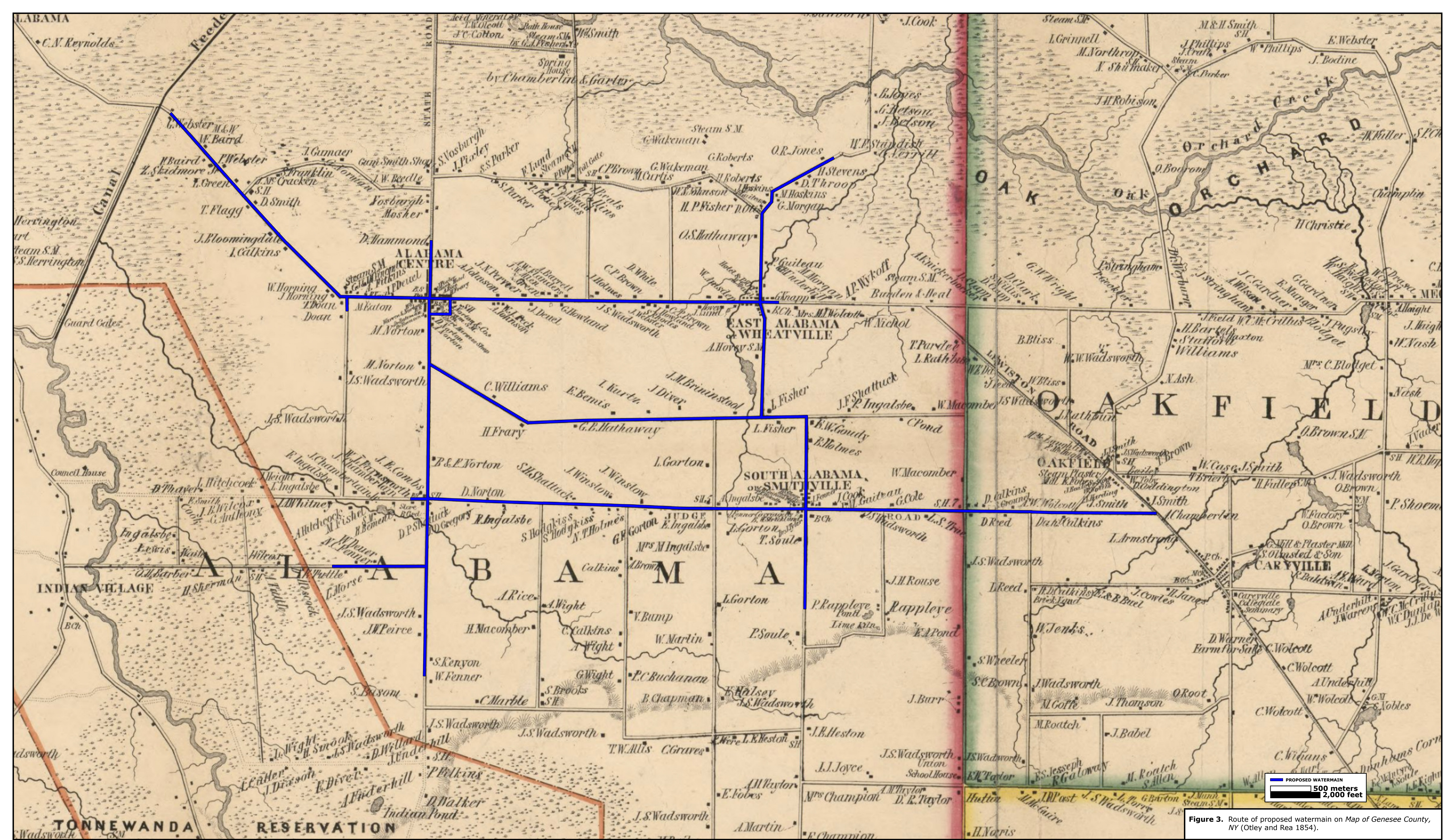


Figure 3. Route of proposed watermain on Map of Genesee County, NY (Otley and Rea 1854).

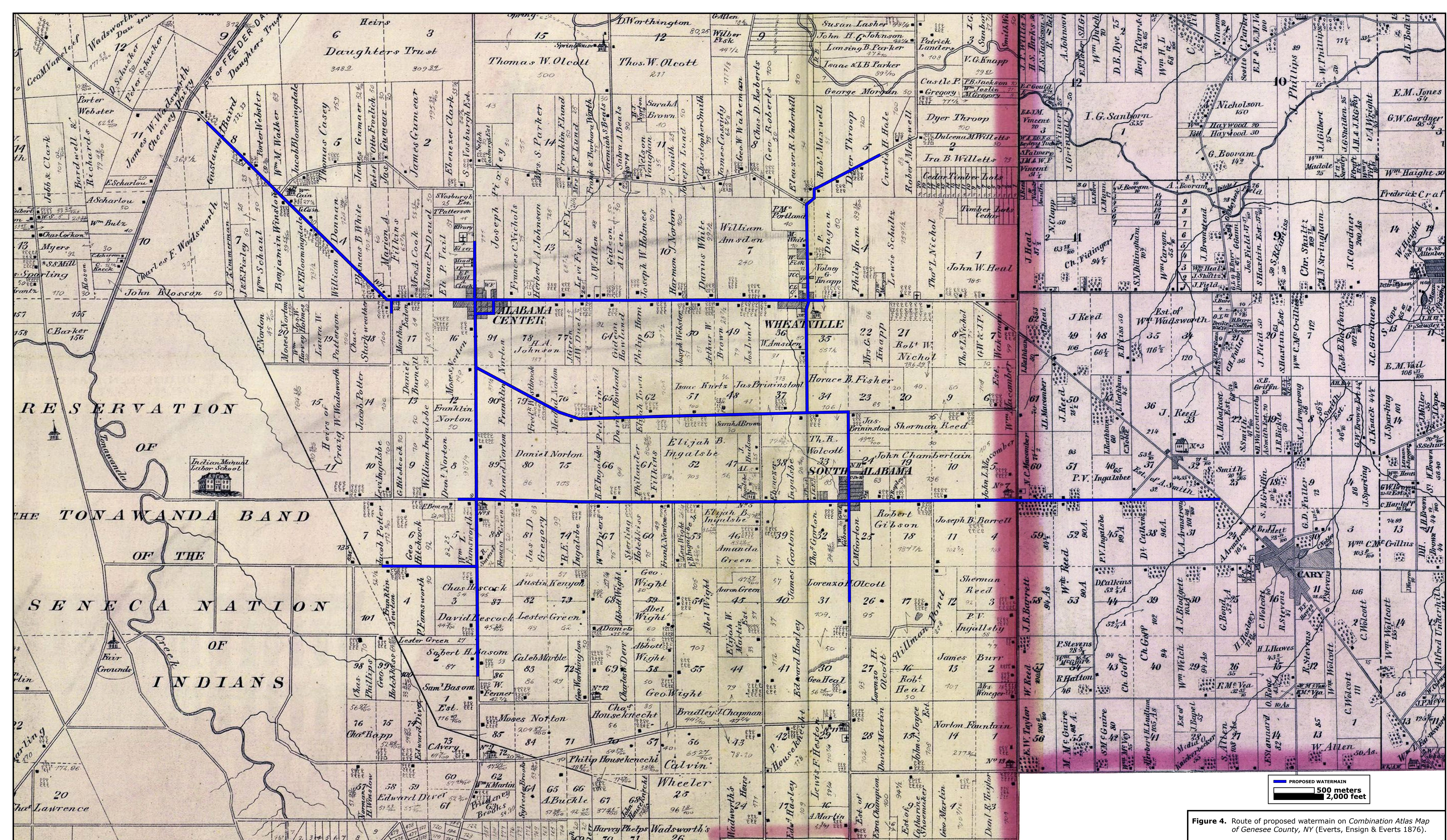


Figure 4. Route of proposed watermain on Combination Atlas Map of Genesee County, NY (Everts, Ensign & Everts 1876).

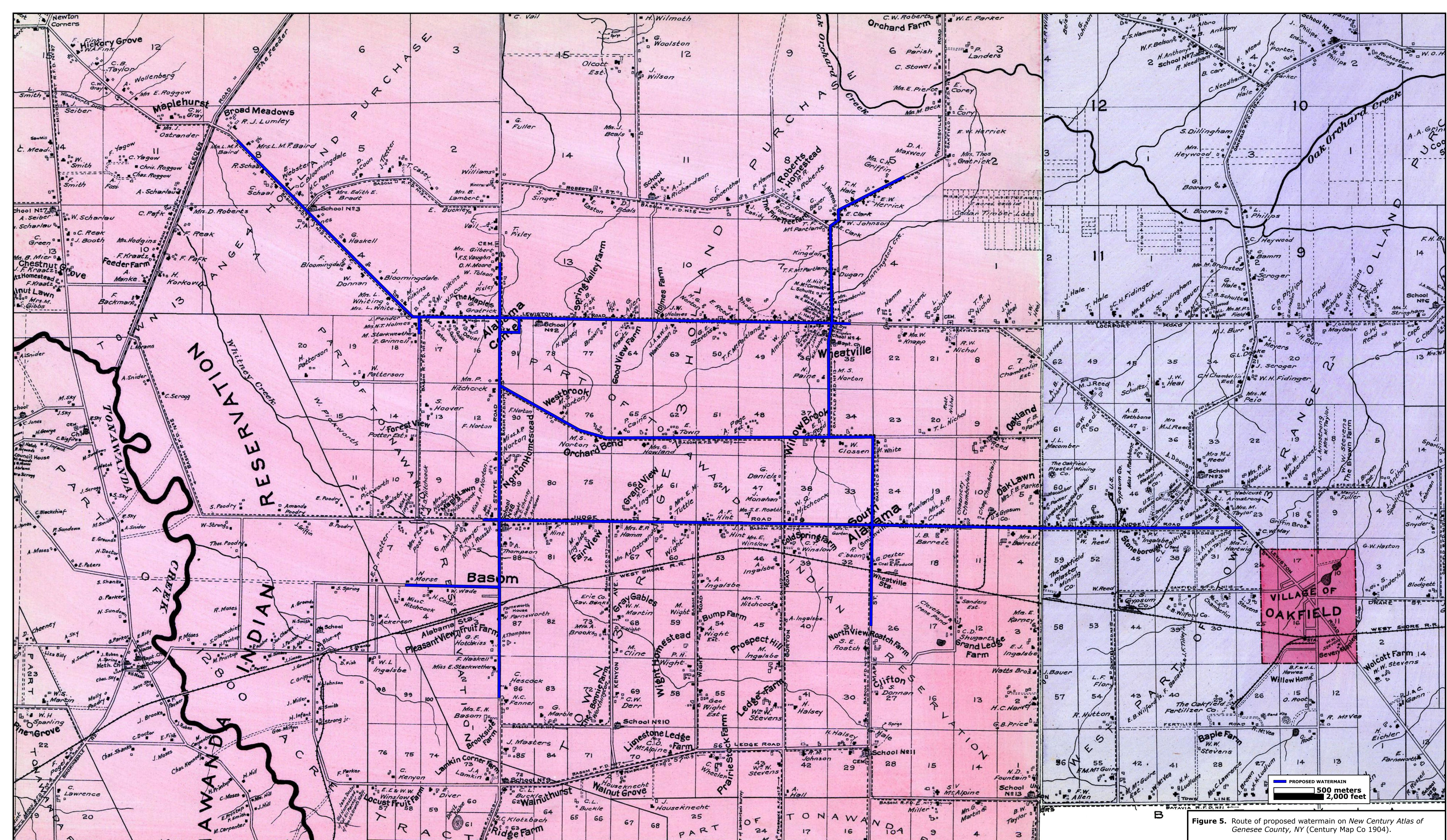


Figure 5. Route of proposed watermain on New Century Atlas of Genesee County, NY (Century Map Co 1904).

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to Euro-American settlement, the lands that would later comprise Genesee County were the homeland and territory of the Senecas. Many Senecas still reside today on the Tonawanda Reservation, which is located in the northwest corner of the county. This reservation is one of eleven such reservations retained by the Senecas in their agreement with Robert Morris in 1797 (Beers 1890). It was from Morris' resulting new lands, known as the Morris Reserve, that the Holland Land Company made its purchase. Most of Genesee County, except for a few tracts of land near the eastern border, was part of the Holland Land Purchase (Beers 1890).

Town of Alabama

James Walsworth was the first settler on record in the Town of Alabama, arriving in 1806 (Beers 1890). Although Beers writes his name as Walsworth consistently, maps from the time period include multiple estates under the name J.S. Wadsworth (Figure 3). The Walsworth name is also corroborated by John Homer French (French 1860). Mr. Walsworth operated the first tavern (Beers 1890).

Early industries included asheries and distilleries, but professions were dominated by farming, livestock, fruit-growing, and other agricultural activities. As the number of farmsteads grew, so too did light industry. Samuel Whitcomb built the first sawmill in 1824. William Price erected a "steam saw-mill" in 1861 (Beers 1890). Tanning and blacksmithing were other occupations in Alabama from the mid-1820s onward. A hotel was built in the hamlet of Alabama Center and in the hamlet of Wheatville (Figure 3).

Although Alabama retained an agrarian character throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, skilled laborers including masons, physicians, and a railroad engineer eventually settled in the town. Rowley & Eddy, a dealer of goods that included lumber, lath, fence-posts, doors, blinds, shingles, and coal among other things, set up shop in Alabama. Sherman S. Parker also operated a creamery in Alabama (Beers 1890).

Town and Village of Oakfield

Aaron White and Erastus Wolcott were the first settlers in Oakfield, arriving in 1801. Gideon Dunham also arrived the same year, and operated the first tavern. Salt refining and manufacturing was somewhat common in the early 19th Century, due to the presence of salt springs in the town. Natural plaster was also present, and plaster mills were soon established (Beers 1890). Timbering and agriculture also contributed to the local economy. Particularly in Oakfield, large, dense oak stands were profitable. As the oak was cut (or sometimes burned) to create farmland, the cavities that resulted were known as the "oak openings" (Beers 1890).

Gypsum mining began in 1825 (Town of Oakfield 2009). Beers also notes the presence of limestone mining (Beers 1890). The mining years ushered a relative expansion period for Oakfield. Businesses and professionals such as "hotels, hardware stores, banks, blacksmiths, shoemakers, lumberyards, pharmacists" were relatively numerous (Town of Oakfield 2009). Stephen Olmstead opened a large-scale gristmill in 1842. George Drake founded a brick and tile-yard in 1856 (Beers 1890).

HISTORIC CONTEXT (continued)

The West Shore Railroad brought another period of expansion to Oakfield in the mid-to-late 19th Century (Beers 1890). Saw and heading mills and factories became large local employers. Their products were lumber, barrels, staves, heading, and shingles. In 1878, Henry Fishell began operating a machine shop and foundry, which manufactured agricultural implements. Cider mills were also present. Other professions included wagon makers, dealers and sellers, dressmakers, and painters (Beers 1890).

MAP ANALYSIS

Comparison between the historic maps, the topographic map and the soil survey map reveals an agricultural and residential landscape that has endured since the 1800s with subtle yet significant changes. During the first half of the 19th Century, relatively small family farmsteads were being established in and around the project area. The Towns of Alabama and Oakfield featured several homes, various shops and cottage industries, churches, hotels, and schoolhouses. Throughout the 19th and 20th Centuries, Alabama and Oakfield experienced population, industrial, and commercial growth. Over the last 30 years, however, many of the small family farmsteads have given way to consolidated corporate farms, and the shops and cottage industries of the 19th Century have mostly disappeared. Currently, there are some houses and buildings less than 50 years old adjacent to the project area. However, several more houses and barns remain to provide an architectural representation of the area's history.

Map-Documented Structures

Analysis of Figures 1-5 reveals the presence of several map-documented structures (MDSs) along the route of the proposed watermain. However, only the old railroad grade and spur of the West Shore/Conrail Railroad appears to be within the project area along NYS Route 77, Judge Road, and Maple Street (Figures 1 and 5). MDSs adjacent to the project area include houses, farmsteads, churches, shops, cemeteries, schoolhouses, gypsum quarries, and railroad stations (Figures 3-5).

ANTHROPOGENIC ALTERATIONS, FEATURES, AND PRIOR GROUND DISTURBANCES

The project area consists primarily of road shoulders, landscaped lawns, agricultural fields, and wetlands. The route of the proposed watermain will cross under roads, driveways, parking lots, culverts, and old railroad grades. Much of the project area exhibited evidence of anthropogenic influence in the form of excavated ditches, road cuts, road fill, and culverts. However, until the alignment of the proposed watermain has been finalized, the degree to which prior ground disturbance will impact the Phase IB field investigation cannot be determined.

SITE FILE SEARCH

DACRM performed a search of the NYSOPRHP and New York State Museum (NYSM) files in an effort to locate reported precontact and historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 2). The site file search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NR) and the National Register Eligible listing (NRE) (Table 3). In addition, previous surveys conducted in the vicinity of the project area were also reviewed (Table 4).

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area.

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
03701.000002	-	1,600 meters 5,250 feet (SW)	Precontact	Spirit or Divers Lake (chert quarry)	Undetermined
03701.000008	-	953 meters 3,125 feet (W)	Precontact	Site ANR-S (camp site)	Undetermined
03701.000013	Follett F308	1,372 meters 4,500 feet (SW)	Precontact	Ruben Road Site (camp site)	Undetermined
03701.000018	ANR-88	991 meters 3,250 feet (NE)	Late Archaic	Mudrznski (camp/workshop)	Undetermined
03701.000019	ANR-89	1,013 meters 3,325 feet (NE)	Precontact	Mudrznski North (camp site)	Undetermined
03701.000020	ANR-90	1,570 meters 5,150 feet (NE)	Precontact	Travis South (workshop)	Undetermined
03701.000021	ANR-91	1,600 meters 5,250 feet (NE)	Precontact	South Knoll (camp/workshop)	Undetermined
03701.000022	ANR-92	1,600 meters 5,250 feet (NE)	Precontact	North Knoll (workshop)	Undetermined
03701.000023	ANR-93	1,433 meters 4,700 feet (NE)	Precontact	East Vanna (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000029	ANR-5/44	1,189 meters 3,900 feet (NW)	Precontact	Renegade (workshop)	Undetermined
03701.000030	ANR-45	1,250 meters 4,100 feet (NW)	Precontact	Tweener (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000032	ANR-209	107 meters 350 feet (NE)	Precontact	Wyder (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000040	ANR-168	480 meters 1,575 feet (N)	Precontact	Lamb Dump (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000041	ANR-169	84 meters 275 feet (NW)	Precontact	Delmar (stray find)	Undetermined
03701.000045	ANR-174	503 meters 1,650 feet (N)	Precontact	Whitney Creek No 8 (workshop)	Not eligible
03701.000056	IRQ-095P	351 meters 1,150 feet (NW)	Precontact	Site DD; Iroquois NWR (lithic scatter)	Undetermined
03701.000068	IRQ-007H	1,539 meters 5,050 feet (N)	ca 1869	John H. Johnson Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000069	IRQ-009H	930 meters 3,050 feet (N)	ca 1851	George W. Morgan Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000070	IRQ-010H	328 meters 1,075 feet (N)	pre-1875	Robert Maxwell Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000071	IRQ-012H	663 meters 2,175 feet (N)	ca 1850	George Roberts Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000072	IRQ-013H	846 meters 2,775 feet (N)	pre-1843	Old Roberts Homestead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000078	IRQ-021H	1,463 meters 4,800 feet (N)	Historic	Form missing (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
03701.000081	IRQ-022H	1,356 meters 4,450 feet (N)	ca 1851	Franklin Lund Steam Sawmill (sawmill)	Undetermined

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (continued).

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
03701.000082	IRQ-026H	1,181 meters 3,875 feet (NW)	post-1875	Leon Kawacz Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000083	IRQ-027S	739 meters 2,425 feet (NW)	ca 1874	Thomas Casey Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000084	IRQ-028S	434 meters 1,425 feet (NW)	ca 1903	House	Undetermined
03701.000085	IRQ-029H	84 meters 275 feet (NW)	ca 1859	John McCracken Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000086	IRQ-030H	244 meters 800 feet (NW)	ca 1931	Farmstead	Undetermined
03701.000087	IRQ-031H	884 meters 2,900 feet (NW)	ca 1833	Farmstead	Undetermined
03701.000088	IRQ-032H	1,212 meters 3,975 feet (NW)	post-1875	Farmstead	Undetermined
03701.000089	IRQ-033H	1,372 meters 4,500 feet (NW)	ca 1885	Farmstead	Undetermined
03701.000091	IRQ-099P	1,356 meters 4,450 feet (N)	Precontact	Lithic Scatter	Undetermined
03701.000092	IRQ-100H	1,585 meters 5,200 feet (NW)	ca 1877	Frank Wagner Farm (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000094	IRQ-008H	998 meters 3,275 feet (N)	ca 1868	Parker Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000095	IRQ-011H	46 meters 150 feet (N)	Historic	Barn	Undetermined
03701.000096	IRQ-014H	1,455 meters 4,775 feet (N)	pre-1854	District 14 School (schoolhouse)	Undetermined
03701.000097	IRQ-025H	1,295 meters 4,250 feet (NW)	post-1875	Arthur Casey Farmstead (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000106	UB 1008	716 meters 2,350 feet (SW)	Precontact	Giess Prehistoric Site (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
03701.000107	UB 304	1,219 meters 4,000 feet (W)	No information	Tonawanda Indian Site (unlisted site type)	Undetermined
03701.000118	-	1,151 meters 3,775 feet (SW)	Precontact	Diver's Lake Precontact Camp/Workshops	Undetermined
03701.000121	Tetra Tech 2	884 meters 2,900 feet (S)	Late Woodland	Precontact Site (flakes, shatter, point)	Eligible
03701.000122	Tetra Tech 3	991 meters 3,250 feet (S)	Precontact	Precontact Site (flakes, shatter)	Undetermined
03701.000132	Tetra Tech 13	732 meters 2,400 feet (S)	19 th Century	Site 13 Historic Site (sheet midden)	Undetermined
03701.000140	UB 4333	160 meters 525 feet (W)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 1 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000141	UB 4334	663 meters 2,175 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 2 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000142	UB 4329	1,295 meters 4,250 feet (W)	Early Archaic	STAMP Precontact 3 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000143	UB 4380	1,189 meters 3,900 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 4 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000144	UB 4381	472 meters 1,550 feet (W)	Late Archaic	STAMP Precontact 5 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000146	UB 4383	1,608 meters 5,275 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 7 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000147	UB 4384	411 meters 1,350 feet (W)	Late Archaic (Lamoka)	STAMP Precontact 8 (camp)	Undetermined

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (continued).

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
03701.000148	UB 4385	488 meters 1,600 feet (W)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 9 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000149	UB 4386	472 meters 1,550 feet (W)	Early to Middle Woodland	STAMP Precontact 10 (village)	Undetermined
03701.000150	UB 4387	564 meters 1,850 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 11 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000151	UB 4388	579 meters 1,900 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 12 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000152	UB 4389	884 meters 2,900 feet (W)	19 th to 20 th century	STAMP 13 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000153	UB 4390	930 meters 3,050 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 14 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000154	UB 4391	602 meters 1,975 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 15 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000155	UB 4392	777 meters 2,550 feet (W)	Historic	STAMP 16 Site (artifact scatter)	Undetermined
03701.000156	UB 4393	991 meters 3,250 feet (W)	Early to Late Archaic	STAMP Precontact 17 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000157	UB 4394	1,615 meters 5,300 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 18 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000158	UB 4395	1,433 meters 4,700 feet (W)	19 th to 20 th century	STAMP 19 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
03701.000159	UB 4396	1,234 meters 4,050 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 20 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000160	UB 4397	983 meters 3,225 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 21 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000161	UB 4398	594 meters 1,950 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 22 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000162	UB 4399	434 meters 1,425 feet (W)	Precontact	STAMP Precontact 23 (camp)	Undetermined
03701.000163	UB 4400	381 meters 1,250 feet (W)	Historic	STAMP 24 Site (site form missing)	Undetermined
03701.000164	UB 4401	1,013 meters 3,325 feet (W)	Historic	STAMP 25 Site (site form missing)	Not eligible
03701.000165	UB 4407	869 meters 2,850 feet (W)	Historic	STAMP 26 Site (farmstead)	Undetermined
03710.000001	NYSM 3329	411 meters 1,350 feet (SE)	Transitional Iroquois	Oakfield Fort (village/burials)	Undetermined
03710.000010	ANR-30	1,509 meters 4,950 feet (NE)	Transitional	Travis (camp)	Undetermined
03747.000001	Follett F150	1,349 meters 4,425 feet (SE)	Middle to Late Woodland	Oakfield Earthworks (village/earthwork/burial)	Undetermined
-	NYSM 2387	1,608 meters 5,275 feet (SW)	Paleo-Indian to Woodland	Divers Lake (quarry/workshops)	No info
-	NYSM 2388	526 meters 1,725 feet (SE)	Precontact	Oakfield Fort (earthwork)	No info
-	NYSM 2390	1,067 meters 3,500 feet (E)	Transitional to Late Woodland	Woeller Site (village)	No info
-	NYSM 2391	434 meters 1,425 feet (SE)	Late Woodland	Village	No info
-	NYSM 3334	North end of Knowlesville Rd	Precontact	Traces of occupation	No info
-	NYSM 3367	1,280 meters 4,200 feet (NW)	Precontact	Village	No info

SITE FILE SEARCH (continued)

Table 2. Sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (continued).

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance from APE in meters and feet	Time Period	Site Name (Site Type)	Status
-	NYSM 6654	1,425 meters 4,675 feet (NE)	Paleo-Indian to Late Archaic	ARC Site (unlisted site type)	No info
-	NYSM 7375	1,052 meters 3,450 feet (E)	Middle Woodland	East Weller (unlisted site type)	No info
-	NYSM 7376	1,334 meters 4,375 feet (s)	Paleo-Indian to Woodland	Phelps Pond (unlisted site type)	No info

Table 3. NRL or NRE properties within or adjacent to the project area.

NYSOPRHP Site #	NRL/NRE #	Distance from APE metric (ft)	Time Period	Site Type
-	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Previous surveys in the vicinity of the project area.

Report #	SHPO Review #	Phase of Survey	By	Date of Survey	Sites Identified/Additional Work Recommended
156	10PR01963	IA	DACRM	March 2010	No sites/Phase IB recommended
156	10PR01963	IB	UB	April 2013	26 sites/Phase II recommended

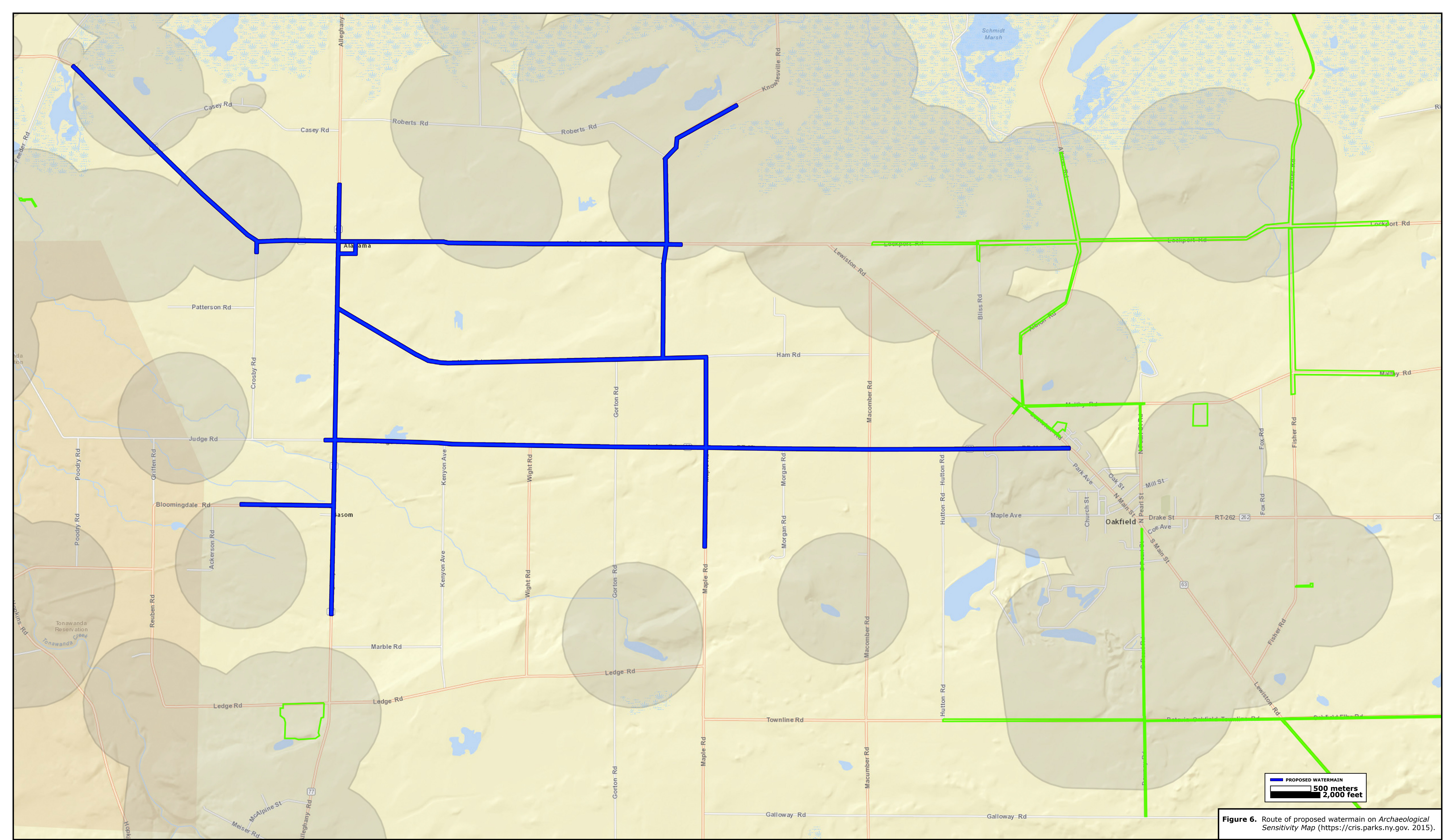


Figure 6. Route of proposed watermain on Archaeological Sensitivity Map (<https://cris.parks.ny.gov>, 2015).

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

According to the *Archaeological Sensitivity Map* (Figure 6), portions of the project area are located within archaeologically sensitive zones. The site file search produced 53 precontact sites and 27 historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 2). There are no NRL and NRE properties within or adjacent to the project area (Table 3). Two (2) previous Cultural Resource Investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the project area (Table 4). As a result, the University at Buffalo identified 26 sites during the Phase IB field investigation for the proposed Western New York Science & Technology Advance Manufacturing Park (10PR01963).

PRECONTACT

Native American precontact sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area include 19 camp sites, 5 stray finds, 5 unlisted site types, 7 village sites, 4 workshops, 4 lithic scatter/chert flake/chert debitage sites, 3 camps/workshops, 1 chert quarry, 1 chert quarry/workshop, 1 village/burial site, 1 village/earthwork/burial site, 1 earthwork site, and 1 traces of occupation site. These sites range from the Paleo-Indian to Late Woodland periods. The closest burial site, the Oakfield Fort site (NYSOPRHP 03710.000001 and NYSM 3329) is located approximately 1,350 feet (411 meters) from the project area. The only site within the project area is traces of occupation (NYSM area 3334), located along Knowlesville Road at the north end of the project area.

In the archaeologically sensitive zones, the project area is considered to have a high degree of sensitivity for precontact sites ranging widely from stray finds to village sites. In addition, the project area is considered to be environmentally sensitive for precontact sites ranging from stray finds to village sites on terraces above wetlands and streams outside the archaeologically sensitive zones. Few precontact sites are anticipated within wetlands. The varying degrees of archaeological sensitivity within the project area are shown in Attachment A: Project Map.

HISTORIC

Historic sites within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area include 18 farmsteads, 3 sites with unlisted site types or missing site forms, 1 house, 1 barn, 1 schoolhouse, 1 sawmill, 1 sheet midden, and 1 artifact scatter. These sites date from the early 19th Century to the mid-20th Century. No historic sites have been reported within the project area.

Review of the historic maps indicates several MDSs along the route of the proposed watermain. However, only the old railroad grade and spur of the West Shore/Conrail Railroad is located within the project area along NYS Route 77, Judge Road, and Maple Street (Figures 1 and 5). The project area is considered to have a moderate degree of sensitivity for historic sites in the vicinity of MDSs. Potential historic cultural resources are expected to be in the form of artifacts and features associated with adjacent 19th Century and 20th Century MDSs.

PROJECT IMPACTS

The project area will be impacted as necessary for the installation of 114,220 +/-linear feet (34,814 +/- linear meters) of watermain within the ROWs and easements along Judge Road, Lewiston Road, Alleghany Road, Bloomingdale Road, Ham Road, Knowlesville Road, Church Street, and Maple Street. The width of the project area is anticipated to be a maximum of 25 feet (7.5 meters). The average construction depth of the proposed watermain is approximately 6 feet (1.8 meters) below grade. Permanent above-ground structures in the form of fire hydrants will be installed along the route of the proposed watermain. However, the locations of the fire hydrants have not been finalized.

FIELD RECONNAISSANCE

On December 7, 2015, the principal investigator and one field technician conducted Phase IA field reconnaissance. At that time the temperature was in the 40s with mostly cloudy skies. Field conditions were damp. Photographs were taken to document general field conditions along the route of the proposed watermain (B: Photos 1-21), archaeologically sensitive zones (B: Photos 1, 6-9, 20, and 21), potential sensitive areas (B: Photos 2-5, 10, and 12-19), and areas outside sensitive zones (B: Photo 11).

PHASE IB TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

After the alignment of the proposed watermain has been finalized and site plans are available, DACRM recommends that a Phase IB subsurface investigation in the form of shovel testing be conducted. For the 77,145 +/- linear feet (23,514 +/- linear meters) of proposed watermain to be located in archaeologically sensitive zones and potentially sensitive areas, the project area should be shovel tested at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals. No shovel testing is recommended for the remaining 37,075 +/- linear feet (11,300 +/- linear meters) of proposed watermain to be installed outside archaeologically sensitive zones and potentially sensitive areas. In addition, no shovel testing is recommended within wetlands or areas of prior ground disturbance. All STPs should be excavated into at least 4 inches (10 cm) of culturally sterile subsoil, and soil should be screened through quarter-inch hardware cloth. STPs excavated in previously undisturbed areas of alluvial soil should extend 1 meter deep or until the water table is encountered.

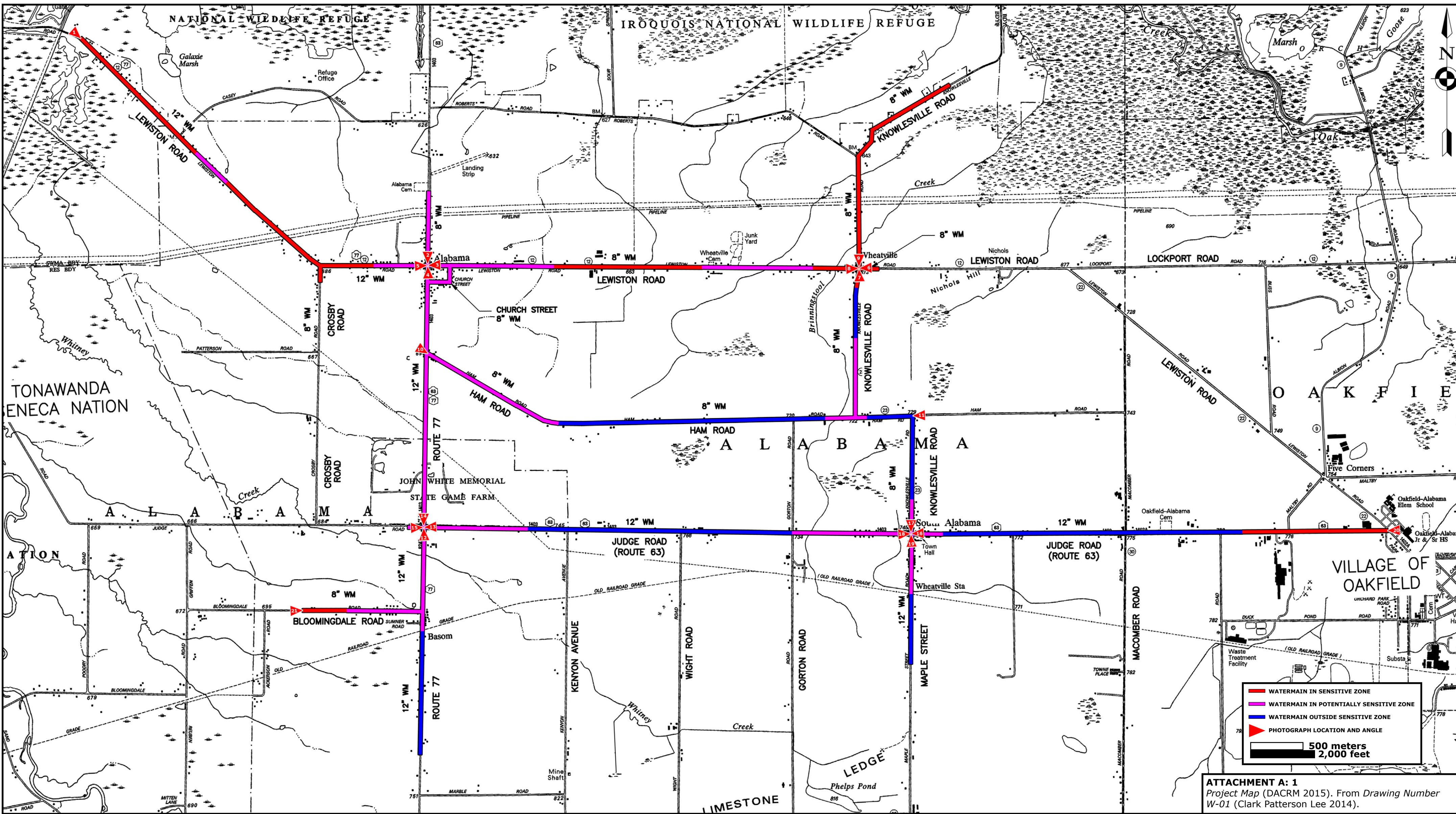
Photographs should be taken to show general field conditions, field methodology, building or structures over 50 years old to be impacted by the project, archaeological features, and/or the current conditions of any archaeological sites identified during the Phase IB investigation. DACRM also recommends that fire hydrants and any other permanent above-ground structures be located outside the cultural viewshed of buildings and structures over 50 years old. The results and recommendations of the field investigation should be incorporated into a Phase IB report to be submitted to the NYSOPRHP and the Tonawanda Seneca Nation for review and comment.

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1981 *Akron, New York 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle*. Photorevised 1993.

ATTACHMENT A

Project Map



ATTACHMENT A: 1
 Project Map (DACRM 2015). From Drawing Number W-01 (Clark Patterson Lee 2014).

ATTACHMENT B

Photographs



Photo 1. Facing southeast along NYS Route 77 at the northwest corner of the proposed watermain showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 2. Facing south from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Allegheny Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone due to the presence of several historic buildings and proximity to precontact sites identified by the University at Buffalo during the Phase IB field investigation for the STAMP project.



Photo 3. Facing west from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 4. Facing north from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 5. Facing east from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Alleghany Road in Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 6. Facing west from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Knowlesville Road in Wheatville showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 7. Facing north from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Knowlesville Road in Wheatville showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 8. Facing east from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Knowlesville Road in Wheatville showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 9. Facing south from the intersection of Lewiston Road and Knowlesville Road in Wheatville showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 10. Facing southeast from the intersection of Alleghany Road and Ham Road showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone due to the proximity to precontact sites identified by the University at Buffalo during the Phase IB field investigation for the STAMP project.



Photo 11. Facing west from the intersection of Knowlesville Road and Ham Road showing general field conditions. This area is outside archaeologically sensitive zones.



Photo 12. Facing north from the intersection of Alleghany Road and Judge Road showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone due to the proximity to precontact sites identified by the University at Buffalo during the Phase IB field investigation for the STAMP project.



Photo 13. Facing west from the intersection of Alleghany Road and Judge Road showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 14. Facing south from the intersection of Alleghany Road and Judge Road showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 15. Facing east from the intersection of Alleghany Road and Judge Road showing general field conditions. This area is in a potentially sensitive zone.



Photo 16. Facing west from the intersection of Judge Road and Knowlesville/Maple Road in South Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in an environmentally sensitive area for precontact sites due to the presence of a terrace above a stream and wetlands. This area is also potentially sensitive for historic sites due to the presence of several historic buildings.



Photo 17. Facing south from the intersection of Judge Road and Knowlesville/Maple Road in South Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in an environmentally sensitive area for precontact sites due to the presence of a terrace above a stream and wetlands. This area is also potentially sensitive for historic sites due to the presence of several historic buildings.



Photo 18. Facing east from the intersection of Judge Road and Knowlesville/Maple Road in South Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in an environmentally sensitive area for precontact sites due to the presence of a terrace above a stream and wetlands. This area is also potentially sensitive for historic sites due to the presence of several historic buildings.



Photo 19. Facing north from the intersection of Judge Road and Knowlesville/Maple Road in South Alabama showing general field conditions. This area is in an environmentally sensitive area for precontact sites due to the presence of a terrace above a stream and wetlands. This area is also potentially sensitive for historic sites due to the presence of several historic buildings.



Photo 20. Facing west from the intersection of Judge Road and Lewiston Road near Oakfield showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.



Photo 21. Facing east along Bloomingdale Road showing general field conditions. This area is in an archaeologically sensitive zone.