10PR01963

Phase 2 Site Examinations

STAMP 3 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379)
STAMP 4 Site (A03701.000143, UB 4380)
STAMP 6 Site (A03701.000145, UB 4382)
STAMP 7 Site (A03701.000146, UB 4383)
STAMP 23 Site (A03701.000162, UB 4399)

for the

Western New York
Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park
(STAMP)

Town of Alabama
Genesee County
New York

by
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State University of New York at Buffalo

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

OPRHP Project Review Number: 10PR01963

Project Description: Phase 2 site examination of the Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites to make a recommendation of whether or not the sites appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion D- archaeological information potential. This phase of work addresses the question of whether the sites contain archaeological information considered important and significant for our understanding of pre-contact human activity on the landscape. This determination is needed because the sites will be impacted by development of the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). If the information potential is significant, steps will be taken to avoid the sites or mitigate the impacts to them.

Site identification: STAMP 3 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379)
STAMP 4 Site (A03701.000143, UB 4380)
STAMP 6 Site (A03701.000145, UB 4382)
STAMP 7 Site (A03701.000146, UB 4383)
STAMP 23 Site (A03701.000162, UB 4399)

Location / MCD: Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York (MCD 03701)

Project Limits: Phase 2 site examinations were conducted on all parts of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites including small buffer areas around the sites.

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Akron, New York

Survey Area: STAMP 3 Site: 25x25 m 83x83 ft),
STAMP 4 Site: 10x40 m (33x131 ft)
STAMP 6 Site: 130x175 m (426x574 ft)
STAMP 7 Site: 10x40 m (33x131 ft)
STAMP 23 Site: 1x5 m (3x16 ft)

Testing Methods and Results Summary:

Site	*Surface Inspected Area*	*Phase 1 Surface Inspection Results*	*Phase 2 Surface Inspection Results*	*Number of 1x1 m Test Units*	*Phase 2 Test Unit Results*	*Total Artifacts Recovered*
STAMP 3	61x87 m	*15*	*5*	3	*8*	*28*
STAMP 4	35x78 m	*13*	*9*	3	*17*	*39*
STAMP 6	237x249 m	*71*	*81*	5	*40*	*192*
STAMP 7	44x44 m	*6*	*2*	2	*1*	*9*
STAMP 23	20x33 m	*3*	--	2	-	*3*
		108	*97*		*66*	*271*

Site Description:

Site	*Setting*	*Type*	*Age*	*Function*
STAMP 3	Level to gently sloping lake plain	Short Term Camp	Late Archaic 8500-8000 BP	Habitation, Hunting, Resource processing
STAMP 4	Level to gently sloping lake plain	Lithic Scatter	Unidentified Pre-contact	Resource processing
STAMP 6	Level to gently sloping lake plain	Short Term Camp(s)	Unidentified Pre-contact	Habitation, Resource processing
STAMP 7	Level to gently sloping lake plain	Lithic Scatter	Unidentified Pre-contact	Resource processing
STAMP 23	Level to gently sloping lake plain	Lithic Scatter	Unidentified Pre-contact	Resource processing

Significance and Recommendations:

Site	*Integrity/Research Potential*	*Research Topics*	*Potential Impacts*	*Recommendation*
STAMP 3	Good – small plow zone lithic scatter with diagnostic artifact	c. 8-9,000 years B.P. Settlement Patterns, Subsistence Strategies, Lithic Technology	STAMP Development	National Register Eligible Site Avoidance/Phase 3 Data Recovery
STAMP 4	Fair – small plow zone lithic scatter	Subsistence Strategies, Lithic Technology	STAMP Development	No Further Work Not NRE
STAMP 6	Good – large plow zone lithic scatter with artifact clusters	Settlement Patterns, Subsistence Strategies, Lithic Technology	STAMP Development	National Register Eligible Site Avoidance/Phase 3 Data Recovery
STAMP 7	Fair – small plow zone lithic scatter	Subsistence Strategies, Lithic Technology	STAMP Development	No Further Work Not NRE
STAMP 23	Fair – small plow zone lithic scatter	Subsistence Strategies, Lithic Technology	STAMP Development	No Further Work Not NRE

Significance and Recommendations Summary: Site avoidance or Phase 3 data recovery is recommended for STAMP Site 3 because it has more research potential than the other small sites in this group (STAMP Sites 4, 7 and 23). This is due to the presence of a diagnostic artifact type that dates to the Early Archaic period in western New York with an associated date range of about 8-9,000 years ago. The presence of this artifact and similarities between it and objects found elsewhere throughout the Northeast region of North America allows researchers to compare this site with others from the same time-period in a variety of different settings. Even though Site 3 is a very small site, it is significant with important research potential as a single component, short-term site. This means it was most likely used by a single person or small scale social group from this era, as opposed to other sites where information from many different cultures and times are mixed and more difficult to sort out, as in the case of STAMP Site 6. Site 6 has enhanced research potential for different reasons relating to site structure. Site 6 has multiple loci of high artifact density amid a large, low-density scatter of artifacts from the ground surface of the plow zone. This pattern indicates the site was recurrently occupied- probably returned to seasonally by the same or similar groups of people over the course of many years, and therefore has a higher likelihood of yielding intact subsurface cultural features such as hearths, storage pits and structural post molds. STAMP Sites 4, 7 and 23 have low artifact density, low artifact diversity and low potential for the presence of intact subsurface deposits and hence no further work is recommended. These sites do not appear to be National Register eligible under criterion D for their information potential.

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Project Sponsor: CC Environment & Planning, Batavia, New York

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INTRODUCTION

The Genesee County Economic Development Center and its affiliate, the Genesee Gateway Local Development Corporation have been working for the last several years on the development of the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP), an advanced manufacturing campus to be developed on approximately 1,261.7 acres of land in the Town of Alabama, New York located along the west side of New York State Highway 77/63 (north of Judge Road) approximately five miles north of the I-90/New York State Thruway. The STAMP project is subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. § 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 800 and 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C. The Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University of Buffalo has been retained to conduct Phase 2 archaeological site examinations at five priority Phase 2 sites potentially impacted by proposed project activities.

Site Identification

During November and December of 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted Phase 2 archaeological site examinations of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites (Table 1) (OPRHP PR# 10PR01963). All portions of each site were investigated as they might potentially be impacted by development of the STAMP project. The goal of this study was to determine the extent of each site's archeological deposits by determining their horizontal and vertical limits, and assess their integrity and research potential to make recommendations for National Register eligibility. National Register of Historic Places based on Criterion D- archaeological information potential. This phase of work addresses the question of whether the sites contain archaeological information considered important and significant for our understanding of pre-contact human activity on the landscape. This determination is needed because the sites will be impacted by development of the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). If the information potential is significant, steps will be taken to avoid the sites or mitigate the impacts to them. This report (*Reports of the Archaeological Survey Vol.* 48, *No.* 1) presents the results of this investigation along with National Register eligibility recommendations for each site.

Table 1. STAMP sites Examined by Phase 2 Investigations.

Site Name	*OPRHP Site #*	*UB Site #*	*Type*
STAMP 3	A03701.000142	UB 4379	Early Archaic Camp
STAMP 4	A03701.000143	UB 4380	Pre-contact Lithic Scatter
STAMP 6	A03701.000145	UB 4382	Pre-contact Lithic Scatter
STAMP 7	A03701.000146	UB 4383	Pre-contact Lithic Scatter
STAMP 23	A03701.000162	UB 4399	Pre-contact Lithic Scatter

The purpose of this study was to assure the compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) and Section 14.09 of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law (1980) for the project sponsor, CC Environment & Planning, Batavia, New York. All aspects of this study conform to the SED's *Work Scope Specifications for Cultural Resource Investigations* (2004) and the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations* (1994).

Site Locations

The STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites are located in western New York state (Figure 1). Figure 2 depicts their locations on the 1981 Akron, New York USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle. Figure 3 shows them on a 2010 aerial photo. Detailed project area maps are presented with OPRHP site inventory forms with each site description. The individual site descriptions also include representative views of the each Phase 2 project area and depict field conditions when fieldwork was conducted in late 2015.

Summary of Previous Investigations

Three previous archaeological reports have been previously completed for the STAMP project area. A Phase 1A study presented information pertaining to the environmental and cultural setting of the STAMP project area in an effort to determine if any pre-contact or historic cultural resources would be affected by the planned development (Deuel 2010). Work for the Phase 1A study included an OPRHP site file search, a general historic context and a brief summary of structures depicted in or adjacent to the project area on historic maps. This information was used to provide sensitivity assessments for potential Phase 1B fieldwork to search for archaeological sites. Phase 1A fieldwork consisted of taking photos depicting general field conditions, wetlands, areas of prior ground disturbances and structures in the project area that were more than 50 years old. The second report previously completed is a progress report summarizing the results of fieldwork conducted by the Archaeological Survey in November 2010 in Parcels 6, 9 and 11 (Houston 2011).

A final report detailing the results of the Phase 1B investigations of the STAMP project area completed up to that point in time (Hartner and Snyder 2013) discussed the 26 previously unrecorded archaeological sites identified within the project limits, as well as a series of scattered or stray find artifacts not representing sites. Individual site descriptions were presented in the report along with OPRHP site inventory forms. This Phase 1B testing resulted in the recovery of 3,514 artifacts including 3,226 from the ground surface of cultivated fields (n=2,633 pre-contact chipped stone and 305 historic). Another 288 objects (seven pre-contact and 281 historic) were recovered by shovel testing. In addition to historic and pre-contact archaeological sites, scattered artifacts found throughout the parcels are grouped as 'STAMP Stray Finds' for the purposes of data management. Surface inspection of Parcels 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 18 encompassed 230.0 ha (568.3 ac).

Subsurface testing with a series of 6,727 shovel test pits (STPs) examined 162.6 ha (401.8 ac) in Parcels 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 22 (Table 3). This work included 6,600 STPs aligned in a 15 m (50 ft) interval grid that provided an initial assessment of these areas. Areas around stray surface finds were examined to determine if the stray find was part of a larger artifact scatter and therefore part of a site. The isolated stray finds in shovel test pits that were not associated with a site were examined further with a series of eight additional STPs aligned at 1 and 5 m (3.3 and 16 ft) intervals in the cardinal directions. This close interval testing around the isolated find spots resulted in an additional 127 STPs being excavated. Another 93 locations were assigned a STP number, but were not excavated due to standing water (n=49) or heavy brush (n=44). No testing was conducted in Parcel 19, as it will not be impacted by the planned development according to design plans at the time.

Some areas of the STAMP project area have yet to be examined by Phase 1B field investigations and will be studied once the parcels are acquired and incorporated into the STAMP development. These areas include a small portion of Parcel 9 containing MDS 1 and MDS 9 and Parcels 4, 5, 10 and 13-14 which are associated with residential house lots. Parcels 20 and 21 are plowed fields and wooded areas where permission to test was not obtained.

Based on the results of the Phase 1 studies, Phase 2 investigations are recommended for the STAMP 1-24 and 26 sites (Table 4). The sites have the potential to yield important information on the archaeology and history of western New York and therefore appeared to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the STAMP 25 or STAMP Stray Finds. Further investigations are unlikely to yield new or important information.

Justification for Current Site Examinations

The Phase 1 results revealed that the Stamp 1-24 and 26 had the potential to be National Register eligible and could yield important information on regional patterns of Native American and Euro-American life and interaction. Phase 2 site examinations are recommended for all these sites to assess site eligibility prior to any impacts. Avoidance alternatives were considered in relation to the latest project plans. In order to facilitate the development of the STAMP project area in phases or sub areas based on need, Phase 2 work was undertaken at the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites in late 2015 as a group slated for impacts during the initial phase of physical site development.

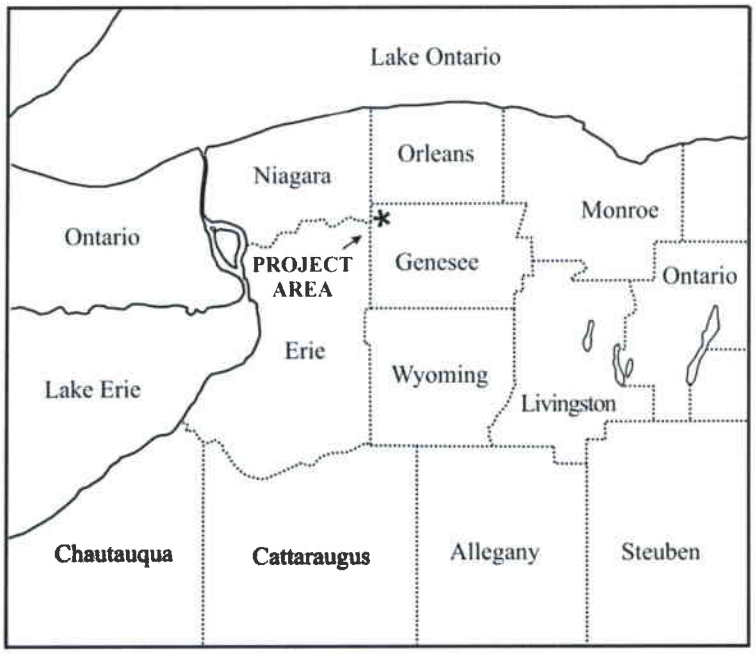

Figure 1. Location of the Phase 2 project areas in New York state.

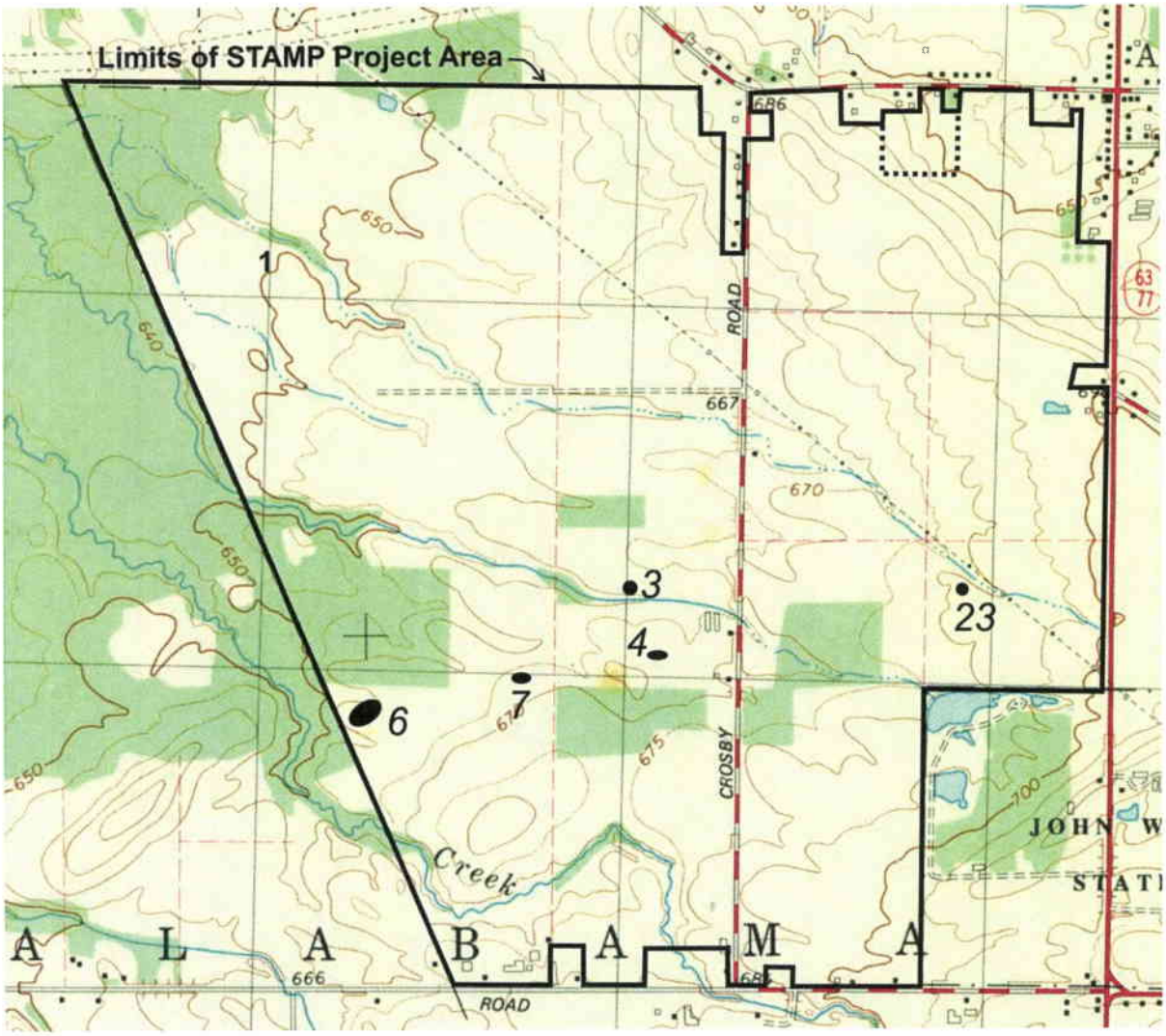

Figure 2. Location of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites shown on the 1981 Akron, New York USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.

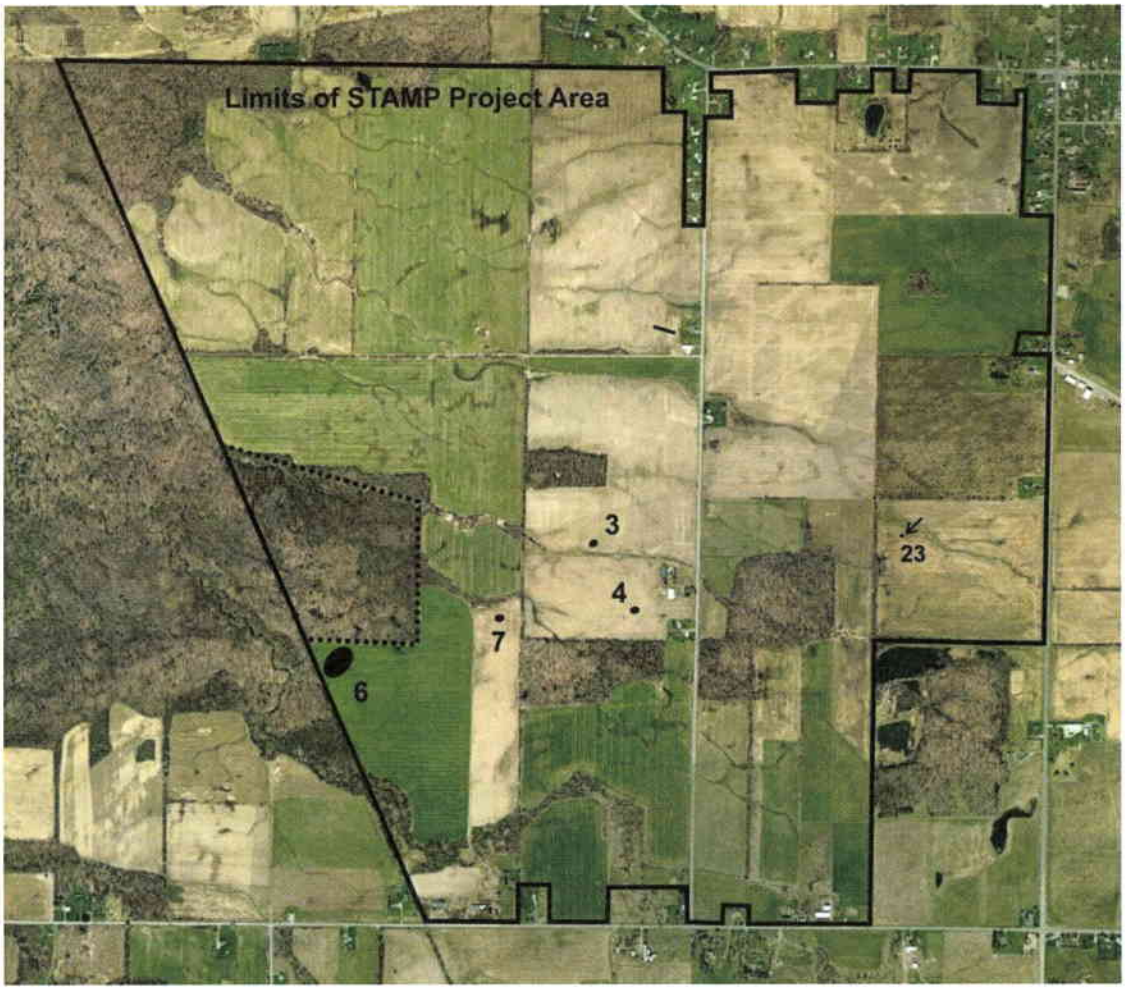

Figure 3. Location of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites shown on a 2010 aerial photo. (http://gis2.erie.gov/GC/ErieCountyNY/PublicLaunchPage.aspx)

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Environmental Context

Regional. Background research conducted for the Phase 1A study included environmental information (Deuel 2010: 4-8). The STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites all lie within the Ontario Lowlands at the boundary of two physiographic provinces, one consisting of an area of glacial till deposits and the other an area of glacial lacustrine deposits (Table 2). In the STAMP project area, the lake plain is comprised of level to gently sloping settings, except for minor areas near Whitney Creek that are moderately sloping. Waters in the areas around the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites are drained by small perennial or intermittent streams that flow to the west or northwest and quickly join Whitney Creek, which then flows into Tonawanda Creek, also just west of the project area (Figure 2). The creek is a major drainage flowing westward to the Niagara River and encompassing a large drainage basin. Bedrock beneath the five sites examined by the Phase 2 investigations is Camillus shale dating to the Late Silurian period. No bedrock exposures occur in the STAMP project area.

The Phase 1A report includes a summary of the characteristics of the various soil series in the project area and a map showing their boundaries (Deuel 2010: 5-6). Soils in well drained areas are part of the Ontario-Hilton soil association developed from reddish glacial till. They consist of deep, moderately well to well drained soils having medium textured subsoil. Ontario soils occupy the highest elevations and typically account for 50% of the soil series in the association. Hilton and Lima soils comprising another 25% occupy the side slopes. Appleton and Lyons soils comprise another 20% and encompass somewhat poorly and poorly drained areas. Soils associated with less well drained parts of the STAMP project area lay within the Collamer-Galen-Canandaigua-Lamson soil association, an area dominated by soils formed in glacial lake sediments. Soils are well drained to poorly drained with a moderately coarse texture. Moderately well drained Collamer and Galen soils comprise about 30% of the association. Poorly drained Canandaigua and Lamson soil account for another 25%. Other soil series such as Odessa, Hilton, Niagara, Minoa and Stafford comprise the remaining portion. The limestone, shale and sandstone bedrock lying below the STAMP project area is deeply buried by a mantle of glacial till and lacustrine deposits.

Site Specific.

Table 2. Summary of Site Specific Environmental Contexts for STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 Sites.

Site Name	*2015 Setting*	*Land Form*	*Elevation (amsl)*	*Slope*	*Distance to Water*	*Soils*	*Drainage*
STAMP 3	Cornfield	level to gently sloping lake plain	203 m	3-8%	15 m	Odessa silt loam	Somewhat poor
STAMP 4	Cornfield	level to gently sloping lake plain	204 m	3-8%	90 m	Odessa silt loam	Somewhat poor
STAMP 6	Fallow Field	level to gently sloping lake plain	202 m	2-6%	100 m	Collamer silt loam	Moderately well
STAMP 7	Fallow Field	level to gently sloping lake plain	204 m	3-8%	75 m	Odessa silt loam	Somewhat poor
STAMP 23	Cornfield	level to gently sloping lake plain	207 m	2-6%	20 m	Collamer silt loam	Moderately well

The forest cover of the area encompassing the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites is classified as a Northern Hardwood forest modified by Native American, Euro-Americana and modern land use practices. On the lake plain, this forest type was dominated by beech and maple species. Lesser numbers of oak, chestnut and other species occurred on well-drained settings and in large grassland clearings created and managed by Native Americans. In Euro-American historic times, these forests were significantly modified by logging and agriculture (Miller 1973).

Pre-contact Context

The Phase 1A study for the STAMP project area included an examination of the site files at the NYSOPRHP to determine the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites located within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of its boundaries (Deuel 2010: 9). The search identified 18 sites; 13 pre-contact, two historic and three sites that cannot be characterized as they lack inventory forms. The Phase 1A study includes little information or discussion of them. Except for two sites, all located some distance outside the STAMP project area. One site (A03701.000107) that lacks detailed information is possibly located within the project limits, along Whitney Creek at or near the same location as the STAMP 5 site. The other site that lies in close proximity to the project area is A03701.000008, a pre-contact camp and a workshop located about 61 m (200 ft) outside its limits north of Parcels 1-3. Most of the remaining sites identified by the file search consist of lithic scatters or stray finds, several of which are multi-component. One is a multi-component camp with burials listed as NRE (A03701.000033). It lies some distance from the STAMP project area beyond its view shed.

The file search conducted for the Phase 1A study also indicated seven cultural resource studies had been previously completed in or adjacent to the STAMP project area. Two represent Phase 2 investigations, four others are Phase 1 reports and the remaining report is described as a summary. There is no discussion of the results or locations of the previous studies in the Phase 1A report (Deuel 2010).

The results of the Phase 1B fieldwork (Hartner and Snyder 2013) conducted throughout much of the STAMP project area provides detailed information about the number, distribution and types of pre-contact sites occurring within its boundaries. This study identified 20 pre-contact and six historic sites that are summarized in Table 3, including the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites whose locations are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

The location and size of the 20 pre-contact sites (Table 3, Figure 4) are similar to those observed for sites identified by the Phase 1A site file search. The sites are described as small camps, lithic scatters and stray finds. Several are multi-component, meaning more than one culture or time period is represented by common artifact types like arrowheads. Sites yielding temporally diagnostic information date to the Early and Late Archaic, and Early and Middle Woodland periods indicating that the STAMP project area was occupied for broad spans of time. The larger sites appeared to have functioned as base camps with assemblages that include a variety of formal and expedient tools and some debris from their making. They were likely occupied by small family groups for a few days to several weeks. The base camps sites typically have evidence of lithic reduction revealing that the manufacture and maintenance of tools also occurred at those locations. The base camps also served as focal points for excursions into surrounding areas to obtain and/or process resources occurring in the various environmental niches found in these locations. These ephemerally occupied sites typically consist of small lithic scatters or single artifact find spots. Together, the 20 sites document part of the pre-contact lifestyle on this part of the Ontario lake plain.

The results of the Phase 1B fieldwork revealed that the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites that are the subject of this Phase 2 report all are relatively small in size and have small assemblages, with the possible exception of the somewhat larger Site 6. The STAMP 3 site is characterized as a short term camp possibly dating to over 8-9,000 year ago that yielded a rare but recognizable projectile point type indicating hunting was likely among the activities evidenced here (See artifact in upper right of Photo 4). The presence of only a biface and a small number of flakes in the rest of the assemblage suggests that few other types of activities occurred there and that the site was only briefly occupied. The other four sites that were examined by the Phase 2 investigations are also characterized as lithic scatters that appear to be ephemeral resource gathering/processing sites, with some likely associated with larger base camp(s) nearby. The STAMP 4, 6, 7, 23 sites have yielded only small numbers of debitage or perhaps a core and/or an expedient tool. The largest of these, the STAMP 6 site, may represent several such occupations given its size. The STAMP 6 site shows evidence of three distinct loci within a broad scatter of debitage and barely used flakes and cobbles of chert.

Table 3. Summary of Sites Identified by Phase 1B Investigations of the STAMP Project Area.

OPRHP Site #	*UB Site #*	*Site Name*	*Site Size*	*Site Type*	*Estimated Age*
A03701.000139	4332	STAMP Stray Finds	180 Pre-contact Find spots 305 Historic Find spots	Unid. Pre-contact Stray finds Historic Stray Finds	---
A03701.000140	4333	STAMP 1	113x96 m (371x190 ft)	Early-Middle Woodland Pre-contact Camp	2800-1300 BP
A03701.000141	4334	STAMP 2	18x48 m (59x157 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000142	4379	STAMP 3	25x25 m (83x83 ft)	Early Archaic Pre-contact Camp	8500-7800 BP
A03701.000143	4380	STAMP 4	10x40 m (33x131 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000144	4381	STAMP 5	800x1500 m (2624x4920 ft)	Multi-component Late Archaic Pre-contact Camp	5000-3700 BP
A03701.000145	4382	STAMP 6	130x175 m (426x574 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000146	4383	STAMP 7	10x40 m (33x131 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000147	4384	STAMP 8	20x30 m (66x100 ft)	Late Archaic Pre-contact Camp	4500-3800 BP
A03701.000148	4385	STAMP 9	35x70 m (115x230 ft)	Early-Middle Woodland Pre-contact Camp	2800-1300 BP
A03701.000149	4386	STAMP 10	65x75 m (213x246 ft)	Early-Middle Woodland Pre-contact Camp	2800-1300 BP
A03701.000150	4387	STAMP 11	30x160 m (100x525 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Camp	---
A03701.000151	4388	STAMP 12	30x140 m (100x466 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Camp	---
A03701.000152	4389	STAMP 13	100x135 m (328x443 ft)	Historic House & Barn Foundations (MDS 8) and Historic Artifact Scatter, Pre-contact Findspot	Circa 1860-1949
A03701.000153	4390	STAMP 14	1x30 m (3.3x100 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000154	4391	STAMP 15	1x3 m (3.3x10 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000155	4392	STAMP 16	20x28 m (66x92 ft)	Historic Architectural Material and Domestic Refuse Midden, Possible Structure Location	Mid-19th c. to present
A03701.000156	4393	STAMP 17	10x35 m (33x115 ft)	Early Archaic Pre-contact Camp	8900-8000 BP
A03701.000157	4394	STAMP 18	13x22 m (43x72 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Camp	---
A03701.000158	4395	STAMP 19	40x85 m (279x459 ft)	Historic House Foundation (MDS 12)	Circa 1904
A03701.000159	4396	STAMP 20	1x5 m (3.3x16.5 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000160	4397	STAMP 21	5x20 m (16x66 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000161	4398	STAMP 22	1x3 m (3.3x10 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000162	4399	STAMP 23	1x5 m (3.3x16.5 ft)	Unid. Pre-contact Lithic Scatter	---
A03701.000163	4400	STAMP 24	30x50 m (98x164 ft)	Historic Midden	Mid 19th c. to present
A03701.000164	4401	STAMP 25	65x110m (213x360 ft)	Historic Car and Farm Equipment Dump	Early-Mid 20th c.
A03701.000165	4407	STAMP 26	40x45 m (131x148 ft)	Map Documented Structure (MDS 3?)	Pre 1854 to Post-1949

BP = Years Before Present (c. AD 1950)

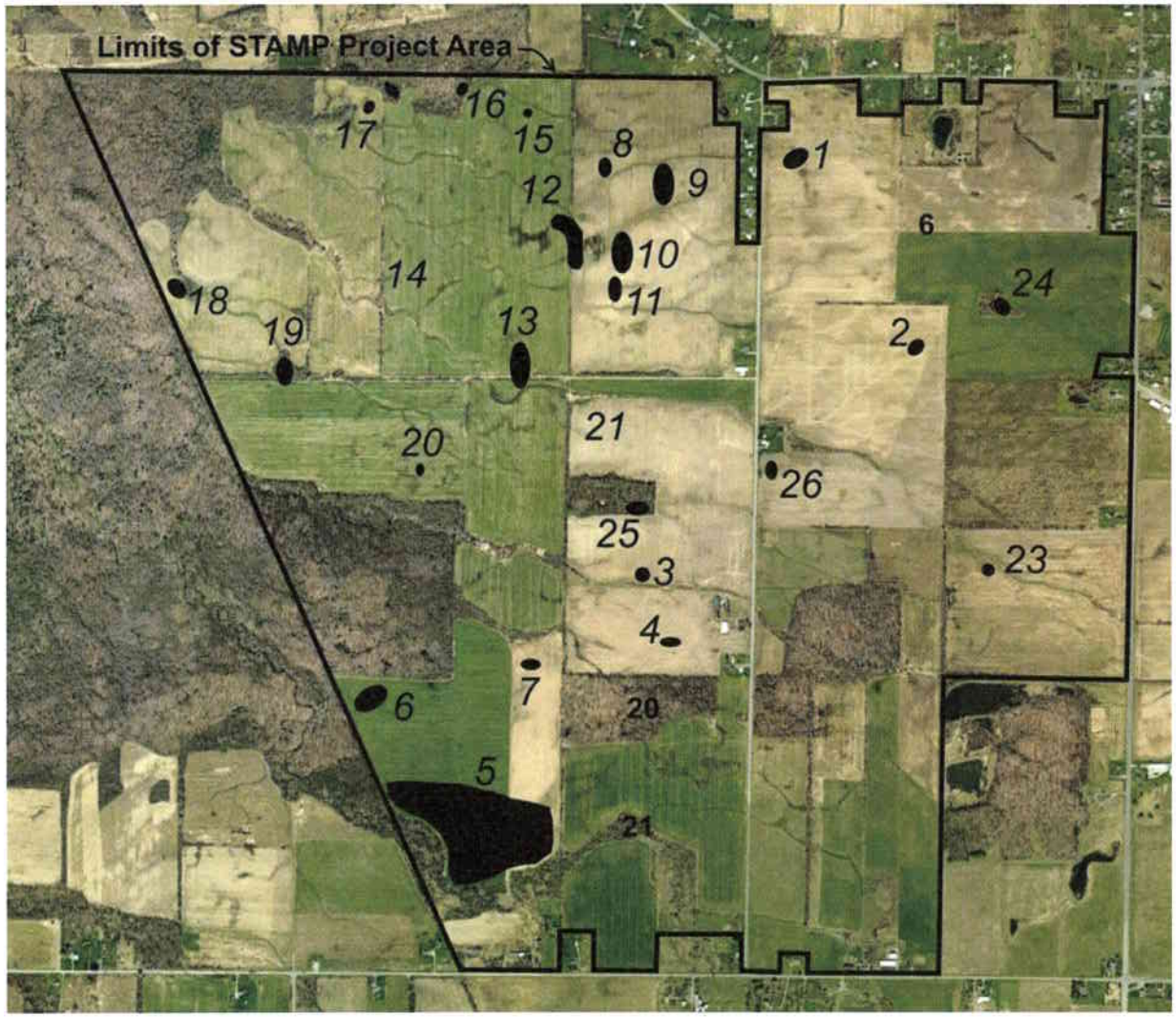

Figure 4. Locations of the STAMP 1-26 sites identified by the Phase 1B study (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Note that the limits of the STAMP Stray Finds site (A03701.000139) correspond with the limits of the STAMP project area.

METHODS

Field Methods

Standard archaeological methods following New York State Museum (2004) and New York Archaeological Council (1994) guidelines were employed during the Phase 2 site examination of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites. Digital color photographs were taken depicting each site's setting at the time the fieldwork was conducted depicting field conditions. Project area maps depicting the Phase 2 site investigations can be found in Appendix D.

Surface Inspection. The methodology employed for the Phase 2 site examinations included surface inspections of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites. Given that the settings of these five sites all lie within agricultural fields, areas including and slightly beyond the known site boundaries based on the results of the Phase 1B fieldwork were re-plowed using a disk that broke up the surface vegetation and exposed the soil. Typically, the plowed area at each site extended 10-15 m (33-50 ft) beyond its known limits. This distance was extended further at the STAMP 6 site given the mapping anomaly encountered there during the Phase 1 fieldwork. The extent of the plowed areas at each site is provided in Table 4.

Prior to the Phase 2 surface inspection, the exposed Ap-Horizon (plow zone) soils were subjected to weathering from rain that resulted in good ground surface visibility. Crew members were aligned at 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals and walked along parallel transects in order to closely examine all parts of each Phase 2 project area for artifacts. Each find was assigned a sequential field number and its location was recorded using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of 1 m (3.3 ft). Note that some locations represent more than one artifact as surface finds from within 1 m (3.3 ft) area were collected as a group and recorded as a single location.

Subsurface Excavation. The Phase 2 site investigations included subsurface testing at the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites with a series of 1x1 m (3.3x3.3 ft) test unit excavations. The extent of the testing at each site is provided in Table 4. Standard excavation procedures include the sifting of all soils through 6 mm (0.25 in) inch wire mesh to provide uniform results and help recover small artifacts. Wall profile drawings and color photographs documented the stratigraphy encountered in each test unit. These are presented with the site description for each site. Information collected about the soils in each test unit was recorded on standardized forms that included their Munsell color, texture, types of inclusions, etc. Only one soil anomaly was investigated and was found to be natural in origin, most likely the remains of a tree root that had stained the soil.

Identifiable soil horizons and features were excavated separately in order to maintain the provenience of materials from the different soil strata. Otherwise, arbitrary 10 cm (25 cm) excavation levels were employed where soil horizons were deeper or where their boundaries could not be distinguished. Excavations ceased when undisturbed, culturally sterile soil were encountered at least 15 cm (6 in) into the subsoil. A 50x50 cm (20x20 in) shovel test pit was then excavated at the bottom of each test unit to assure that no deeply buried cultural levels were present and to document deeper soil strata.

Mapping. The locations of the Phase 2 surface finds were mapped using a hand-held GPS with an accuracy of about 1 m (3.3 ft). All test units were located and measured in relation to a reference datum with taped measurements and GPS coordinates for all reference points. Surface and subsurface testing methods and results are GPS mapped in relation to common datum points for comparison.

Table 4. Summary of Phase 2 Testing at the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 Sites.

Site	*Surface Inspected Area*	*Number of 1x1 m Test Units*
STAMP 3	61x87 m	3
STAMP 4	35x78 m	3
STAMP 6	237x249 m	5
STAMP 7	44x44 m	2
STAMP 23	20x33 m	2

Laboratory Methods

Artifact Processing. All artifacts are housed temporarily by the Archaeological Survey at the University at Buffalo (SUNY) for processing and analysis. Maintaining their provenience, pre-contact stone tools and debris were washed by hand with tap water and brushes. They were then dried on cardboard trays before being placed in plastic bags according to their provenience assignment. Artifacts were then sorted according to their provenience and broad techno-morphological characteristics, such as artifact and tool type, material type, form, and function as described below.

Analysis Methods

Pre-contact Chipped Stone Artifacts. The pre-contact lithic assemblages associated with the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites consist of chipped stone tools and debris only. Artifacts are divided into three general categories for inter and intra-site comparisons; 1) formal tools, 2) cores and 3) debitage. The formal tool category refers to those items shaped by repeated flaking. Tool shape or form provides clues about function (Andrefsky 1998:136). Formal tools are compared through a typological analysis. Cores are defined as sources of raw material used in tool production that are not tools in and of themselves (Andrefsky 1998:75, 137). Cores are compared through typological and attribute analysis. Debitage includes all forms of chipped stone debris not identified as formal tools or cores. Debitage analysis is both typological (Sullivan and Rozen 1985) and attribute based. Flakes and flake fragments are size sorted using wire mesh screens of various sizes. Debitage is subdivided into four size-classes including macro, large, small and micro, in order from largest to smallest. Micro flakes are defined as those flakes that pass through 6 mm (1/4 in) wire mesh screen. Small flakes are trapped by 6 mm mesh but pass through 12 mm (1/2 in) mesh. Large flakes are trapped by 12 mm mesh but pass through 24 mm (1 in) mesh. Macro flakes are trapped by 24 mm (1 in) screen.

Flake attributes recorded for all flakes and flake fragments include site number, catalog number, feature association, size class and flake fragment type following Sullivan and Rozen (1985). This classification of flakes and flake fragments uses fairly objective, interpretation-free criteria for identifying whole flakes and describing mutually exclusive flake fragment categories. The technological relevance of this approach and the objective nature of the criteria have been criticized (Amick and Mauldin 1989). Sullivan and Rozen (1985:758-759) consider the following dimensions of variability to characterize individual chert flakes; 1) the presence of a single identifiable interior, flaked or ventral surface, 2) the presence of an intact point of applied force or striking platform and 3) intact flake margins or edges. A complete or whole flake is defined as one that displays all of the criteria. A flake with an intact striking platform, a single interior surface and thus a clear dorsal/ventral flake morphology, but with any type of breakage or edge damage is identified as a broken flake. Flakes with a single interior or ventral surface, and hence a clear dorsal/ventral morphology, but lacking a striking platform are identified as flake fragments. Debitage lacking a clear interior or ventral surface, and therefore a dorsal/ventral morphology, are defined as blocky flakes and core fragments.

Utilized flakes are identified based on consistent micro-flaking or polish development along a flake edge or margin (Andrefsky 1998:171). Retouched flakes are identified where flake scars suggest modification in addition to potential use damage (Andrefsky 1998:169-172). Examples of retouch include unifacial and bifacial flaking along tool edges. Unifacial retouch is common in the production of end-scrapers. Other examples of tool production through retouch include flaked notches, points and barbs for scraping, graving or boring. Again, the nature of these determinations is somewhat subjective.

The analysis of chipped stone material was conducted under the assumption that tools and debris are products of some type of organized lithic technology (Binford 1979, Nelson 1991, Carr 1996). This theoretical stance maintains that artifacts, as products of human behavior, are representative of problem solving strategies. The production, use and discard of stone tools reflect the needs of a user of these resources in a specific physical and social environment. This concept is a useful starting point for understanding the material patterning of artifacts and the underlying technological practices that led to this patterning.

Schiffer (1996) maintains that pre-contact artifacts were used in a systemic context and are subject to a variety of physical changes, including wear, breakage and transportation to and from sites via natural forces. Such changes can occur before, during and after an artifact enter the archaeological record. In addition, sites often represent a mix of cultural material from different human groups and periods. This requires that researchers recognize the limitations of each data set and what inferences can be made with particular sets of archaeological data. Despite these potential difficulties, the concept of technological organization supplies a useful framework for the analysis of chipped stone and other material from archaeological sites. Attempts were made to present the data in a manner useful for making inferences about technological organization. Further inferences can then be made regarding the relationship between chipped stone tools and other aspects of subsistence strategies, settlement patterns and technologies such as raw material acquisition, logistical mobility and seasonal patterning.

A primary goal of this type of analysis is to recognize the underlying subsistence, settlement and mobility strategies affecting patterning and variation in the manufacture and use of stone tools at archaeological sites. Analyses of this nature can show that particular technological alternatives are situation-specific and that a range of options existed for exploiting raw material sources. By understanding situational behaviors from a broad sample of periods and cultures, it may be possible to recognize different cultural patterns of tool use and changes in these patterns through time. Social, economic and environmental variables that shape tool kits and archaeological assemblages are also considered. An emphasis is placed on tool function within a specific context or set of socio-cultural and environmental constraints. Individual mobility and raw material availability represent constraints of primary importance. Curation, expediency and opportunism are examples of technological strategies that can be employed to solve problems. Different technological strategies are not mutually exclusive and are intended to refer to human actions rather than artifacts and tool forms.

Pre-contact Site Structure and Function. Analysis of the intra-site structure of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites was achieved through the study of the artifact patterns in horizontal space. Site functions were defined based on groups of activities that could be attributed to known archaeological patterns at the local and regional level. Artifacts are categorized functionally and stylistically to develop an understanding of activity patterns, production techniques, task performance and variation. Variation in the nature and distribution of material culture deposits within and amongst occupation episodes adds another dimension to the analysis of the site's structure. Activity areas were defined by grouping artifacts that were clustered on the ground surface, mapping the distribution of material evidence and treating artifact associations as analytic units. Site function is based on the groups of activities that can be attributed to particular groups of finds.

Artifact Ownership, Storage and Access. Initially, all artifacts, notes, photos and information associated with the Phase 2 study are produced and stored at the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) serving as a regional depository for archaeological collections from western New York. The material and information belongs to the STAMP project as owners of the private land on which the development is occurring. A negotiation for the final disposition of this material will occur. Given the proximity of the project to the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and their willingness to be the stewards of this material and information, one possibility is for this material to be curated by the Tonawanda Seneca Nation.

RESULTS

Summary of Results

In November-December 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted Phase 2 archaeological site examinations of the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 sites (Table 1). The five sites were identified by a Phase 1B study conducted between November 2010 and November 2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013) and represent an arbitrary grouping of the first sites to be impacted by proposed development.

A combined total of 271 artifacts have been recovered through Phase 1 and 2 efforts at the five sites (Table 5). Everything we know about these sites comes from these chipped stone (chert) tools and tool fragments. The chipped stone assemblage represents a tiny portion of the material culture that would have been in use at the sites. This report considers their shapes and sizes, how they appear to have been used, where the raw material came from, and factors like these to draw conclusions about the people that created these sites. Assumptions about tool making are made and these objects are presented mainly as the remains of tools associated with economic activities like hunting and food processing due to a lack of features and other evidence to support a more detailed view of these ancient lives.

Based on Phase 2 results, no further work is recommended for STAMP 4, 7 or 23. These sites are unlikely to yield new or important information about regional subsistence and settlement patterns beyond what they have already provided. All are relatively small, short-term occupations whose research potential has been exhausted with a low probability of the site location yielding preserved subsurface features or other indications of why someone would have used the location in the past.

Investigations at the STAMP 3 and 6 sites revealed that those sites possess better integrity and/or research potential and appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. The STAMP 3 site is a single component camp dating to the early Archaic period. Few sites dating to this early period of pre-contact occupation are known in western New York and even fewer have been studied in a systematic manner by professional archaeologists. The STAMP 6 site may consist of three short-term camps represented by artifact clusters in a larger site area. While lacking temporally diagnostic finds they provide important comparative information that can be used to assess and interpret other small sites in the region. These sites have the potential to have associated features preserved below plowzone soils that would be important sources of information about their occupants. Phase 3 data recovery investigations are recommended at the STAMP 3 and 6 sites before any impacts occur to those areas by the development of the STAMP project. Detailed site description for all sites that underwent Phase 2 appear below, including OPRHP/SHPO site forms. Appendix A lists the references cited in this report. Appendix B presents a detailed summary of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 2 studies.

Table 5. Summary of Phase 1 and 2 Methods and Results at the STAMP 3, 4, 6, 7, 23 Sites.

Site	*Surface Inspected Area*	*Phase 1 Surface Inspection Results*	*Phase 2 Surface Inspection Results*	*Number of 1x1 m Test Units*	*Phase 2 Test Unit Results*	*Total Artifacts Recovered*
STAMP 3	61x87 m	*15*	*5*	3	*8*	*28*
STAMP 4	35x78 m	*13*	*9*	3	*17*	*39*
STAMP 6	237x249 m	*71*	*81*	5	*40*	*192*
STAMP 7	44x44 m	*6*	*2*	2	*1*	*9*
STAMP 23	20x33 m	*3*	--	2	-	*3*
		108	*97*		*66*	*271*

STAMP 3 SITE DESCRIPTION (A03701.000142, UB 4379)

In November-December 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted a Phase 2 archaeological site examination of the STAMP 3 site (Photos 1-2, Figures 5-6), which was identified by a Phase 1B study conducted in 2010-2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Based on the Phase 1 results, the site was deemed to have sufficient integrity and research potential to suggest it may be National Register eligible. Phase 2 investigations were undertaken to gather sufficient data to assess the eligibility of its pre-contact archaeological deposits. The results of this study are presented below. Based on the Phase 2 results, further work at the STAMP 3 site is likely to yield new or important information about past human activity. Therefore, site avoidance or Phase 3 data recovery is recommended prior to any impacts to the site.

Site Limits within Project Area

Horizontal. The Phase 1 surface inspection recovered 15 artifacts (Table 5, Figure 6). The Phase 2 surface inspection recovered an additional five surface finds and the test unit excavations yielded another eight pre-contact artifacts. The Phase 1 material from within a 25x25 m (83x83 ft) area, but the addition of the Phase 2 finds increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 40x55 m (131x180 ft).

Vertical. All site artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and within the 17-28 cm (7-11 in) deep Ap-horizon or plowzone soils (Table 5, Figure 4).

Site Stratigraphy and Chronology

Soils. Profiles of the Phase 2 test unit excavations (Figure 4, Photo 3) revealed that the upper part of the soil profile consisted of a 17-28 cm (7-11 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone), typically about 23-27 cm (9-11 in) thick. Soils are a dark gray brown to dark yellowish gray brown silty clay or silty loam. Variations in the depth at which the underlying subsoil was encountered are attributable to the effects of plowing. The B-Horizon subsoil is a brown to red clay becoming redder with increasing depth. This stratum is at least 25 cm (10 in) deep. Few stone inclusions were encountered in either level.

Diagnostic Artifacts. A nearly intact projectile point dating to the Early Archaic period was recovered by the Phase 1 surface inspection (Photo 4). It has serrated edges and a bifurcate base, both of which are diagnostic traits of the Early Archaic period, although the serrations on this example are not as pronounced as others. The point is similar to a LeCroy point described by Justice (1987: 91-92) that dates to 8500-7800 BP (7575-6650 BC), to circa 8900-8000 BP (7000-6100 BC) by Ellis and Ferris (1990: 78) and circa 8500-8000 BP (6550-6050 BC) according to Smith et al. (1998: 27, 47). Smith et al. indicate that the majority of the LeCroy points from western New York contexts retain their broad V-shaped blades, while their basal shapes vary, some also exhibit well-defined down-turning barbs on the proximal blade comers such as the example recovered from the STAMP 3 site. Most are quite thin and were probably made from flakes rather than bifacial preforms. All but one known example were made from Onondaga chert with the exception likely made from a cobble obtained locally from a secondary glacial deposit such as a stream bed.

Artifact Analysis

The combined Phase 1 and 2 investigations at the STAMP 3 site recovered 28 pre-contact artifacts (Table 5, Photo 4). No historic materials were found. Although relatively small, the assemblage is diverse and is likely associated with a short term occupation such as a camp that could potentially have associated features remaining intact below the plowzone. Such a camp would likely have been occupied for a few days to perhaps a few weeks by a small group, perhaps a family. Given that Early Archaic period sites such as the STAMP 3 site are uncommon and that few sites from this period have been studied in detail suggests it has considerable research potential.

Photo 1. Looking east at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 3 site. Note the level, plowed field setting with the crew working at TU 1. A perennial stream that has been channelized lies in the low brush at the right. The buildings in the distance to the right lie along Crosby Road.

Photo 2. Looking west at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 3 site. Note the level, plowed field setting in the process of being disked prior to a surface inspection.

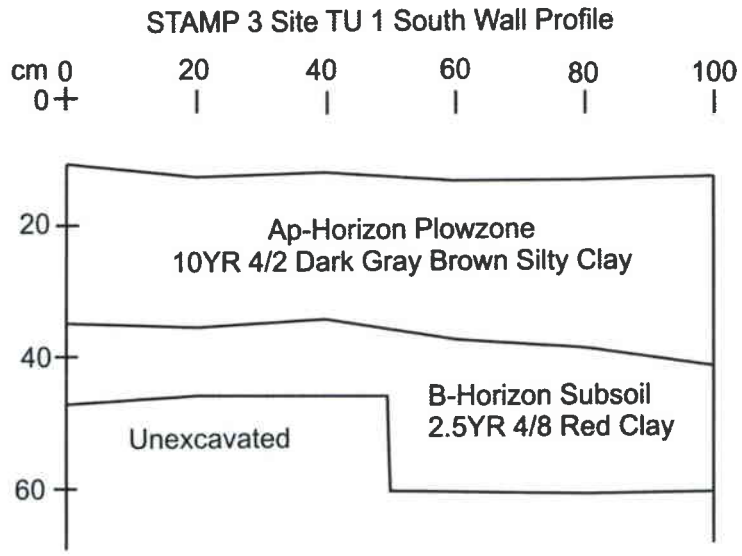

Figure 5. Typical wall profile from a Phase 2 test unit at the STAMP 3 site.

Photo 3. STAMP 3 site TU 1 south wall profile showing the stratigraphy typically encountered at the site.

Chipped Stone Artifacts. The site's assemblage includes an Early Archaic period LeCroy projectile point dating to circa 8900-7800 BP (6950-5850 BC) according to Ellis and Ferris (1990: 78), Justice (1987: 91-92) and Smith et al. (1998: 47). This find indicates that hunting was one of the activities pursued by the site's occupants. The assemblage suggests the STAMP 3 site represents a single component site that offers a somewhat unique opportunity to study a site from this early period whose finds have not been mixed with those from latter occupations as is often the case elsewhere.

The diversity of the site's relatively small assemblage is also indicated by the presence of a biface, a utilized flake and a retouched flake. All appear to be expedient tools. The roughly shaped biface and the utilized flake are made from relatively large flakes that retain some cortex. The retouched flake is relatively small in comparison. These tools would have been useful for processing a variety of plant and animal resources.

Three core fragments and 21 flakes indicate that lithic reduction was another activity undertaken by the site's inhabitants. The number and size of the flakes, some of which have cortex, suggests they are the result of the processing of relatively small Onondaga chert cobbles, such as the three examples that were recovered, in order to produce expedient tools. The debitage may also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit. Given that high quality bedrock sources are nearby, several kilometers to the south, it is unclear why the site's occupants were using smaller chert cobbles as their source material when larger sized source materials were available. Possible reasons include that small cobbles were readily available in the immediate area surrounding the site, the site's inhabitants did venture near the bedrock sources or that they used the remnants of larger cobbles obtained from bedrock sources.

Site Structure

Horizontal Artifact Distributions. The Phase 1 surface inspection recovered 15 artifacts from within a 25x25 m (83x83 ft) area (Table 5) (Figures 5-6). The Phase 2 surface inspection recovered an additional five surface finds and the test unit excavations yielded another eight pre-contact artifacts. The addition of the Phase 2 finds to the site's assemblage increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 40x55 m (131x180 ft).

Vertical Artifact Distributions. All of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations were found in 17-28 cm (7-11 in) deep plowzone soils, mostly on the ground surface of recently plowed field (Table 5, Figure 4).

Physical Integrity

Despite the effects of plowing causing some vertical and horizontal displacement of artifacts, the integrity of the pre-contact deposits located at the STAMP 3 site is good in that the artifacts likely bear some relationship to each other and were originally deposited in this location as part of some organized human activity on the landscape. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations indicate all of the pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site are from the plowzone, which has been plowed extensively since the mid-nineteenth century. The displacement of artifacts caused by plowing is unlikely to have shifted them greatly from the positions they originally occupied. The numbers and types of artifacts recovered from the site suggests it represents a short term camp. Their distribution suggests that the activities that deposited this chipped stone material occurred within a relatively small area. A likely focal point for these activities would have been a hearth and perhaps a simple shelter. The remains of any potential buried intact cultural features that could remain below the Ap-horizon should be explored for this rare, ancient site.

Table 6. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 3 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Early Archaic LeCroy Projectile Point	1	--	--	1
Core	2	1	--	3
Biface	1	--	--	1
Retouched Flake	--	1	--	1
Utilized Flake	--	1	--	1
Flake	11	2	8	21
Total	*15*	*5*	*8*	*28*

Photo 4. Selected artifacts from the STAMP 3 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379)
Top Row: Utilized Flake (Phase 1: FN 590), Biface (Phase 1: FN 228), Retouched Flake (Phase 1: FN 227), Early Archaic LeCroy Projectile Point (Phase 1: FN 227). Bottom Row: Cores (Phase 1: FN 232, Phase 2: FN 589, Phase 1: FN 234). Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Interpretation

Site Age. The STAMP 3 site assemblage includes one temporally diagnostic artifact, an Early Archaic period LeCroy projectile point. Justice (1987: 91-92) dates similar points to 8500-7800 BP (7575-6650 BC), while Ellis and Ferris (1990: 78) suggest a date of circa 8900-8000 BP (7000-6100 BC). A similar date range of circa 8500-8000 BP (6550-6050 BC) is suggested by Smith et al. (1998: 27, 47).

Site Function. Although relatively small, just 28 artifacts, the pre-contact assemblage associated with the STAMP 3 site is somewhat diverse in terms of the tools and tool making practices it represents. The site appears to have functioned as a short term camp that was likely occupied for a few days to a few weeks by a small group, perhaps several individuals or a family. The types of artifacts in site's assemblage suggests its occupants were engaged in a variety of activities. Numerous activities are suggested by the projectile point that was found, assuming it was hafted and could be used as a knife/spear/javelin tip, and likely had dozens of daily uses. The biface, utilized flake and retouched flake would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. They represent discarded portions of a larger tool kit that mixes formal biface technology- for artifacts with longer use lives and more different uses, like knives and spear points, with simple flakes from larger chert pieces for as-needed cutting and scraping and a variety of quickly shaped flake tools. Some are opportunistically used chert pieces with virtually no modification except from use-wear. A small camp such as the STAMP 3 site likely functioned as a temporary staging area for forays into surrounding areas to acquire resources, hunt game, meet people, and do the things they did on this landscape. Small lithic scatters and artifact findspots in outlying areas may be evidence of resources being processed at those locations prior to be transported back to sites like the STAMP 3 site. A small perennial stream that has been channelized lies just south of the site along the edge of the plowed field where the site is located serving as a potential water source for site users (Photos 1-2, Figure 5).

Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by several core fragments and a modest number of flakes. The size of the flakes and the presence of cortex on several suggest they are the result of the processing of relatively small, locally derived Onondaga chert pebbles and cobbles. The biface, utilized flake and retouched flake may have been produced from similar source materials and suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring at the site, although some of the debitage found there could be from the maintenance of an formal tool like a hafted spear point.

Local and Regional Context. Bifurcate point types such as LeCroy have been recovered from well dated sites in the Northeast, mid-West and South indicating this tradition lasted about 1000 years. Variation in this and other Early Archaic point types may reflect changes in land use, mobility and population density, perhaps even different social or ethnic groups. LeCroy points have been reported from sites in northwestern New York in Niagara, Genesee and Erie Counties. The STAMP 3 site point is part of this cluster and all the points have the broad V-shaped blades and well defined barbs that typify LeCroy points from western New York. Most appear to be made from a flake rather than a bifacial preform. More than 95% of Early and Middle Archaic points in western New York are made of local cherts, principally Onondaga chert. LeCroy type projectile points have been recovered elsewhere in the region at sites in southern Ontario (Lennox 1993) and eastern New York state (Fergusson 1996). Well dated sites in central New York and southern Ontario yielding LeCroy points suggests they were occupied circa 8500-8200 BP (6550-6350 BC) (Smith et al. 1998: 8, 24-28).

Habitation sites in the Northeast with these types of points have a similar age as those found in the mid-West and mid-South (Smith et al. 1998: 5). While Early Archaic sites in the Northeast have similar tool kits, there appear to local differences in food production, raw material availability and use, and decisions about how to cope with environmental changes, different forest types and moderating weather patterns. These changes led to varied subsistence strategies and increasing social complexity, trends that continued to develop in the Middle Archaic period (Ibid. p. 4-6). Similar developmental changes were occurring in the South and mid-West.

Significance Assessment

Integrity. Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 3 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site represents artifacts in good context and representing some organized human activity. The same small artifact scatter was identified by both the Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections. While the Phase 1 and 2 testing recovered finds from only plowzone soils, there remains the possibility that preserved cultural features and artifact deposits with a much higher degree of integrity remain intact below the plowzone.

Adequacy of Site Limit Definition. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 3 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

Research Potential. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 3 site suggest it possesses research potential stemming from the attribution of a specific time period and group of people. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have reasonable context and integrity despite its plowzone setting. The assemblage includes one temporally diagnostic find, an Early Archaic period LeCroy projectile point dating to circa 8500-8300 BP (6550-6350 BC) (Smith et al. 1998: 24). Because sites dating to this early period are uncommon, it has been little studied in western New York and deserves our attention.

The STAMP 3 site has the potential to provide important information on past human activity in western New York in terms of changing lithic technologies, subsistence practices, land use and perhaps even social relationships for a very poorly understood time and culture. Few Early Archaic sites have been reported in western New York and even fewer have been systematically studied using modern archaeological techniques. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from the other sites that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools in the context of a mixed tool kit. Any preserved cultural features that might be identified by future investigations will offer an important additional source of information about the site in terms of food production, seasonal site use and duration of occupation. They could provide charcoal samples to be used for radiometric dating and preserved floral and faunal remains to allow for reconstruction of the occupant's diets, the season the site was occupied and contemporary environmental conditions.

Proposed Methodology. Future investigations should seek to 1) collect as may artifacts from the plowzone as possible within a reasonable amount of time and effort, and 2) identify preserved cultural features and artifact deposits that may remain in situ below the plowzone. The most efficient method to collect these data would be to a) conduct a final surface inspection of the site and surrounding area, b) excavate three 1x1 meter test units in and around the artifact cluster to locate features in a controlled excavation, and c) mechanically stripping of plowzone soils from the site and surrounding area and fully excavate any potential features identified. Soil samples should be retained for flotation analysis of feature fill if found.

Assessment of Proposed Work on Site Integrity

The proposed archaeological methods and subsequent development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the site's archaeological deposits that appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site may be impacted/removed by the archaeological work and construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, and the like.

Recommendations

The STAMP 3 site has yielded important information about the past human activity of western New York and appears National Register eligible under Criterion D. The site will be negatively impacted by the construction activities that will be associated with the planned development and cannot be avoided. Therefore, a Phase 3 data recovery is recommended to investigate the site further. The goal of these investigations should be the identification of preserved pre-contact archaeological deposits and features, particularly those remaining below plow zone soils.

NEW YORK STATE PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Date January 2016 **OPRHP Site Identifier** A03701.000425 **PR#** 10PR01963

Project Identifier Archeological Investigations of the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-0400
Organization Archaeological Survey, Dept. of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY)

1) Site Identifier(s) STAMP 3 site (UB 4379)

2) County Genesee **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Alabama **MCD** 03701

3) Present Owner Genesee County Economic Development Center
Address 99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106 Batavia , NY 10420

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)
___ stray find, XX surface evidence, ___ stratified, XX camp, XX buried evidence,
XX single component, __ village, XX plowzone evidence, ___ multi-component, ___ burial, ___ below plowzone,
XX workshop, ___ mound , ___ feature evidence, __ shell midden, ___ quarry, ___ intact occupation, ___ other

Location: XX upland, __ pasture, ___ never cultivated, ___ flood plain, ___brush, ____ previously cultivated
___ woodland __ under erosion XX under cultivation ____ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural
Soil Drainage: __excellent, XX good, ___ fair, __ poor
Slope: XX flat, ___ gentle, __ moderate, __ steep
Distance to nearest water source: 15 m (50 ft) to unnamed tributary stream of Whitney Creek
Elevation: 203 m (665 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)
Surface - Phase 1 - July 2011, Phase 2 - November of 2015
Site Map - SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - Three 1x1 m test unit excavations - November of 2015 All soils screened using 6 mm / 0.25 in mesh.

Investigator: James Hartner - 2011 & Daniel Snyder - 2015, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (WNY STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA and Daniel Snyder M.A.
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 45, Number 1, SUNY Buffalo.

Phase 2 Site Examination of the STAMP 3 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379) for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, NY.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA, Daniel Snyder Ph.D. Candidate
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 48, Number 1, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY)

Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

p. 2 A03701.000425, UB 4379 OPRHP Site Inventory Form

6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date): Early Archaic circa 8500-8300 BP (6550-6350 BC)

7) List of Material Remains:

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Early Archaic LeCroy Projectile Point	1	--	--	1
Core	2	1	--	3
Biface	1	--	--	1
Retouched Flake	--	1	--	1
Utilized Flake	--	1	--	1
Flake	11	2	8	21
Total	*15*	*5*	*8*	*28*

__Are historic materials are present? No

8) Map References: USGS 7.5' Quad Akron, NY UTM coordinates_____

9) Photography: See Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 45, No.1, Vol. 48, No. 1.
Additional photos on file at Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.

10) Eligibility Discussion:

A. XXX Property appears NR/SR eligible ___ Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Pre-contact Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the western New York

B. - Existence of relevant context? XXX Yes _____ No (undeveloped)__

Specify Eligibility Criteria:
Criteria A. _____ Associated with events making a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
Criteria B. _____ Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
Criteria C. _____ Embodies distinct characteristic of a type, period or method of construction.
Criteria D. XXX Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory/history.

C. Discussion: Although relatively small, just 28 artifacts, the pre-contact assemblage associated with the STAMP 3 site is diverse. All were found within a 40x55 m (131x180 ft) area. The site appears to have functioned as a short term camp that was likely occupied for a few days to a few weeks by a small group, perhaps several individuals or a family. The types of artifacts in site's assemblage suggests its occupants were engaged in a variety of activities. Among these was hunting as indicated by the projectile point that was found. The biface, utilized flake and retouched flake would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. A small camp such as the STAMP 3 site likely functioned as a base camp for forays into surrounding areas to acquire resources, some of which may have been processed at the site. Small lithic scatters and artifact findspots in outlying areas may be evidence of resources being processed at those locations prior to be transported back to the STAMP 3 site.

Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by several core fragments and a modest number of flakes. The size of the flakes and the presence of cortex on several suggest they are the result of the processing of relatively small Onondaga chert cores like the three examples that were found. The biface, utilized flake and retouched flake may have been produced from similar source materials and suggest that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring at the site, although some of the debitage found there could possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit.

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Bifurcate point types such as LeCroy have been recovered from well dated sites in the Northeast, mid-West and South indicating this tradition lasted about 1000 years. The evolution of this point type, along with other Early Archaic forms during this period, would appear to reflect changes in land use, mobility and population density. LeCroy points have been reported from sites in northwestern New York in Niagara, Genesee and Erie Counties. The STAMP 3 site also appears to be part of this cluster and the point in the site's assemblage has the broad V-shaped blades and well defined barbs that typify LeCroy points from western New York. Most appear to be made from a flake rather than a bifacial preform. More than 95% of Early and Middle Archaic points in western New York are made of local cherts, principally Onondaga chert. LeCroy type projectile points have been recovered elsewhere in the region at sites in southern Ontario (Lennox 1993) and eastern New York state (Fergusson 1996). Well dated sites in central New York and southern Ontario yielding LeCroy points suggests they were occupied circa 8500-8200 BP (6550-6350 BC) (Smith et al. 1998: 8, 24-28).

Habitation sites in the Northeast with these types of points are of a similar age as those found in the mid-West and mid-South (Smith et al. 1998: 5). While Early Archaic sites in the Northeast have similar tool kits, there appear to local manifestations of differing strategies to cope with environmental changes such as broad scale foraging rather than logistically focused settlement system patterns in order to cope with changing forest types and moderating weather patterns. These changes led to varied subsistence strategies and increasing social complexity, trends that became more fully developed in the Middle Archaic period (Ibid. p. 4-6). Similar developmental changes were occurring in the South and mid-West.

Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 3 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain a high degree of integrity based on the distribution of finds, as evidenced by artifact concentration that was identified by the Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections. While the Phase 1 and 2 testing recovered finds from only plowzone soils, there remains the possibility that preserved cultural features and artifact deposits with a high degree of integrity remain intact below the plowzone. The STAMP 3 site has the potential to provide important information on ancient human activity in western New York in terms of changing lithic technologies, subsistence practices and land use. Few Early Archaic sites have been reported in western New York and even fewer have been systematically studied using modern archaeological techniques. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from the other sites that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. The projectile point that was recovered suggests hunting was just one of the activities associated with the site. The presence of several other tool types suggests the occupants may have been processing a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of cores and a small amount of debitage further suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. Any preserved cultural features that might be identified by future investigations will offer an important additional source of information about the site in terms of food production, seasonal site use and duration of occupation. They could provide charcoal samples to be used for radiometric dating and preserved floral and faunal remains to allow for reconstruction of the occupant's diets, the season the site was occupied and contemporary environmental conditions.

In a broader context, the STAMP 3 site also offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape during the early Archaic period. The STAMP 3 site has yielded important archaeological information about western New York and appears National Register eligible under Criterion D. The site will be negatively impacted by the construction activities that will be associated with the planned development and cannot be avoided. Therefore, a Phase 3 data recovery is recommended to investigate the site further. The goal of these investigations should be the identification of preserved pre-contact archaeological deposits and features, particularly those remaining in situ below plow zone soils.

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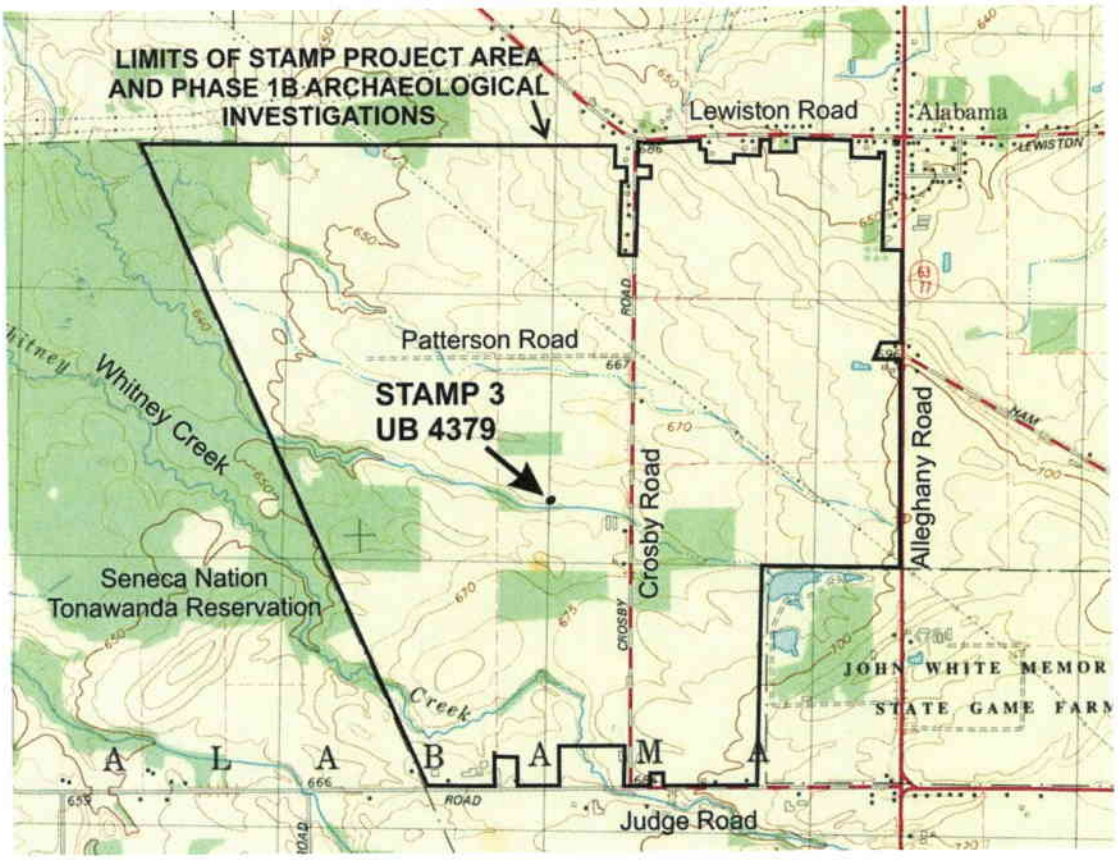

Figure 6. Location of the STAMP 3 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379) shown on the 1981 Akron, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

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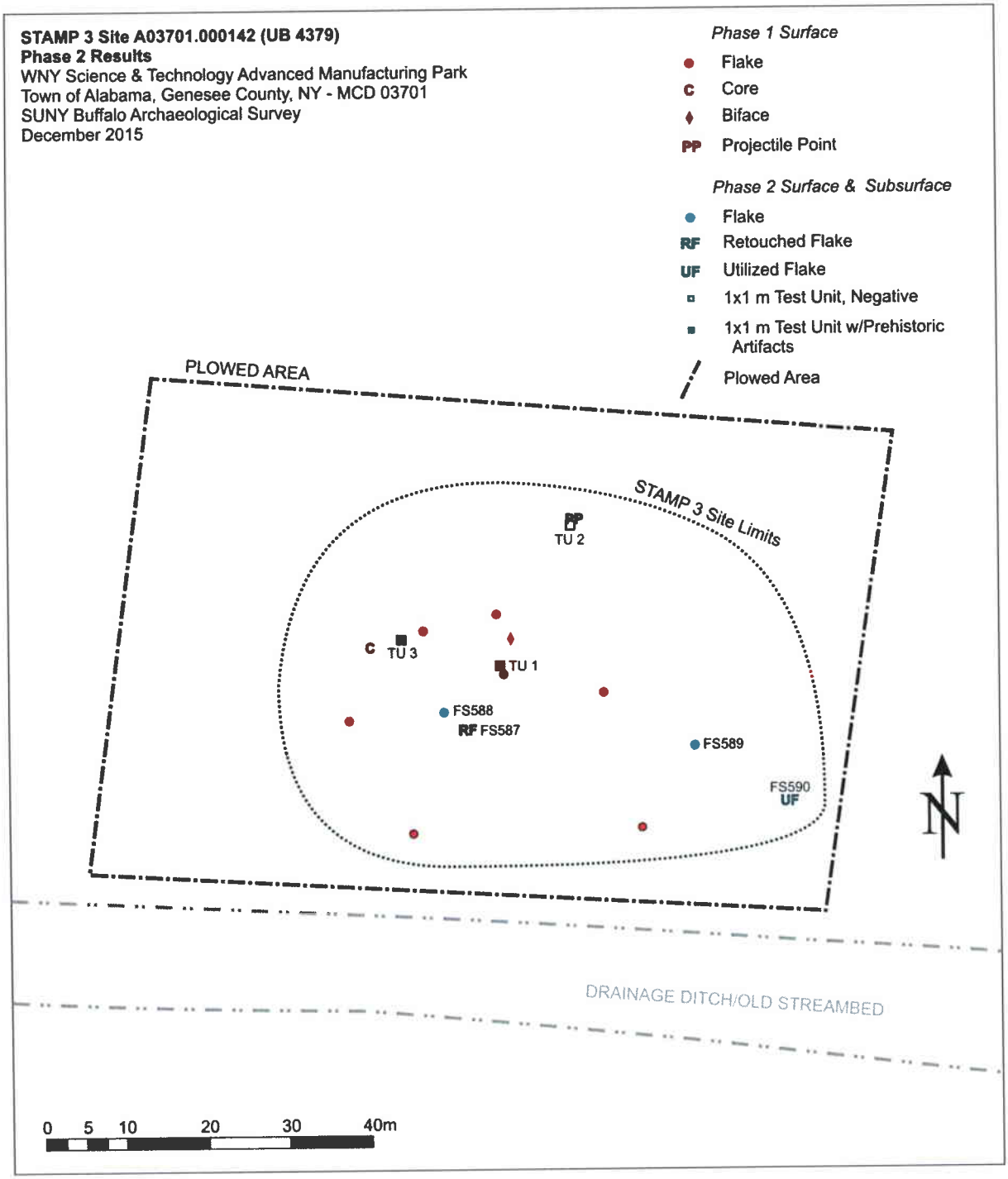

Figure 7. Map of the STAMP 3 site (A03701.000142, UB 4379) showing results of Phase 1 and 2 investigations.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

STAMP 4 SITE DESCRIPTION (A03701.000143, UB 4380)

In November-December 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted a Phase 2 archaeological site examination of the STAMP 4 site (Photos 5-6, Figures 8-9), which was identified by a Phase 1B study conducted in 2010-2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Based on the Phase 1 results, the site was deemed to have sufficient integrity and research potential to suggest it may be National Register eligible. Phase 2 investigations were undertaken to gather sufficient data to assess the eligibility of its pre-contact archaeological deposits. The results of this study are presented below. Based on the Phase 2 results, further work at the STAMP 4 site is unlikely to yield new or important information therefore no additional investigations of the site are recommended.

Site Limits within Project Area

Horizontal. A Phase 1 surface inspection of a plowed field recovered nine finds that revealed that the STAMP 4 site encompassed a 10x40 m (33x131 ft) area (Figure 9, Table 6). The Phase 2 surface inspection recovered an additional nine surface finds. Two Phase 2 test unit excavations also yielded pre-contact finds. These results increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 25x75 m (82x246 ft).

Vertical. While most of the site's assemblage was recovered on the ground surface, two test unit excavations also yielded finds from approximately 23 cm (9 in) deep Ap-Horizon plowzone soils (Figure 7, Photo 7, Table 6). No finds were recovered in the subsoil.

Site Stratigraphy and Chronology

Soils. Profiles of the Phase 2 test unit excavations (Figure 7, Photo 7) revealed that the upper part of the soil profile consisted of a 17-27 cm (7-11 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone), typically about 23 m (9 in) thick. Soils are a dark gray brown to dark yellowish gray brown silty loam. Variations in the depth at which the underlying subsoil was encountered are attributable to the effects of plowing. The B-Horizon subsoil is a brown to reddish brown silty clay. This stratum is at least 35 cm (14 in) deep. Few stone inclusions were encountered in either level.

Diagnostic Artifacts. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the STAMP 4 site by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Artifact Analysis

The combined Phase 1 and 2 investigations at the STAMP 4 site recovered 28 pre-contact artifacts (Table 6, Photo 8). No historic materials were found. Relatively small, the site seems to represent an ephemeral occupation or series of occupations associated with the gathering and/or processing of resources.

Chipped Stone Artifacts. The site's assemblage includes a variety of finds (Table 6). While no formal tools were recovered, three expedient tools were recovered; two retouched flakes and a utilized flake. A utilized core was also found. These would have been useful for processing a variety of plant and animal resources. They could have been manufactured at the site. The approximately 30 pieces of debitage that were recovered may be the byproducts of this process and the cores may represent the source material used to make them. The flakes may also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit. It is unclear if the cores were acquired in the surrounding area or from bedrock sources located several kilometers to the south.

Non-Chipped Stone Artifacts. No non-chipped stone artifacts were recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Photo 5. Looking west at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 4 site. Note the level, plowed field setting with the crew working at TU 2. A perennial stream that has been channelized lies in the low brush along the field edge at the right.

Photo 6. Looking northeast at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 4 site. Note the level, plowed field setting in the process of being disked prior to a surface inspection. The barn complex in the distance lies along Crosby Road.

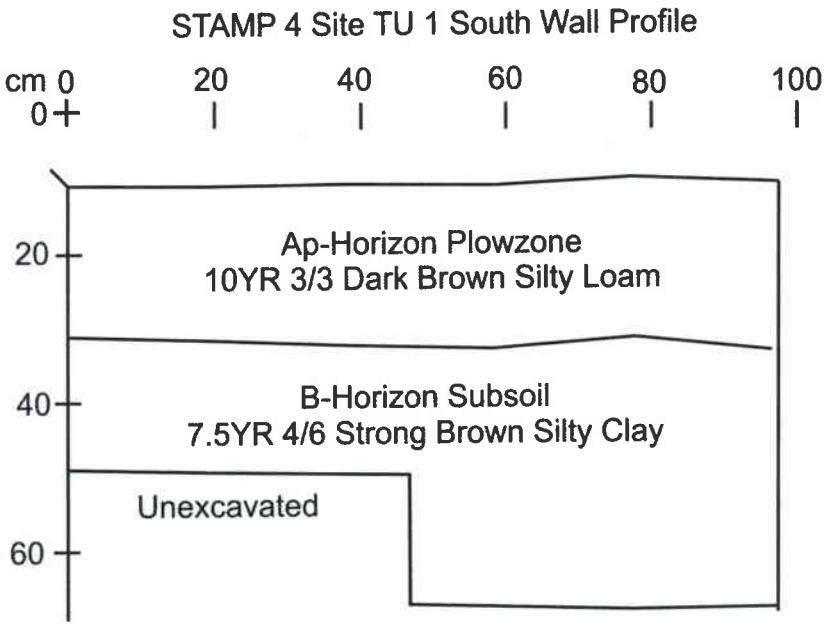

Figure 8. Typical wall profile from a Phase 2 test unit at the STAMP 4 site.

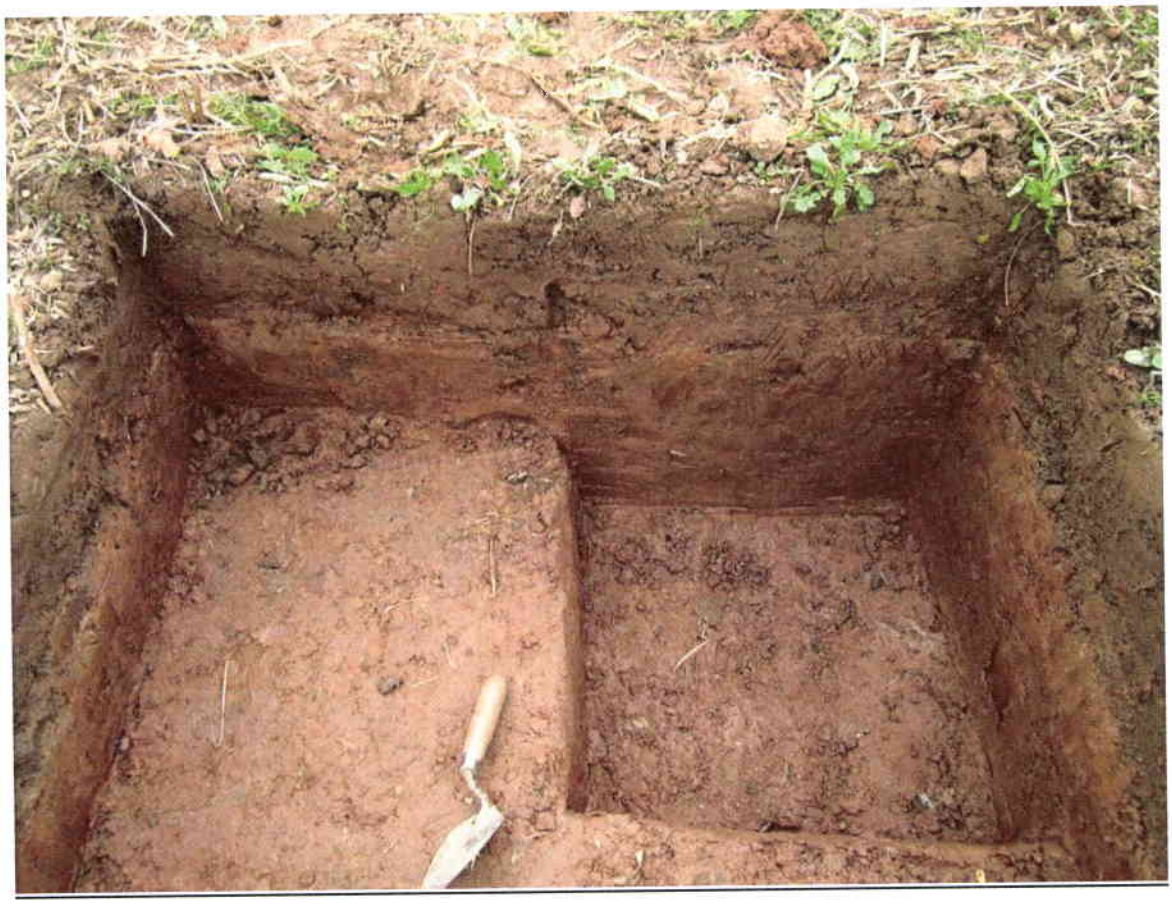

Photo 7. STAMP 4 site TU 1 south wall profile showing the stratigraphy typically encountered at the site.

Table 7. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 4 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Utilized Core	1	--	--	1
Core	3	--	--	3
Retouched Flake	--	--	1	1
Utilized Flake	1	--	1	2
Flakes	6	9	15	30
Chert Shatter	2	--	--	2
Total	*13*	*9*	*17*	*39*

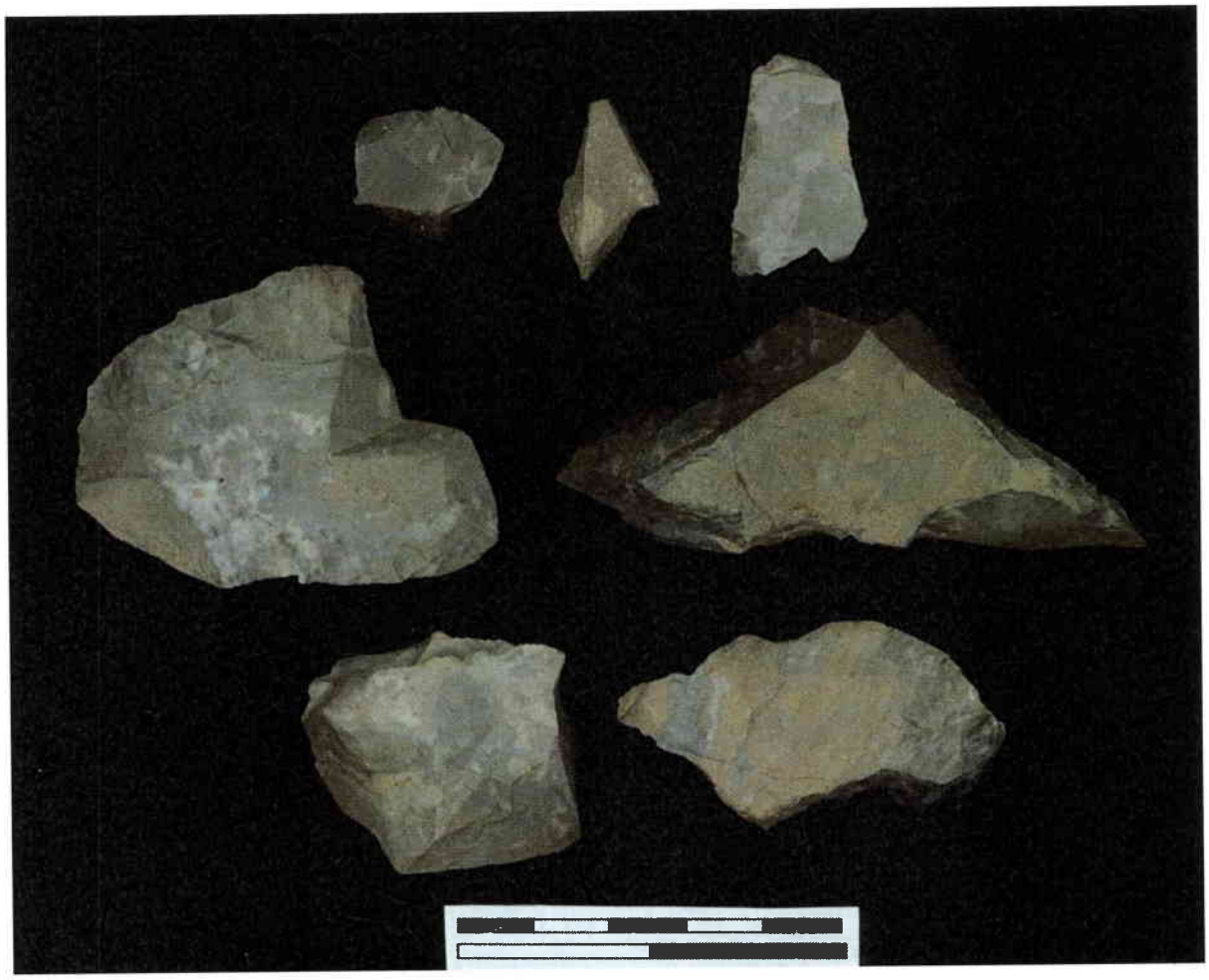

Photo 8. Selected artifacts from the STAMP 4 Site (A03701.000143, UB 4380)
Top Row: Retouched Flake (Phase 2: TU 2, L 2), Utilized Flake (Phase 2: TU 1, L 2), Utilized Flake (Phase 1: FN 719). Middle Row: Core (Phase 1: FN 717), Utilized Core (Phase 1: FN 725).
Bottom Row: Core (Phase 1: FN 722), Core (Phase 1: FN 718).
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Site Structure

Horizontal Artifact Distributions. Two surface inspections recovered 40 artifacts on the surface of the plowed field where the site is located. The Phase 1 finds were recovered from within a 10x40 m (33x131 ft) area (Figure 9). The Phase 2 material increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 25x75 m (82x246 ft).

Vertical Artifact Distributions. All of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations were found in 17-28 cm (7-11 in) deep plowzone soils (Figure 7, Photo 7).

Physical Integrity

Despite the effects of plowing causing some vertical and horizontal displacement of artifacts, the integrity of the pre-contact deposits located at the STAMP 4 site is good. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations indicate all of the pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site are from plowzone soils that have been plowed extensively since the mid-nineteenth century. The displacement of artifacts caused by plowing is unlikely to have shifted them greatly from the positions they originally occupied.

Interpretation

Site Age. The STAMP 4 site assemblage does not include any temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts (Table 6).

Site Function. Consisting of 39 artifacts, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation or series of occupations associated with the extraction and processing of resources acquired in a local environmental niche. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group who spent a brief period of time there. These individuals likely resided relatively nearby at a short term camp that was occupied by several individuals or a family group for several days or a few weeks. The resources acquired at the STAMP 4 site may have been taken back to the camp for consumption or further processing. A perennial stream, now channelized, lies some distance north of the site and would have provided a nearby water source (Figure 8, Photos 5-6).

The types of artifacts in site's assemblage suggests its occupants may have been engaged in a variety of activities. The utilized flake and retouched flakes, along with the utilized core, would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. Small lithic scatters such as the STAMP 4 site, along with artifact findspots, occurring in outlying areas provide evidence of resources being processed at those locations, perhaps prior to be transported back to a base camp. Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by several core fragments and a modest number of flakes. The number and types of flakes suggest they are the result of the processing of Onondaga chert cores like the examples recovered from the site. The utilized flake and retouched flakes may have been produced from similar source materials and suggest that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring at the site, although some of the debitage found there could possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit.

Local and Regional Context. Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 4 site can not be determined. It provides another of the many examples of small lithic scatters associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle but without any clear age or cultural association. The site was likely visited by a small group for a brief period of time or several brief visits. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a short term camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 4 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 4 site was practiced throughout much of the Northeast.

Significance Assessment

Integrity. Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 4 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity.

Adequacy of Site Limit Definition. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 4 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

Research Potential. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 4 site suggest it possesses some research potential but this has been largely exhausted by the work performed thus far. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have reasonable context and integrity in this plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants may have been processing a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of cores and a small amount of debitage further suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well. Given the lack of temporal control of the assemblage and the lack of clear cultural association, the research potential is limited. In this case additional work at the site is unlikely to change our knowledge of it.

Assessment of Proposed Work on Site Integrity

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 4 site's archaeological deposits. All portions of the site will be impacted by construction.

Recommendations

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 4 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology no further work at the site is recommended.

NEW YORK STATE PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Date January 2016 **OPRHP Site Identifier** A03701.000143

Project Identifier Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Western New York Science, Technology & Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-0400

Organization Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Buffalo

1) Site Identifier(s) STAMP 4 Site (UB 4380)
2) County Genesee **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Alabama **MCD** 03701
3) Present Owner Genesee County Economic Development Center
Address 99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106 Batavia , NY 10420

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)
stray find XX surface evidence ___ stratified ___camp XX buried evidence ?? single component
village XX plowzone evidence ___ multi-component ___ burial ___ below plowzone ___ workshop
mound ___feature evidence ___ shell midden ___ quarry ___ intact occupation ___ other

Location: XX upland, ___ pasture, ___ never cultivated ___ flood plain, ___brush, ___ previously cultivated
woodland ___ under erosion XX under cultivation ___ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural

Soil Drainage: ___excellent XX good XX fair ___ poor

Slope: ___ flat XX gentle ___ moderate ___ steep

Distance to nearest water source: 150 m to unnamed tributary stream of Whitney Creek

Elevation: 204 m (670 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)
Surface - June 2011, Nov 2015
Site Map - SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - Nov 2015; three 1x1 m test units

Investigator: 2012 - James Hartner, 2015 - Daniel Snyder, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (WNY STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA and Daniel Snyder M.A.
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 45, Number 1, SUNY Buffalo.

Phase 2 Site Examination of the STAMP 6 Site (A03701.000144, UB 4381) for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, NY.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA, Daniel Snyder Ph.D. Candidate
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 48, Number 1, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY)
Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

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6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date): Early Archaic circa 8500-8300 BP (6550-6350 BC)

7) List of Material Remains:

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Utilized Core	1	--	--	1
Core	3	--	--	3
Retouched Flake	--	--	1	1
Utilized Flake	1	--	1	2
Flakes	6	9	15	30
Chert Shatter	2	--	--	2
Total	*13*	*9*	*17*	*39*

__Are historic materials are present? No

8) Map References: USGS 7.5' Quad Akron, NY UTM coordinates_____

9) Photography: See Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 45, No.1, Vol. 48, No. 1.
Additional photos on file at Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.

10) Eligibility Discussion:

A. _____ Property appears NR/SR eligible XXX Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Pre-contact Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the western New York

B. - Existence of relevant context? XXX Yes _____ No (undeveloped)__

Specify Eligibility Criteria:
Criteria A. _____ Associated with events making a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
Criteria B. _____ Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
Criteria C. _____ Embodies distinct characteristic of a type, period or method of construction.
Criteria D. _____ Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in archaeology/history.

C. Discussion: Consisting of 39 artifacts, none of which are culturally or temporally diagnostic, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation or series of occupations associated with the extraction and processing of resources acquired in a local environmental niche. The site was likely visited by small groups spending brief periods of time there. These individuals likely resided relatively nearby at a short term camp that was occupied by several individuals or a family group for several days or a few weeks. The resources acquired at the STAMP 4 site were then taken back to the camp for consumption or further processing. A perennial stream, now channelized, lies a short distance north of the site and would have provided a water source.

The types of artifacts in site's assemblage suggests its occupants may have been engaged in a variety of activities. The utilized flake and retouched flakes, along with the utilized core, would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. Small lithic scatters and artifact findspots in outlying areas may be further evidence of resources being processed at those locations prior to be transported back to a base camp. Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by several core fragments and a modest number of flakes. The number and types of flakes suggest they are the result of the processing of Onondaga chert cores like the examples recovered from the site. The utilized flake and retouched flakes may have been produced from similar source materials and suggest that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring at the site, although some of the debitage found there could possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit.

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Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 4 site can not be determined. It provides an example of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The site was likely visited by a small group for a brief period of time or several brief visits. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a short term camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 4 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 4 site was practiced throughout much of the past throughout the Northeast.

Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 4 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 4 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 4 site suggest it possesses a moderate degree of research potential. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have good context and retains much of its integrity despite its plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants may have been processing a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of cores and a small amount of debitage further suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

The STAMP 4 site also helps document past human activity in western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 4 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the site's archaeological deposits. All portions of the site will be impacted by the construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, etc.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 4 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology no further work at the site is recommended.

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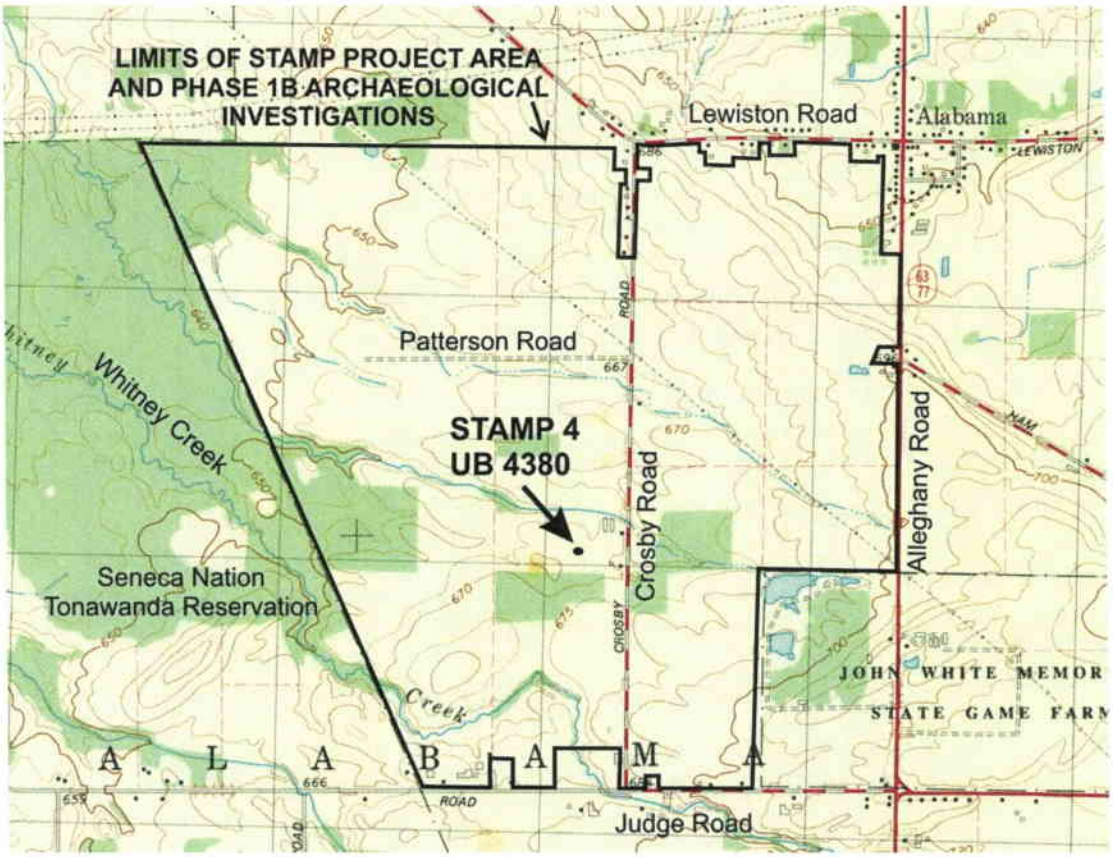

Figure 9. Location of the STAMP 4 Site (A03701.000143, UB 4380) shown on the 1981 Akron, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

p. 5 A03701.000143, UB 4380 OPRHP Site Inventory Form

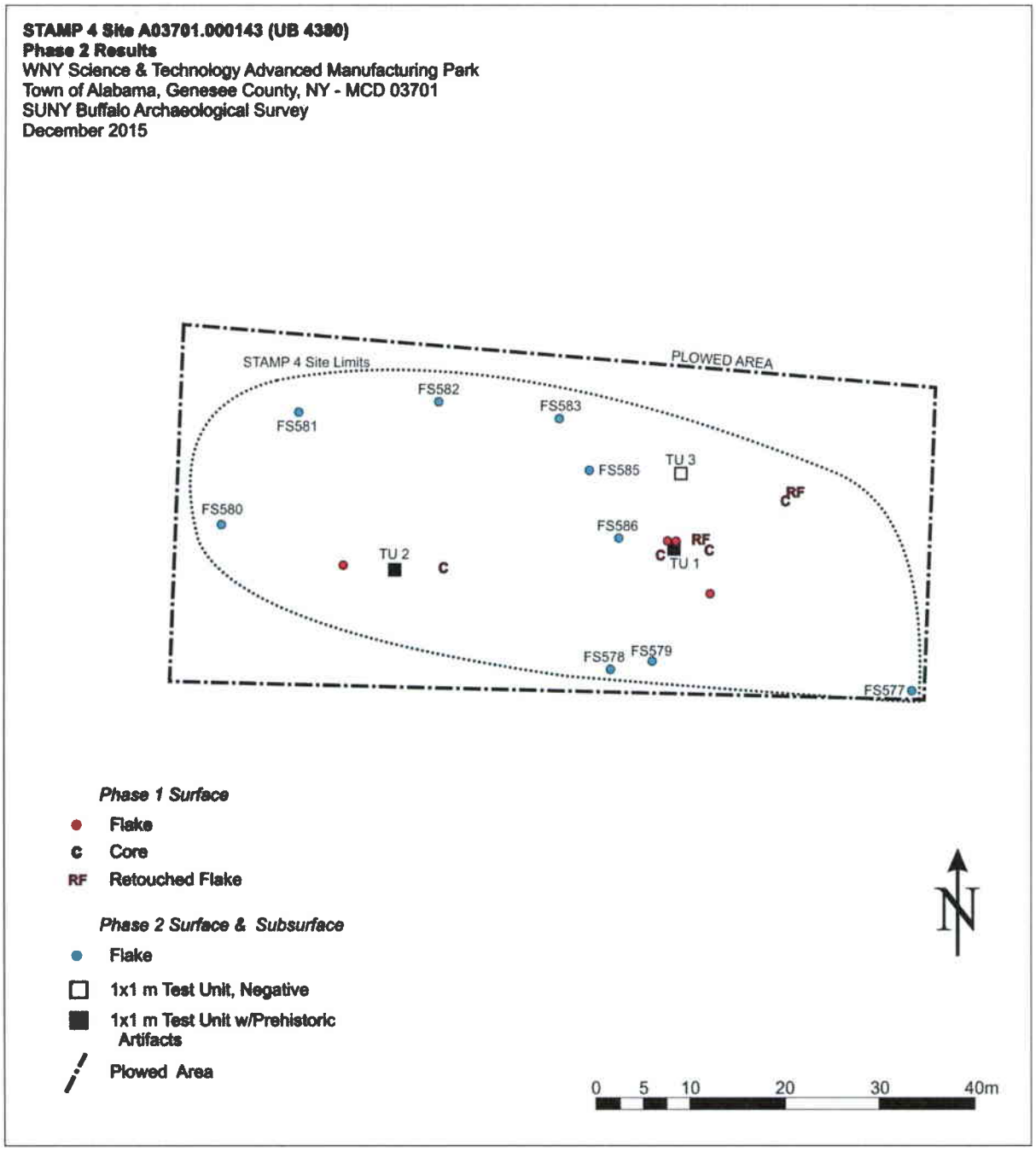

Figure 10. Map of the STAMP 4 site (A03701.000143, UB 4380) showing results of Phase 1 and 2 investigations.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

STAMP 6 SITE DESCRIPTION (A03701.000145, UB 4382)

In November-December of 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted a Phase 2 archaeological site examination of the STAMP 6 site (Photos 9-10, Figures 11-12, which was identified by a Phase 1B study conducted in 2010-2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Based on the Phase 1 results, the site was deemed to have sufficient integrity and research potential to suggest it may be National Register eligible. Phase 2 investigations were undertaken to gather sufficient data to assess the eligibility of its pre-contact archaeological deposits. Based on the Phase 2 results, further work at the STAMP 3 site is likely to yield new or important information about regional archaeology. Therefore, site avoidance or a Phase 3 data recovery is recommended to mitigate any impacts to the site.

Site Limits within Project Area

Horizontal. A Phase 1 surface inspection of a plowed field recovered 71 finds that revealed that the STAMP 6 site encompassed a 130x175 m (426x574 ft) area (Figure 12, Table 7, Photos 9-10). Phase 1 site limits included a 100x175 m (328x574 ft) mapping anomaly within which the location of 45 artifacts could not be determined precisely. The Phase 2 surface collection helped to eliminate this ambiguity in the spatial dimensions of STAMP 6. The Phase 2 surface collection clearly delineated three loci of moderate artifact density within the larger, low density STAMP 6 area. The Phase 2 surface inspection recovered an additional 81 surface finds. Five 1x1 m (3x3 ft) test units were excavated within STAMP 6 site limits prior to the surface collection and based solely on Phase 1 surface data. Three yielded pre-contact artifacts. Based on the results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations, Locus 1 measures approximately 25x70 m (82x230 ft). It includes 16 surface finds. Two test units excavated within Locus 1 also produced pre-contact artifacts. Locus 2 is approximately 45x95 m (148x312 ft) in size with 23 surface finds within its limits. The single test unit within Locus 2 also contained pre-contact artifacts. Locus 3 is approximately 98x35 m (322x115 ft) in size and includes 29 surface finds.

Vertical. While most of the site's assemblage was recovered on the ground surface, three test unit excavations also yielded finds from Ap-Horizon plowzone soils. This stratum was shallower in areas but was typically 26-28 cm (10-11 in) deep (Figure 10, Photo 11). No artifacts were recovered from the subsoil (B-horizon).

Site Stratigraphy and Chronology

Soils. Profiles of the Phase 2 test unit excavations (Figure 10, Photo 11) revealed that the upper part of the soil profile consisted of a 23-32 cm (9-13 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone), typically about 27 cm (11 in) thick. Soils are a dark gray brown to dark yellowish gray brown silty loam. Variations in the depth at which the underlying subsoil was encountered are attributable to the effects of plowing. The B-Horizon subsoil is a brown to reddish brown silty clay. This stratum is at least 35 cm (16 in) deep. Few stone inclusions were encountered in either level.

Diagnostic Artifacts. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the STAMP 6 site by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Photo 9. Looking north at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 6 site. Note the level to gently sloping, weed covered, fallow field setting. The crew is excavating TU 3 in the foreground and TU 4 in the distance.

Photo 10. Looking northwest at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 6 site. Note the ground surface visibility of this level to gently sloping setting after being disked in preparation for a surface inspection.

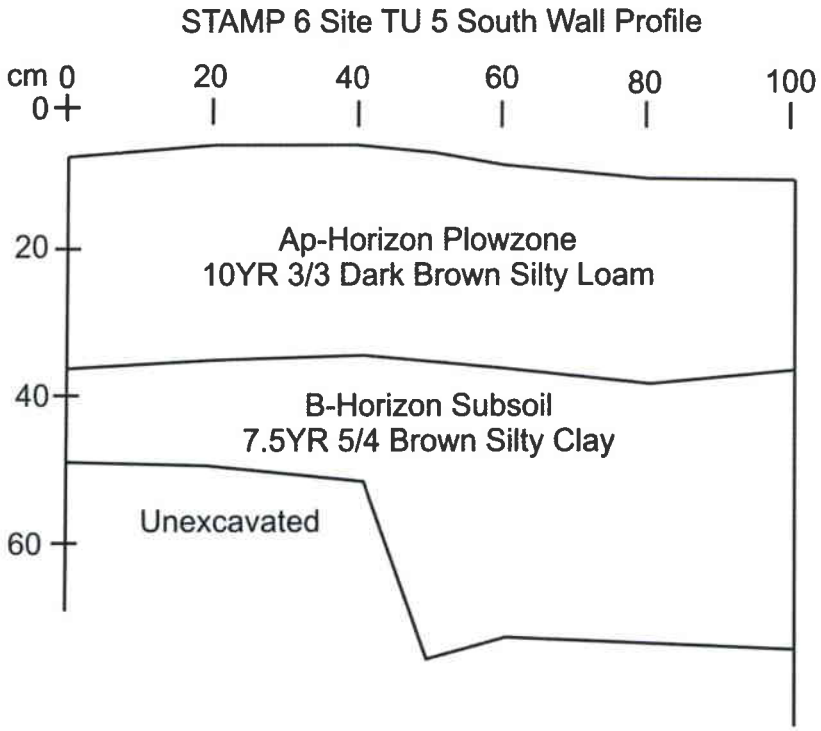

Figure 11. Typical wall profile from a Phase 2 test unit at the STAMP 6 site.

Photo 11. STAMP 6, Locus 2, TU 5 south wall profile, showing a typical wall profile at the STAMP 6 site.

Artifact Analysis

The combined Phase 1 and 2 investigations at the STAMP 6 site recovered 192 pre-contact artifacts; 152 from surface finds and 40 from subsurface excavations (Tables 7-8, Photos 12-15, Figure 12). No historic materials were found. Three artifact concentrations were reestablished by Phase 2 testing. All are relatively small in area, but have diverse assemblages that combined, appear to be associated with a base camp or group of staging areas for local activity including forays into outlying areas in order to acquire and/or process resources. Because of the mapping anomalies encountered during the Phase 1 investigations, the following discussion will focus on the Phase 2 results that provide detailed provenience information.

Table 8. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 6 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Retouched/Utilized Biface	1	--	--	*1*
Retouched/Utilized Core	2	--	--	*2*
Utilized Chert Pebble	--	4	--	*4*
Core	5	5	--	*10*
Utilized Flake	3	--	--	*3*
Retouched Flake	--	6	--	*6*
Burnt Flake	1	1	--	*2*
Unmodified Flakes	59	65	40	*164*
Total	*71*	*81*	*40*	*192*

Table 9. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 2 Investigations at STAMP 6 Site By Locus.

Phase 2 Artifact Type	*Locus 1*	*Locus 2*	*Locus 3*	*Non-Locus*	*Total*
Utilized Chert Pebble	--	--	4	--	*4*
Retouched Flake	2	1	1	2	*6*
Core	--	--	4	1	*5*
Burnt Flake	--	--	--	1	*1*
Unmodified Flakes	26	38	21	20	*105*
Total	*28*	*39*	*30*	*24*	*121*

Chipped Stone Artifacts.

Locus 1. The smallest of the three loci includes two retouched flakes and 26 unmodified flakes (Figure 12, Tables 7-8, Photo 12). Locus 1 is similar to Locus 2 in terms of the numbers and types of artifact it yielded. The source material is Onondaga chert. The size of the retouched flakes suggests they were struck off a moderate sized chert core that could have been obtained locally from secondary sources such as pebbles and cobbles in the surrounding soil. The chert cores appear to have been processed with the intent to create flakes suitable for use as expedient/as-needed tools. They are less likely to have been the byproduct of bifacial reduction with the intent of creating a formal tool, like a spear point, given that there is relatively little debitage.

Locus 2. Similar to Locus 1 in terms of the number and types of finds it yielded, the Phase 2 assemblage from Locus 2 includes a retouched flake and 38 unmodified flakes (Figure 12, Tables 7-8, Photo 13). All source material is Onondaga chert and the size of the retouched flake suggests it was struck off a moderate sized chert pebble or cobble, with the intention of creating a flake suitable for immediate use.

Photo 12. Selected Phase 2 artifacts from the STAMP 6 site, Locus 1.
L-R: Retouched flake (FN 530), retouched flake (FN 527).
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Photo 13. Selected Phase 2 artifact from the STAMP 6 site, Locus 2.
Retouched flake (FN 502).
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Photo 14. Selected Phase 2 artifacts from the STAMP 6 site, Locus 3.
Top Row: Retouched flake (FN 545)
Middle Row L-R: Utilized chert pebbles (FN 532, 552, 570, 571)
Bottom Row L-R: Cores (FN 539, 542, 544, 546)
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Photo 15. Selected non-locus Phase 2 artifacts from the STAMP 6 site.
L-R: Core (FN 526), Retouched flakes (FN 562, 567, 503.
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Locus 3. Similar to Locus 1 and 2 in terms of the number of finds it yielded, the Phase 2 assemblage associated with Locus 3 is more diverse in the types of artifacts it yielded (Figure 12, Tables 7-8, Photo 14). Locus 3 includes a retouched flake, four utilized chert pebbles and four cores in addition to 21 unmodified flakes. Both Locus 1 and 2 had retouched flakes, but lacked utilized chert pebbles or chert cores. The source material for the finds from Locus 3 is Onondaga chert. The size of the retouched flake suggests it was struck off a moderate sized chert core that could have been obtained locally from secondary sources. The size and number of the unmodified flakes suggests the core was used to create the retouched flakes found. They do not appear to be the byproduct of bifacial reduction with the intent of creating a formal tool. The creation of expedient tools at this location further suggests that the occupants of Locus 3 were engaged in the opportunistic processing of resources recently acquired such as in the case of a successful hunting foray.

Non-Locus. Scattered finds from outside the limits of Loci 1-3 include two retouched flakes, a core , a burnt flake and 20 unmodified flakes (Photo 15). This widely dispersed material might be associated with the finds from Loci 1-3 or may indicate more widespread and longer-duration use of the site through time. The retouched flakes represent expedient tools. The burnt flake indicates the presence of fire and provides circumstantial evidence for the presence of hearth features on site.

Site Structure

Horizontal Artifact Distribution. Evidence of the horizontal distribution of the pre-contact finds from the STAMP 6 site are based primarily on the results of the Phase 2 surface inspection and test unit excavations, and to a lesser extent on the on the results of the Phase 1 surface inspection. This work defined three artifact concentrations (Loci 1-3) and an area of scattered finds. Due to a mapping anomaly, most Phase 1 finds can not be associated with a particular locus, but a number whose precise locations are known appear indicate that there six flakes associated with Locus 1, six flakes with Locus 2 and one flake with Locus 3 (Figure 12). The Phase 1 surface inspection recovered 71 finds from a 130x175 m (426x574 ft) area. The Phase 2 surface inspection yielded 81 artifacts from a 195x420 m (312x1338 ft) area, the majority of which are associated with Loci 1-3 whose dimensions are described below.

Note that the STAMP 6 assemblage from the plowed field appears to be part of a larger site or cluster of activity areas that extends northward into a wooded area. A high concentration of Site 6 material was found along the north margin of a plowed field adjacent to unplowed woods that almost certainly contain part of the site.

Locus 1. Based on the results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations, Locus 1 measures approximately 25x70 m (82x230 ft) encompassing 16 surface finds. Two test units within Locus 1 also produced pre-contact artifacts.

Locus 2. Phase 1 and 2 work delineated a 45x95 m (148x312 ft) artifact concentration labeled Locus 2. Its limits were defined on the basis of 23 surface finds and a test unit excavation within that area that also yielded pre-contact finds.

Locus 3. Locus 3 measures 35x100 m (115x328 ft). Its limits were defined by an artifact concentration consisting of 29 Phase 1 and 2 surface finds.

Vertical Artifact Distributions. The majority of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations were found on the ground surface of recently plowed field (Table 8, Figure 12, Photo 10). Two test unit excavations in Locus 1 and one in Locus 2 also yielded finds from approximately 23-32 cm (9-13 in) deep plowzone soils. The depth of this stratum vary slightly across the large STAMP 6 site. No pre-contact finds were recovered in the B-Horizon subsoil, which is at least 35 cm (18 in) deep. The likelihood of deeply buried cultural deposits at the STAMP 6 site is low as the site is not associated with alluvial soils or areas of accreted soils resulting from erosion.

Physical Integrity

Despite the effects of plowing causing some vertical and horizontal displacement of artifacts, the integrity of the pre-contact deposits located at the STAMP 6 site is good. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections indicate all of the pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site are from the plowzone, which has been plowed extensively since the mid-nineteenth century. The displacement of artifacts caused by plowing is unlikely to have shifted them greatly from the positions they originally occupied, and artifacts clusters suggesting discrete activity areas is suggested by the pattern of Phase 2 surface artifacts as collected. The numbers and types of artifacts recovered from the sites three loci suggests they represent a cluster of short term camps possibly forming a recurrently used base camp of some kind. The horizontal distribution of these finds suggests that isolated activities deposited chipped stone material in a series of relatively small areas amid a larger scatter of dispersed tools and debris. A likely focal point for these activities would have been a hearth(s) and perhaps a simple shelter(s). There is the potential that buried intact cultural features could remain below the Ap-horizon as such features are often associated with short term habitation sites such as Loci 1-3. One burnt chert flake indicates fire was used at the site.

Interpretation

Site Age. The STAMP 6 site assemblage does not include any temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts (Table 7).

Site Function. The three loci associated the STAMP 6 site are similar in that all three appear to be briefly occupied habitation/activity sites. Each was likely used by a small group, perhaps several individuals or a family group, who stayed for several days or perhaps a week. Each locus served as a base camp for forays into outlying areas nearby. These locations were visited briefly in order to acquire and/or process resources lying in local environmental niches, among other things. The locations of these ephemeral sites are often characterized by artifact findspots or small lithic scatters. Resources gathered from these locations were likely returned to the base camp for consumption or further processing. The expedient tools associated with Loci 1-3 may have facilitated this processing of materials. It is possible that formal tools were also associated with Loci 1-3, but either were not found by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations or were removed from those locations by their occupants when they left. Expedient tools such as retouched flakes or utilized pebbles would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. Lithic reduction was also occurring at Loci 1-3 as evidenced by small numbers of flakes. The number and types of flakes suggest they are the result of the processing of Onondaga chert cores like the examples recovered from the Locus 3. Such cores would have been suitable sources for the manufacture of flakes for use as expedient tools. Some of the debitage found at Loci 1-3 could also possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing portable tool kit, the majority of which was taken away with the site visitors.

Local and Regional Context. Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 6 site can not be determined. Loci 1-3 may provide examples of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at other relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 6 site (Table 3). All had relatively small assemblages. Those serving as base camps seem to have been occupied for a short period of time, while the locations where resources were gathered and/or processed represent ephemeral occupations. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 6 site and similar nearby was practiced throughout much of the Northeast. Similar sites identified within the large STAMP project area that yielded temporally diagnostic finds date to the Early and Late Archaic periods and the early and Middle Woodland periods.

Significance Assessment

Integrity. Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of Loci 1-3 of the STAMP 6 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, all three loci are associated with clearly defined artifact concentrations that are still considered to retain much of their integrity and research potential.

Adequacy of Site Limit Definition. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the Loci 1-3 of the STAMP 6 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the horizontal and vertical distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

Research Potential. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 6 site suggest Loci 1-3 all possesses a considerable degree of research potential. Their pre-contact assemblages are considered to have good context and retain much of their integrity despite their plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage from each locus adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at these types of occupations, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. Each locus's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been processing a variety of plant and animal resources at those locations. In the case of Locus 3, the presence of several cores and debitage suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

Loci1-3 of the STAMP 6 site help document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from these portions of the STAMP 6 site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 6 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

Assessment of Proposed Work on Site Integrity

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 6 site's archaeological deposits that appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by the construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, etc.

Recommendations

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 6 site and established that Loci 1-3 all possess research potential and integrity. Each locus has provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site appears National Register eligible under Criterion D for archaeological information potential. Because additional study of the site is likely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology, particularly in the form of preserved cultural features, a Phase 3 data recovery of Loci 1-3 is recommended prior to any impacts to those locations.

NEW YORK STATE PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

START HERE

Date Jan 2016 **OPRHP Site Identifier** A03701.000145

Project Identifier Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Western New York Science, Technology & Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-0400

Organization Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Buffalo

1) Site Identifier(s) STAMP 6 Site (UB 4382)
2) County Genesee **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Alabama **MCD** 03701
3) Present Owner Genesee County Economic Development Center
Address 99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106 Batavia , NY 10420

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)
XX stray find XX surface evidence XX stratified XX camp XX buried evidence __ single component
____village XX plowzone evidence ___ multi-component ___ burial __ below plowzone ____ workshop
_____mound ____feature evidence ___ shell midden ___ quarry ___ intact occupation ___ other

Location: XX upland, __ pasture, ___ never cultivated ___ flood plain, ____brush, ___ previously cultivated
woodland __ under erosion XX under cultivation ___ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural

Soil Drainage: __excellent XX good ___ fair __ poor
Slope: ___ flat XX gentle XX moderate __ steep
Distance to nearest water source: 100 m to Whitney Creek, a tributary of Tonawanda Creek.
Elevation: 201-202 m (659-664 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)
Surface - June 2011 - J. Hartner, Nov 2015 - D. Snyder
Site Map - ____SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - ___SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - None

Investigator: 2012 - Jim Hartner, 2015 - Dan Snyder, Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (WNY STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA and Daniel Snyder M.A.
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 45, Number 1, SUNY Buffalo.

Phase 2 Site Examination of the STAMP 6 Site (A03701.000145, UB 4382) for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, NY.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA, Daniel Snyder Ph.D. Candidate
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 48, Number 1, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY)
Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date): Unidentified Pre-contact

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7) List of Material Remains:

Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 6 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Retouched/Utilized Biface	1	--	--	*1*
Retouched/Utilized Core	2	--	--	*2*
Utilized Chert Pebble	--	4	--	*4*
Core	5	5	--	*10*
Utilized Flake	3	--	--	*3*
Retouched Flake	--	6	--	*6*
Burnt Flake	1	1	--	*2*
Unmodified Flakes	59	65	40	*164*
Total	*71*	*81*	*40*	*192*

Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 2 Investigations at STAMP 6 Site By Locus.

Phase 2 Artifact Type	*Locus 1*	*Locus 2*	*Locus 3*	*Non-Locus*	*Total*
Utilized Chert Pebble	--	--	4	2	*6*
Retouched Flake	2	1	1	--	*4*
Core	--	--	4	1	*5*
Burnt Flake	--	--	--	1	*1*
Unmodified Flakes	26	38	21	20	*105*
Total	*28*	*39*	*30*	*24*	*121*

Are historic materials are present? No

8) Map References: USGS 7.5' Quad Akron, NY UTM coordinates

9) Photography: See Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 48, No.1. Additional photos on file.

10) Eligibility Discussion:
A. XXX Property appears NR/SR eligible ___ Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Pre-contact Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the western New York
B. - Existence of relevant context? XXX Yes _____ No (undeveloped)

Specify Eligibility Criteria:
Criteria A. _____ Associated with events making a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
Criteria B. _____ Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
Criteria C. _____ Embodies distinct characteristic of a type, period or method of construction.
Criteria D. XXX Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in archaeology/history.

C. Discussion: The three loci associated the STAMP 6 site are similar in that all three appear to be briefly occupied habitation sites. Each was likely inhabited visited by a small group, perhaps several individuals or a family group, who stayed for several days or perhaps a week. Each locus served as a base camp for forays into outlying areas nearby. These locations were visited briefly in order to acquire and/or process resources lying in local environmental niches. The locations of these ephemeral sites are often characterized by artifact findspots or small lithic scatters. Resources gathered from these locations were likely returned to the base camp for consumption or further processing. The expedient tools associated with Loci 1-3 may have facilitated this processing of materials. It is possible that formal tools were also associated with Loci 1-3, but either were not found by the

pg 3. A03701.000145, UB 4382 OPRHP site form

Phase 1 and 2 investigations or were removed from those locations by their occupants when they left. Expedient tools such as retouched flakes or utilized pebbles would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. Lithic reduction was also occurring at Loci 1-3 as evidenced by small numbers of flakes. The number and types of flakes suggest they are the result of the processing of Onondaga chert cores like the examples recovered from the Locus 3. Such cores would have been suitable sources for the manufacture of flakes for use as expedient tools. Some of the debitage found at Loci 1-3 could also possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit.

Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 6 site can not be determined. Loci 1-3 provide examples of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at other relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 6 site. All had relatively small assemblages. Those serving as base camps seem to have been occupied for a short period of time, while the locations where resources were gathered and/or processed represent ephemeral occupations. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 6 site and similar nearby was practiced throughout much of the Northeast. Similar sites identified within the large STAMP project area that yielded temporally diagnostic finds date to the Early and Late Archaic periods and the early and Middle Woodland periods.

Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of Loci 1-3 of the STAMP 6 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, all three loci are associated with clearly defined artifact concentrations that are still considered to retain much of their integrity and research potential.

The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the Loci 1-3 of the STAMP 6 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the horizontal and vertical distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 6 site suggest Loci 1-3 all possesses a considerable degree of research potential. Their pre-contact assemblages are considered to have good context and retain much of their integrity despite their plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage from each locus adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at these types of occupations, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. Each locus's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been processing a variety of plant and animal resources at those locations. In the case of Locus 3, the presence of several cores and debitage suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

Loci1-3 of the STAMP 6 site help document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from these portions of the STAMP 6 site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 6 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 6 site's archaeological deposits that appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by the construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, etc. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 6 site and established that Loci 1-3 all possess research potential and integrity. Each locus has provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does appears to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is likely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology, particularly in the form of preserved cultural features, a Phase 3 data recovery of Loci 1-3 is recommended prior to any impacts to those locations.

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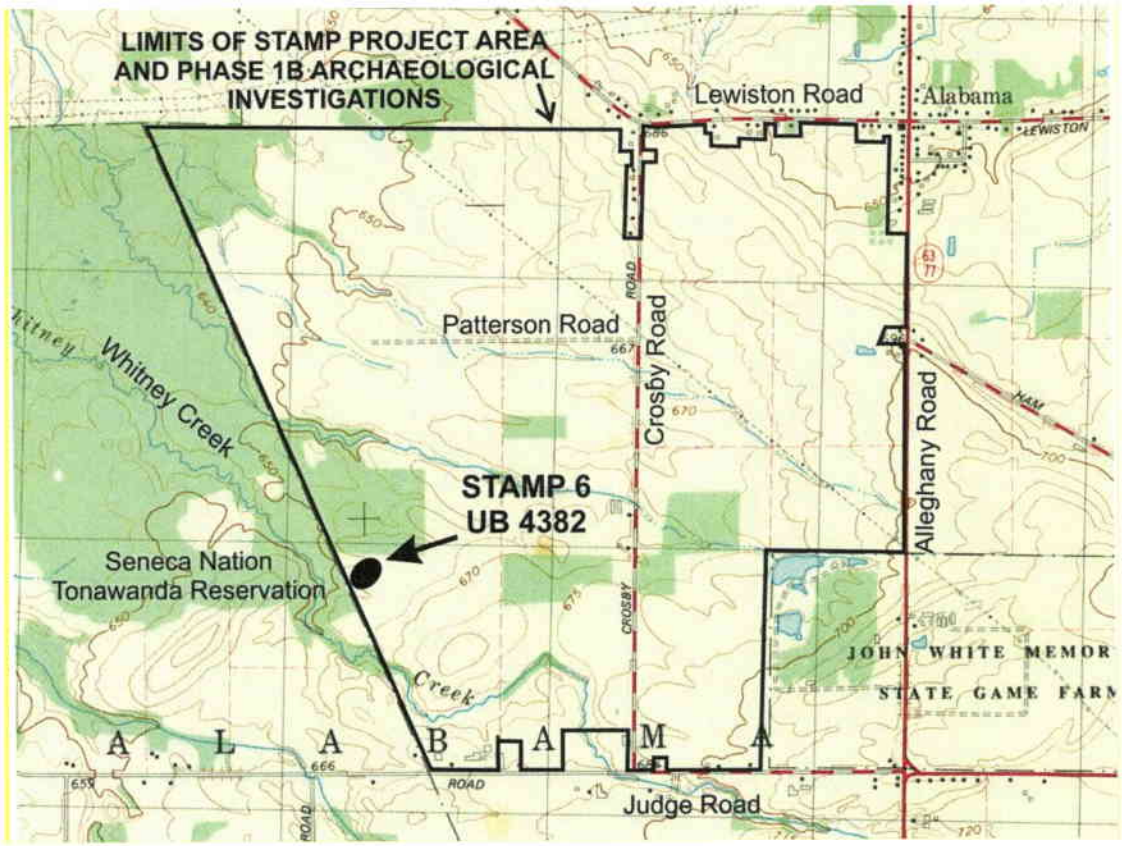

Figure 12. Location of the STAMP 6 Site (A03701.000145, UB 4382) shown on the 1981 Akron, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

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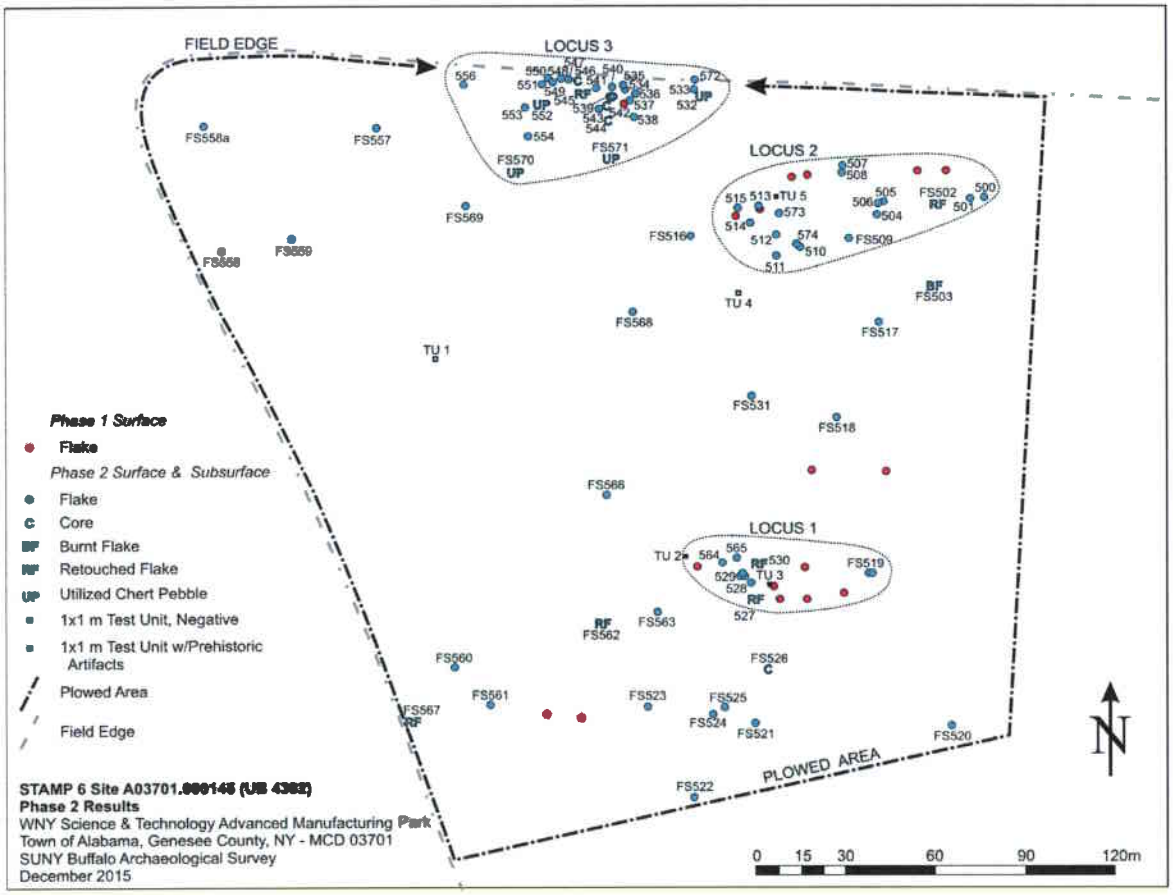

Figure 13. STAMP 6 Site Map (A03701.000145, UB 4382)
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

STAMP 7 SITE DESCRIPTION (A03701.000146, UB 4383)

In November-December of 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted a Phase 2 archaeological site examination of the STAMP 7 site (Photos 16-17, Figures 14-15, which was identified by a Phase 1B study conducted in 2010-2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Based on the Phase 1 results, the site was deemed to have sufficient integrity and research potential to suggest it may be National Register eligible. Phase 2 investigations were undertaken to gather sufficient data to assess the eligibility of its pre-contact archaeological deposits. The results of this study are presented below. Based on the Phase 2 results, further work at the STAMP 7 site is unlikely to yield new or important information about regional archaeology and no additional investigations of the site are recommended.

Site Limits within Project Area

Horizontal. A Phase 1 surface inspection of a plowed field recovered six finds that revealed that the STAMP 7 site encompassed a 10x40 m (33x131 ft) area (Figure 15, Table 9, Photos 16-17). The Phase 2 work included a surface inspection recovered two additional surface finds, while a test unit excavation yielded a pre-contact artifact. These results increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 10x55 m (82x180 ft).

Vertical. While most of the site's small assemblage was recovered on the ground surface, one of the two Phase 2 test unit excavations yielded a single flake from approximately 30 cm (12 in) deep Ap-Horizon plowzone soils (Figure 13, Photo 18, Table 9). No finds were recovered in the subsoil.

Site Stratigraphy and Chronology

Soils. Profiles of the Phase 2 test unit excavations (Figure 13, Photo 18) revealed that the upper part of the soil profile consisted of a 26-32 cm (10-13 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone), typically about 30 cm (12 in) thick. Soils are dark gray brown silty clay. Slight variations in the depth at which the underlying subsoil was encountered are attributable to the effects of plowing. The B-Horizon subsoil is brown silty clay. This stratum is at least 35 cm (14 in) deep. Few stone inclusions were encountered in either level.

Diagnostic Artifacts. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the STAMP 7 site by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Artifact Analysis

The combined Phase 1 and 2 investigations at the STAMP 7 site recovered nine pre-contact artifacts (Table 9, Photo 19). No historic materials were found. Relatively small, the site seems to represent an ephemeral occupation associated with the gathering and processing of resources, associated with other sites in the vicinity.

Chipped Stone Artifacts. The site's assemblage includes one expedient tool, a utilized flake, a core and a small number of debris flakes (Table 9). No formal tools were recovered. The utilized flake would have been useful for processing a variety of plant and animal resources and numerous cutting and scraping tasks. It was likely manufactured at the site with little effort. The seven pieces of debitage that were recovered may be the byproducts of this process and the core may represent the source material used to make it. The flakes may also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit since removed from the site. It is unclear if the cores were acquired in the surrounding area or from bedrock sources located several kilometers to the south, but the activity pattern and material type and size suggests the former.

Non-Chipped Stone Artifacts. No non-chipped stone artifacts were recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Photo 16. Looking east at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 7 site. Note the level, fallow field setting. The crew is excavating TU 1 An intermittent stream that has been channelized lies in the distance in the brush at the left.

Photo 17. Looking northeast at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 7 site. Note the level, fallow field setting in the process of being disked prior to a surface inspection. The barn complex in the distance lies along Crosby Road.

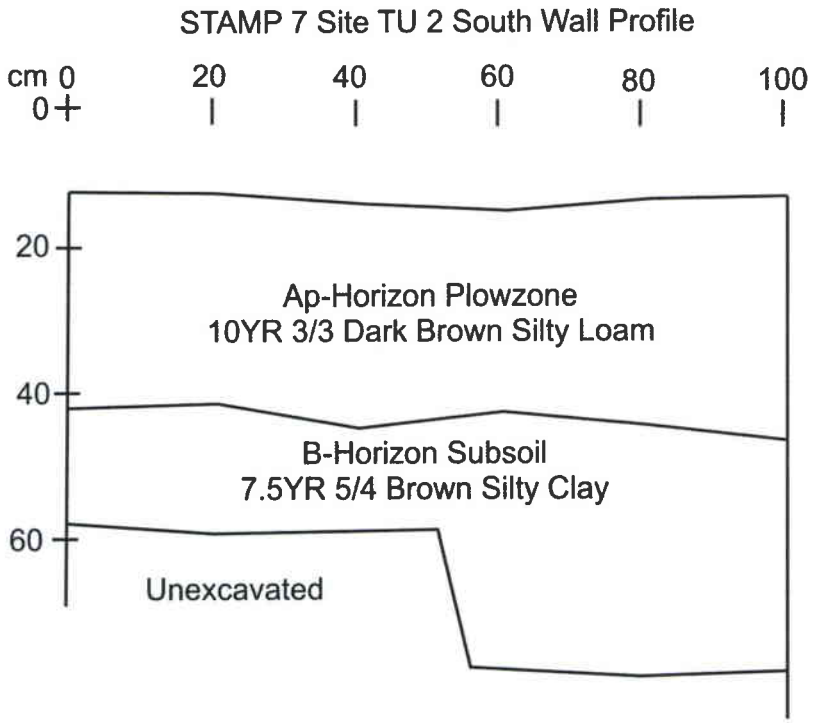

Figure 14. Typical wall profile from a Phase 2 test unit at the STAMP 7 site.

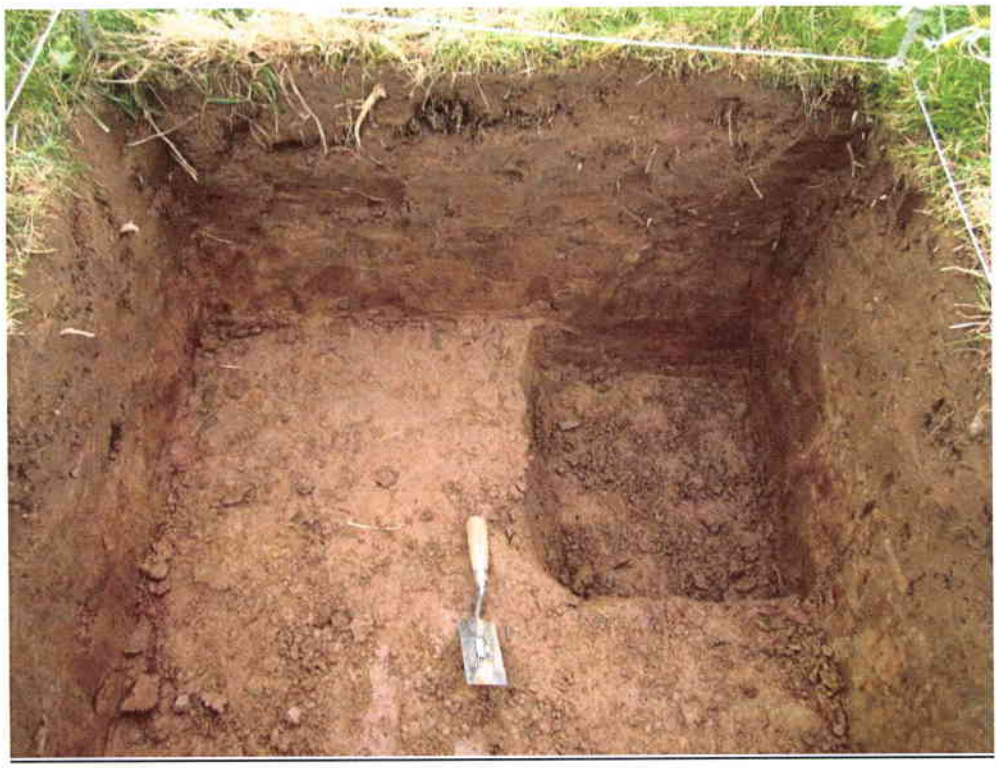

Photo 18 STAMP 7 site TU 1 south wall profile showing the stratigraphy typically encountered at the site.

Table 10. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 7 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Core	1	--	--	1
Utilized Flake	--	1	--	1
Flakes	5	1	1	7
Total	*6*	*2*	*1*	*9*

Photo 19. Selected artifact from the STAMP 7 Site (A03701.000146, UB 4383)
Phase 2 Utilized flake (FN 576).
Scale = 5 cm / 2 in

Site Structure

Horizontal Artifact Distributions. Two surface inspections recovered eight artifacts on the surface of the plowed field where the site is located. The Phase 1 finds were recovered from within a 10x40 m (33x131 ft) area (Figure 15). The Phase 2 material increased the maximum dimensions of the site limits to 10x55 m (82x180 ft).

Vertical Artifact Distributions. All of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations were found in 26-32 cm (10-13 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone) soils that were typically about 30 cm (12 in) thick 17-28 cm (7-11 in) (Figure 13, Photo 18.

Physical Integrity

Despite the effects of plowing causing some vertical and horizontal displacement of artifacts, the integrity of the pre-contact deposits located at the STAMP 7 site is good. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations indicate all of the pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site are from plowzone soils that have been plowed extensively since the mid-nineteenth century. The displacement of artifacts caused by plowing is unlikely to have shifted them greatly from the positions they originally occupied.

Interpretation

Site Age. The STAMP 7 site assemblage does not include any temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts (Table 9).

Site Function. Consisting of just nine artifacts, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation associated with the extraction and processing of resources acquired in a local environmental niche. The number and kinds of artifacts found represent a level of activity along the lines of stopping to make a sharp flake from a piece of chert you found or carried, and using it on the spot to skin a rabbit, or cut a patch of reeds or food plants. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group who spent a brief period of time there. They likely resided relatively nearby at a short term camp occupied by several individuals or a family group for several days or a few weeks. The resources acquired at the STAMP 7 site may have been taken back to the base camp for consumption or further processing. A perennial stream, now channelized, lies north of the site and would have provided a water source for habitation of the area (Figure 14, Photos 16-17).

Local and Regional Context. Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 7 site can not be determined. It provides an example of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group for a brief period of time. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a base camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 7 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 7 site was practiced throughout much of the Northeast.

Significance Assessment

Integrity. Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 7 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity.

Adequacy of Site Limit Definition. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 7 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

Research Potential. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 7 site suggest it possesses a moderate degree of research potential that is largely exhausted. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have good context and retains much of its integrity despite its plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been used to process a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of a core and a small amount of debitage suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

The STAMP 7 site helps document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 7 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

Assessment of Proposed Work on Site Integrity

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 7 site's archaeological deposits, but these do not appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by construction.

Recommendations

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 7 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield new or different information that would be considered important to regional archaeology, no further work at the site is recommended.

NEW YORK STATE PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Date January 2016 **OPRHP Site Identifier** A03701.000146

Project Identifier Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Western New York Science, Technology & Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-0400

Organization Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Buffalo

1) Site Identifier(s) STAMP 7 Site (UB 4383)
2) County Genesee **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Alabama **MCD** 03701
3) Present Owner Genesee County Economic Development Center
Address 99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106 Batavia , NY 10420

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)
stray find XX surface evidence ___ stratified ___camp XX buried evidence XX single component
village XX plowzone evidence ___ multi-component ___ burial ___ below plowzone ___ workshop
mound ___feature evidence ___ shell midden ___ quarry ___ intact occupation ___ other

Location: XX upland, ___ pasture, ___ never cultivated ___ flood plain, ___brush, ___ previously cultivated
woodland ___ under erosion XX under cultivation ___ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural

Soil Drainage: ___excellent XX good XX fair ___ poor

Slope: ___ flat XX gentle ___ moderate ___ steep

Distance to nearest water source: 75 m (250 ft) to unnamed tributary stream of Tonawanda Creek

Elevation: 204 m (670 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)
Surface - June 2011, Nov 2015
Site Map - SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - Nov 2015; three 1x1 m test units

Investigator: 2012 - James Hartner, 2015 - Daniel Snyder, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (WNY STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA and Daniel Snyder M.A.
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 45, Number 1, SUNY Buffalo.

Phase 2 Site Examination of the STAMP 7 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379) for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, NY.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA, Daniel Snyder Ph.D. Candidate
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 48, Number 1, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY)
Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

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6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date): Unidentified Pre-contact

7) List of Material Remains:

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Core	1	--	--	1
Utilized Flake	--	1	--	1
Flakes	5	1	1	7
Total	*6*	*2*	*1*	*9*

__Are historic materials are present? No

8) Map References: USGS 7.5' Quad Akron, NY UTM coordinates_____

9) Photography: See Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 45, No.1, Vol. 48, No. 1.
Additional photos on file at Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.

10) Eligibility Discussion:

A. ____ Property appears NR/SR eligible XXX Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Pre-contact Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the western New York

B. - Existence of relevant context? XXX Yes _____ No (undeveloped)

Specify Eligibility Criteria:
Criteria A. _____ Associated with events making a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
Criteria B. _____ Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
Criteria C. _____ Embodies distinct characteristic of a type, period or method of construction.
Criteria D. _____ Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in archaeology/history.

C. Discussion: Consisting of just nine artifacts, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation associated with the extraction and processing of resources acquired in a local environmental niche. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group who spent a brief period of time there. They likely resided relatively nearby at a short term camp occupied by several individuals or a family group for several days or a few weeks. The resources acquired at the STAMP 7 site may have been taken back to the base camp for consumption or further processing. A perennial stream, now channelized, lies north of the site and would have provided a water source.

The site's small assemblage suggests its occupants were engaged in a specific activity. The utilized flake would have been suitable for the processing of a variety of animal or plant resources. Small lithic scatters such as the STAMP 7 site, along with artifact findspots occurring in outlying areas provide evidence of resources being processed at those locations, perhaps prior to be transported back to a base camp. Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by the core and small number of flakes. The number and types of flakes suggest they are the result of the processing of Onondaga chert cores like the example recovered from the site. The utilized flake may have been produced from similar source material. It suggests that it was made at the site, although some of the debitage found there could possibly be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit.

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Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 7 site can not be determined. It provides an example of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group for a brief period of time. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a base camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 7 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 7 site was practiced throughout much of the Northeast.

Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 7 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity.

The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 7 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 7 site suggest it possesses a moderate degree of research potential. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have good context and retains much of its integrity despite its plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been used to process a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of a core and a small amount of debitage suggests that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there, and perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

The STAMP 7 site helps document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 7 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 7 site's archaeological deposits that appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by the construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, etc.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 7 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology no further work at the site is recommended.

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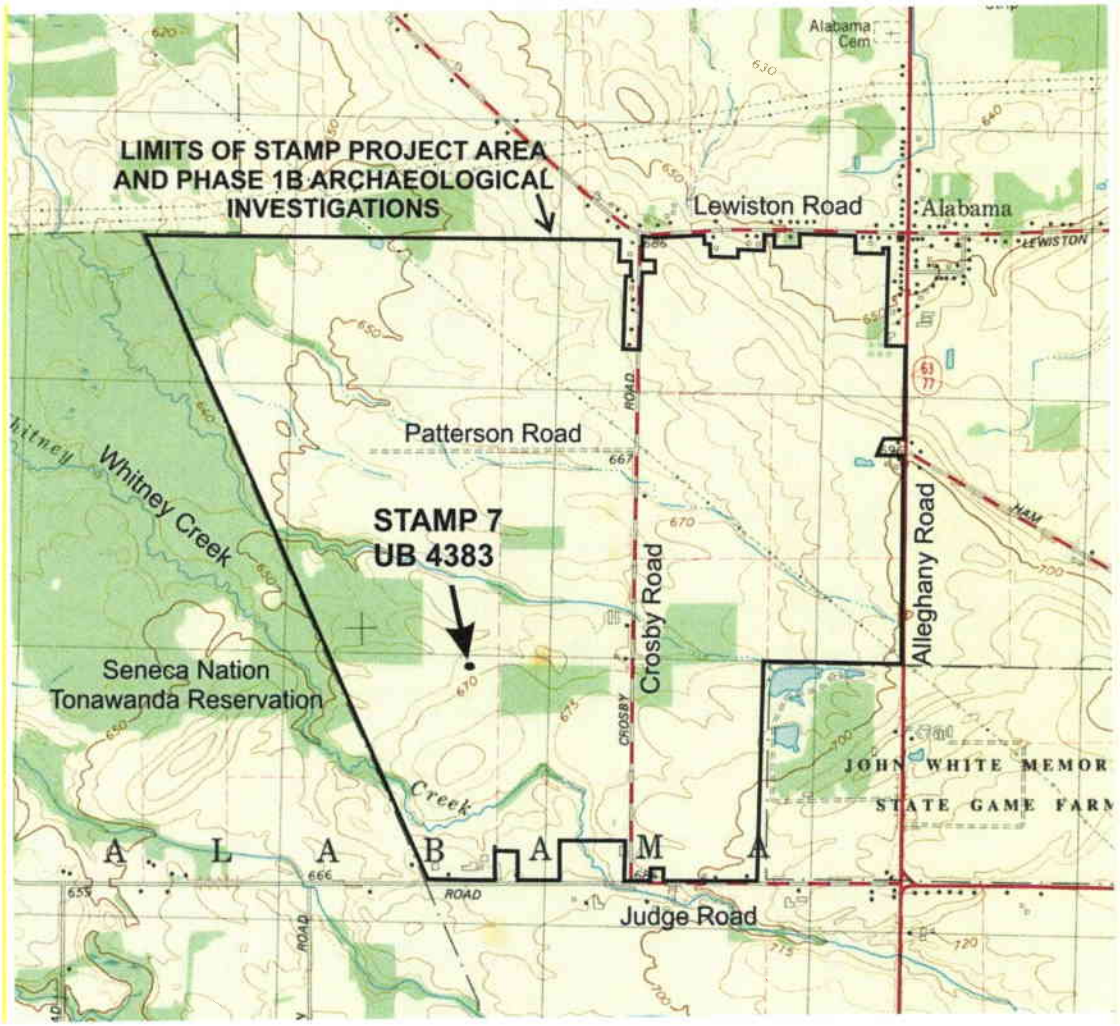

Figure 15. Location of the STAMP 7 Site (A03701.000146, UB 4383) shown on the 1981 Akron, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

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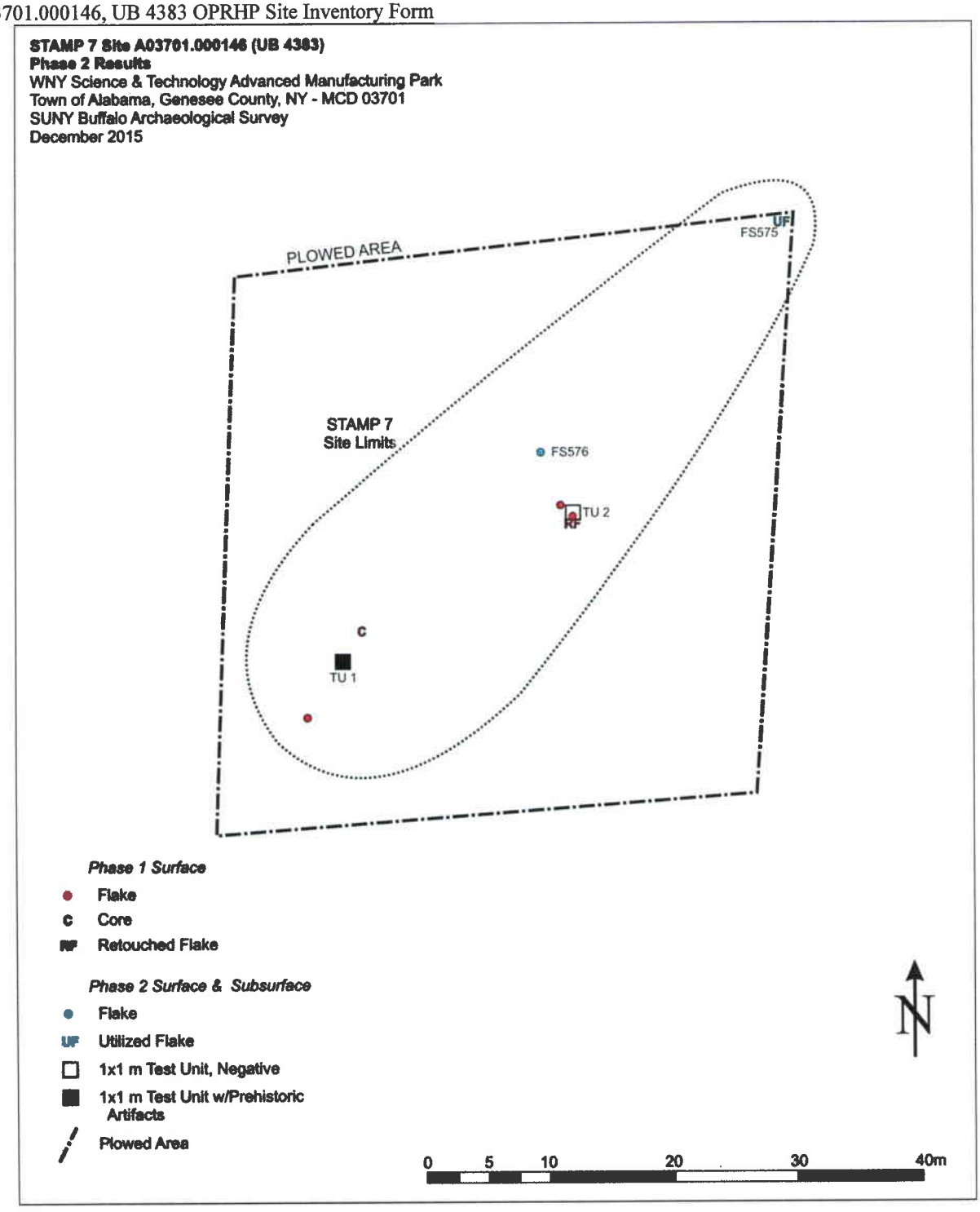

Figure 16. Map of the STAMP 7 site (A03701.000146, UB 4383) showing results of Phase 1 and 2 investigations.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

STAMP 23 SITE DESCRIPTION (A03701.000162, UB 4399)

In November-December 2015, the Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University at Buffalo (SUNY) conducted a Phase 2 archaeological site examination of the STAMP 23 site (Photo 20, Figures 17-18), which was identified by a Phase 1B study conducted in 2010-2012 (Hartner and Snyder 2013). Based on the Phase 1 results, the site had potential to be National Register eligible. Phase 2 investigations were undertaken to gather sufficient data to assess the eligibility of its pre-contact archaeological deposits. The results of this study are presented below. Based on the Phase 2 results, the site is not National Register eligible and further work at the STAMP 23 site is unlikely to yield new or important information about regional archaeology. Therefore, no additional investigations of the site are recommended.

Site Limits within Project Area

Horizontal. A Phase 1 surface inspection of a plowed field recovered three finds that revealed that the STAMP 23 site encompassed a 1x5 m (3.3x16.5 ft) area (Figure 18, Table 10, Photo 20). The Phase 2 yielded two flakes from test units within this area.

Vertical. Three of the finds from the site's small assemblage were recovered on the ground surface. Both of the Phase 2 test unit excavations yielded a single flake from approximately 25-30 cm (10-12 in) deep Ap-Horizon plowzone soils (Figure 16, Photo 21, Table 10). No finds were recovered in the subsoil.

Site Stratigraphy and Chronology

Soils. Profiles of the Phase 2 test unit excavations (Figure 16, Photo 21) revealed that the upper part of the soil profile consisted of a 25-30 cm (10-12 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone). Soils are dark gray brown silty loam. Slight variations in the depth at which the underlying subsoil was encountered are attributable to the effects of plowing. The B-Horizon subsoil is yellowish brown silty clay. This stratum is at least 40 cm (16 in) deep. Few stone inclusions were encountered in either level.

Diagnostic Artifacts. No temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the STAMP 23 site by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Artifact Analysis

The combined Phase 1 and 2 investigations at the STAMP 23 site recovered five pre-contact artifacts (Table 10). No historic materials were found. Relatively small, the site seems to represent an ephemeral occupation associated with the gathering and processing of resources.

Chipped Stone Artifacts. The site's assemblage includes five flakes (Table 10). No formal or expedient tools were recovered. The debitage may be the byproduct of the manufacture of expedient tools that are often found at small sites, although none was recovered at the STAMP 23 site. The flakes may also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit that was removed from the site by its occupants.

Non-Chipped Stone Artifacts. No non-chipped stone artifacts were recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations.

Photo 20. Looking northeast at the Phase 2 project area at the STAMP 23 site. Note the level, plowed field setting.

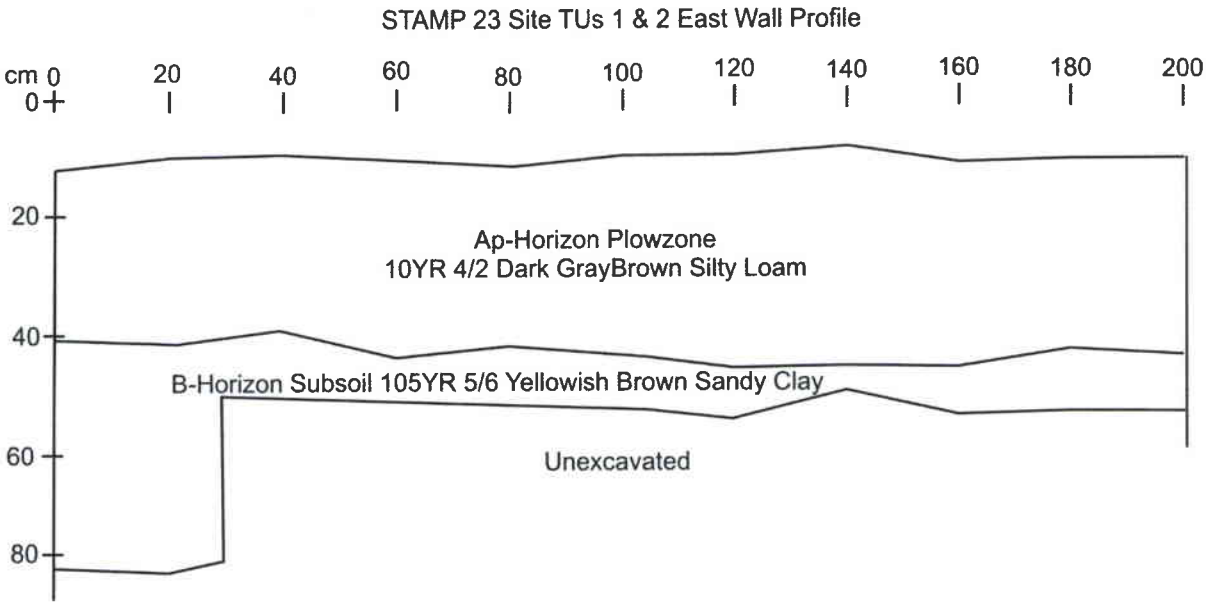

Figure 17. TUs 1-2 East wall profile from Phase 2 test units at the STAMP 23 site.

Photo 21. STAMP 23 site TUs 1-2 east wall profile showing the stratigraphy typically encountered at the site.

Table 11. Summary of Pre-contact Artifacts Recovered by Phase 1 and 2 Investigations at STAMP 23 Site.

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Flakes	3	--	--	3
Total	*3*	--	-	*3*

Site Structure

Horizontal Artifact Distributions. Two surface inspections and two test unit excavations recovered five artifacts from within a 1x5 m (3.3x16.5 ft) area (Figure 18).

Vertical Artifact Distributions. All of the pre-contact artifacts recovered by the Phase 1 and 2 investigations were found in 25-30 cm (10-12 in) deep Ap-Horizon (plowzone) soils (Figure 16, Photo 21).

Physical Integrity

Despite the effects of plowing causing some vertical and horizontal displacement of artifacts, the integrity of the pre-contact deposits located at the STAMP 23 site is good. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations indicate all of the pre-contact artifacts recovered from the site are from plowzone soils that have been plowed extensively since the mid-nineteenth century. The displacement of artifacts caused by plowing is unlikely to have shifted them greatly from the positions they originally occupied.

Interpretation

Site Age. The STAMP 23 site assemblage does not include any temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts (Table 10).

Site Function. Consisting of just five artifacts, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation associated with minor activities in this area, perhaps by a single person. resources acquired or processed or tools repaired at the STAMP 23 site may have been taken back to the base camp for consumption or further processing, use and discard. There are no water sources near the STAMP 23 site (Figure 17). The site's small assemblage suggests its occupants were engaged in a specific activity. Lithic reduction did occur at the site as evidenced by the small number of flakes. They may have been associated with the manufacture of expedient flakes tools, although none were found. Such tools are often found at small sites such as the STAMP 23 site. The flakes might also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit that was removed from the site when its occupants left.

Local and Regional Context. Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 23 site can not be determined. It provides an example of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group for a brief period of time. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a base camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 23 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 23 site was practiced throughout much of the Northeast.

Significance Assessment

Integrity. Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 23 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity.

Adequacy of Site Limit Definition. The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 23 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

Research Potential. The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 23 site suggest it possesses little research potential. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have good context and retains much of its integrity despite its plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds something to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been used to process a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of a small amount of debitage might also be an indication that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there or perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

The STAMP 23 site helps document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 23 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

Assessment of Proposed Work on Site Integrity

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 23 site's archaeological deposits, but these do not appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by construction.

Recommendations

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 23 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology no further work at the site is recommended.

NEW YORK STATE PRE-CONTACT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Date January 2016 **OPRHP Site Identifier** A03701.000162

Project Identifier Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for Western New York Science, Technology & Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-0400

Organization Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, SUNY Buffalo

1) Site Identifier(s) STAMP 23 Site (UB 4399)
2) County Genesee **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Alabama **MCD** 03701
3) Present Owner Genesee County Economic Development Center
Address 99 Medtech Drive, Suite 106 Batavia , NY 10420

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)
stray find XX surface evidence ___ stratified ___camp XX buried evidence XX single component
village XX plowzone evidence ___ multi-component __ burial __ below plowzone ___ workshop
mound ___feature evidence __ shell midden __ quarry ___ intact occupation ___ other

Location: XX upland, __ pasture, ___ never cultivated __ flood plain, ___brush, ___ previously cultivated
woodland __ under erosion XX under cultivation ___ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural

Soil Drainage: __excellent XX good XX fair __ poor

Slope: ___ flat XX gentle __ moderate __ steep

Distance to nearest water source: 20 m (66 ft) to unnamed intermittent stream tributary of Whitney Creek

Elevation: 207 m (680 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)
Surface - June 2011, Nov 2015
Site Map - SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - Nov 2015; three 1x1 m test units

Investigator: 2012 - James Hartner, 2015 - Daniel Snyder, Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (WNY STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, New York.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA and Daniel Snyder M.A.
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 45, Number 1, SUNY Buffalo.

Phase 2 Site Examination of the STAMP 23 Site (A03701.000142, UB 4379) for the Western New York Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP). Town of Alabama, Genesee County, NY.
By James Hartner M.A., RPA, Daniel Snyder Ph.D. Candidate
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 48, Number 1, Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNY)
Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Final Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

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6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date): Unidentified Pre-contact

7) List of Material Remains:

Artifact Type	*Phase 1 Surface*	*Phase 2 Surface*	*Phase 2 Test Units*	*Total*
Flakes	3	--	--	3
Total	*3*	--	--	*3*

__Are historic materials are present? No

8) Map References: USGS 7.5' Quad Akron, NY UTM coordinates_____

9) Photography: See Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 45, No.1, Vol. 48, No. 1.
Additional photos on file at Archaeological Survey, University at Buffalo.

10) Eligibility Discussion:

A. ____ Property appears NR/SR eligible XXX Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Pre-contact Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in the western New York

B. - Existence of relevant context? XXX Yes _____ No (undeveloped)

Specify Eligibility Criteria:
Criteria A. _____ Associated with events making a significant contribution to broad patterns of history.
Criteria B. _____ Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past.
Criteria C. _____ Embodies distinct characteristic of a type, period or method of construction.
Criteria D. _____ Has yielded or is likely to yield information important in archaeology/history.

C. Discussion: Consisting of just five artifacts, the site's pre-contact assemblage appears to be the result of an ephemeral occupation associated with the extraction and processing of resources acquired in a local environmental niche. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group who spent a brief period of time there. They likely resided relatively nearby at a short term camp occupied by several individuals or a family group for several days or a few weeks. The resources acquired at the STAMP 23 site may have been taken back to the base camp for consumption or further processing.

The site's small assemblage suggests its occupants were engaged in a specific activity. Small lithic scatters such as the STAMP 23 site, along with artifact findspots occurring in outlying areas provide evidence of processing of a variety of animal or plant resources, perhaps prior to be transported back to a base camp. Lithic reduction was also occurring at the site as evidenced by the small number of flakes. They may have been associated with the manufacture of expedient flakes tools, although none were found. Such tools are often found at small sites such as the STAMP 23 site. The flakes might also be associated with the maintenance of an existing tool kit that was removed from the site when its occupants left.

Lacking temporally or culturally diagnostic artifacts, the age of the STAMP 23 site can not be determined. It provides an example of the small lithic scatter associated with a hunter-gatherer lifestyle. The site was likely visited by an individual or a small group for a brief period of time. The resources acquired and/or processed there were probably taken back to a base camp located relatively nearby. The Phase 1 investigations of the STAMP project area identified at nine relatively small sites similar to the STAMP 23 site (Table 3). All tend have relatively few finds and seem to have been occupied for a short period of time. These sites lack the numbers and types of finds typically associated with a habitation site. The hunter-gather lifestyle that led to the creation of the STAMP 23 site was practiced throughout much of the Northeast.

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Although located in a plowzone setting, the integrity of the STAMP 23 site appears to be relatively good. While plowing and other forms of agricultural activity have caused some displacement of artifacts from their original locations, the site is still considered to retain integrity.

The Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 23 site. The Phase 1 and 2 surface inspections and the Phase 2 subsurface testing have provided good information on the distribution of its pre-contact deposits.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 studies of the STAMP 23 site suggest it possesses a moderate degree of research potential. The site's pre-contact assemblage is considered to have good context and retains much of its integrity despite its plowzone setting. Examination of the chipped stone assemblage adds to our understanding of the lithic technology and strategies used at the site, the procurement of chert resources, and the manufacture and maintenance of stone stools. The site's assemblage suggests that its occupants could have been used to process a variety of plant and animal resources. The presence of a small amount of debitage might also be an indication that the manufacture of expedient tools was occurring there or perhaps the maintenance of existing tool kits as well.

The STAMP 23 site helps document the archaeology of western New York in terms pre-contact subsistence strategies and settlement patterns. Data from the site will compliment knowledge gained from similar sites, including those that have not been studied in detail, and will provide an important framework to help interpret them. In this broader context, the STAMP 23 site offers insights into settlement patterns in northwestern New York, and elsewhere in the region by providing comparative information from a site that has been investigated systematically. Using data from other sites with similar information, a clearer picture can be developed of how pre-contact people distributed themselves across and used the landscape.

The proposed development of the STAMP project area will have an adverse effect on the STAMP 23 site's archaeological deposits that appear to be National Register eligible. All portions of the site will be impacted by the construction of buildings, roads, utilities, flood control measures, etc.

The results of the Phase 1 and 2 investigations have adequately defined the horizontal and vertical limits of the portion of the STAMP 23 site and established that it possesses research potential and integrity. They have also provided a representative artifact sample. Based on these results, the site does not appear to be National Register eligible under Criterion D. Because additional study of the site is unlikely to yield information that would be considered important to regional archaeology no further work at the site is recommended.

p. 4 A03701.000146, UB 4383 OPRHP Site Inventory Form

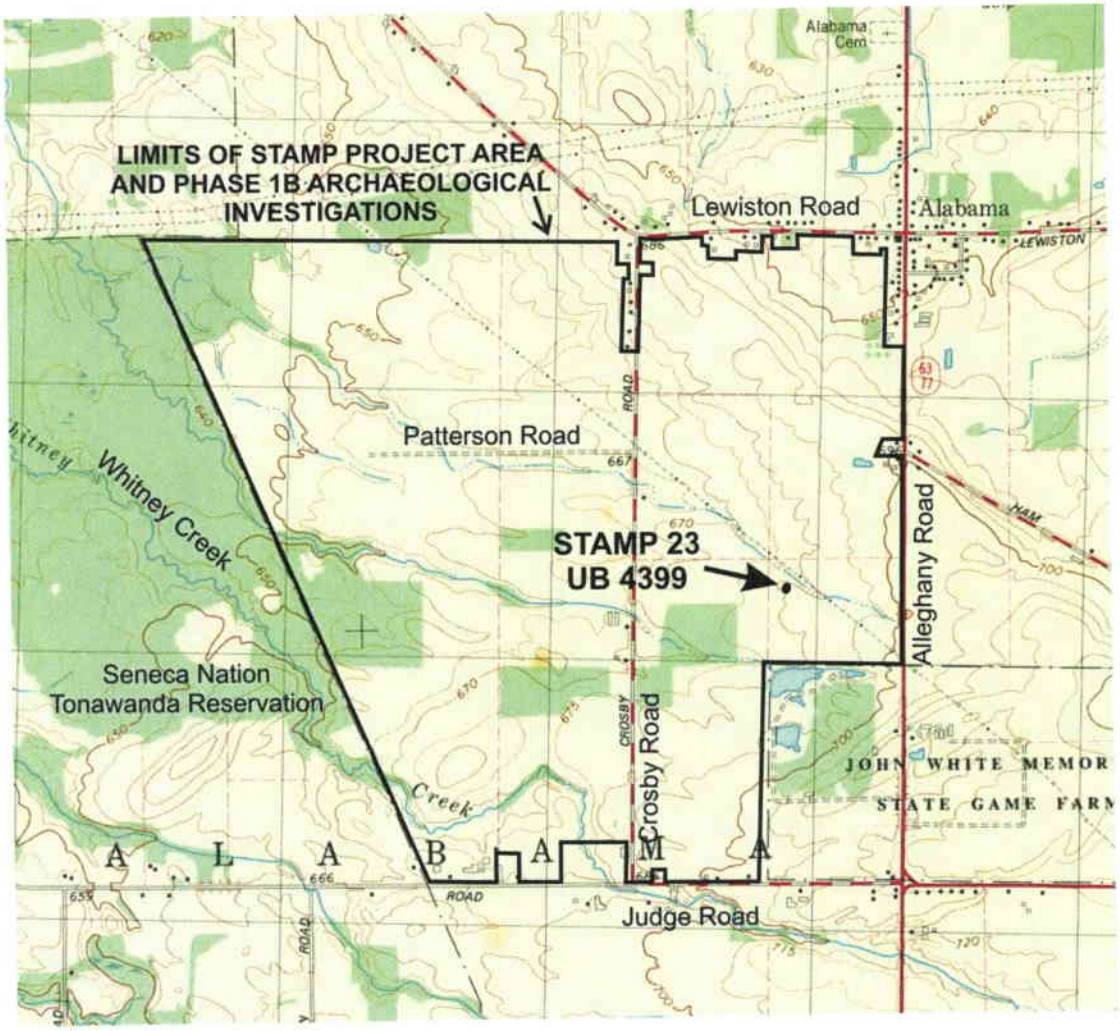

Figure 18. Location of the STAMP 23 Site (A03701.000162, UB 4399) shown on the 1981 Akron, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

p. 5 A03701.000146, UB 4383 OPRHP Site Inventory Form

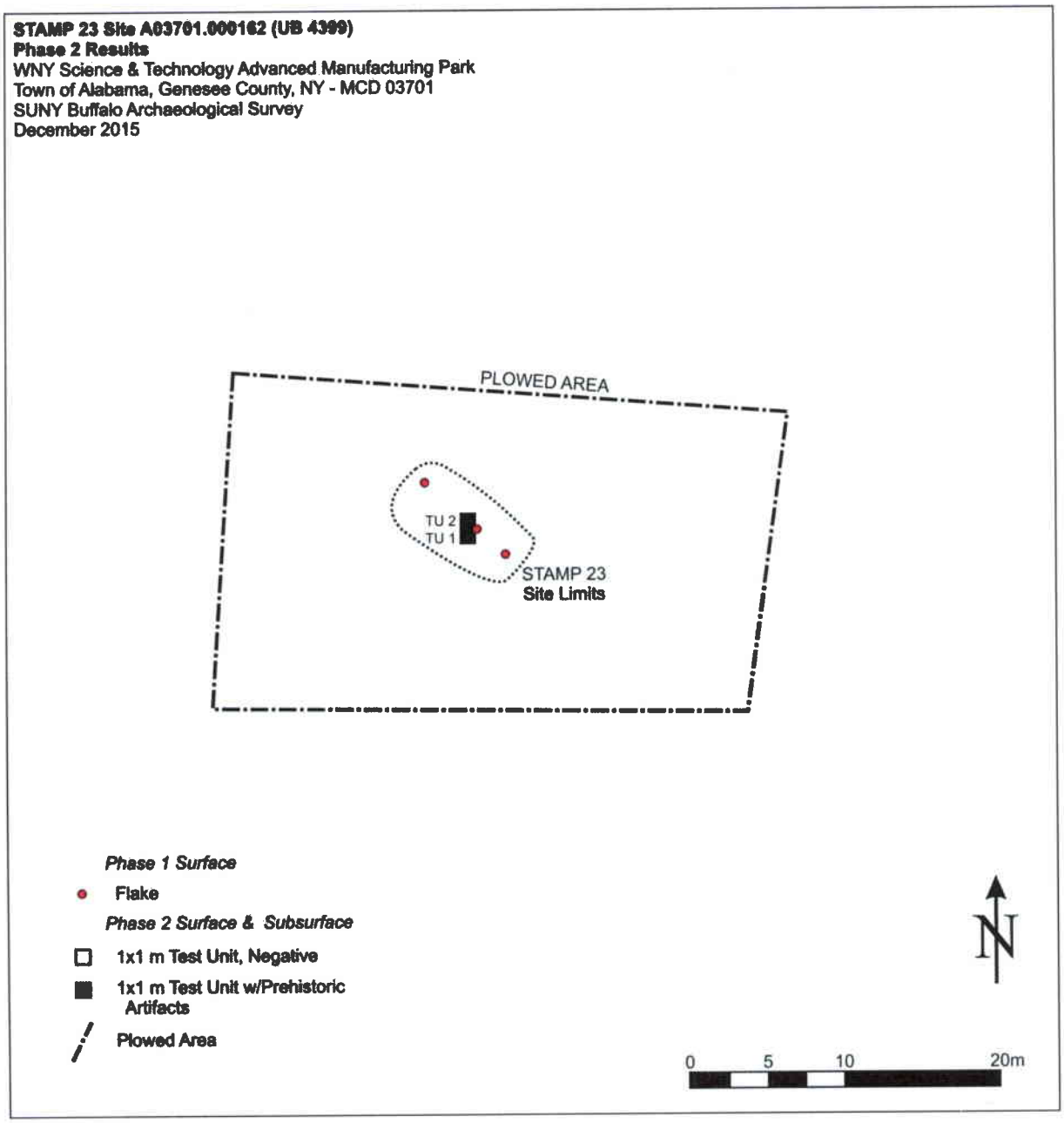

Figure 19. Map of the STAMP 23 site (A03701.000162, UB 4399) showing results of Phase 1 and 2 investigations.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

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Phase	*Site*	*Locus*	*TU / FN*	*Level*	*Type*	*Size*	*S&R*	*Material*	*Utilized*	*Burnt*	*Retouched*	*N*	*Wt(g)*
2	3		1	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				2	0.7
2	3		1	1	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				2	0.4
2	3		1	1	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				3	0.7
2	3		3	2	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	3.8
2	3		587	surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	3		587	surface	Tool	Large	Whole	Onondaga			Yes	1	10.2
2	3		588	surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.3
2	3		589	surface	Core	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	10.5
2	3		590	surface	Tool	Macro	Whole	Onondaga	Yes			1	21.8
2	4		1	3	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	4		1	2	Tool	Small	Whole	Onondaga	Yes			1	1.3
2	4		2	2	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				2	2.3
2	4		2	2	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				4	1.9
2	4		2	2	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	4		2	2	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				2	0.7
2	4		2	2	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				3	0.2
2	4		2	2	Tool	Large	Broken	Onondaga			Yes	1	3.2
2	4		2	2	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	4		2	2	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	4		577	surface	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	4		578	surface	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	4.1
2	4		579	surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.9
2	4		580	surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	2
2	4		581	surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	4		582	surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	4		583	surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	1.4
2	4		585	surface	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	1.6
2	4		586	surface	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	1.3
2	6	1	2	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	1	2	2	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.8
2	6	1	2	2	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				4	0.3
2	6	1	3	1	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				3	0.9

Phase	*Site*	*Locus*	*TU / FN*	*Level*	*Type*	*Size*	*S&R*	*Material*	*Utilized*	*Burnt*	*Retouched*	*N*	*Wt(g)*
2	6	1	3	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	1	3	1	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	1	3	2	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				2	0.4
2	6	1	3	2	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				3	0.9
2	6	1	3	2	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				2	1.1
2	6	1	519	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6	1	519	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6	1	527	Surface	Tool	Large	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	1.3
2	6	1	528	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	1.5
2	6	1	529	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.4
2	6	1	529	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	6	1	529	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	1	530	Surface	Tool	Large	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	3.6
2	6	1	564	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.5
2	6	1	565	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	2	5	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6	2	5	1	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				3	0.8
2	6	2	5	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				3	0.2
2	6	2	5	2	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	1.7
2	6	2	5	2	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				6	2.6
2	6	2	5	2	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				4	1.3
2	6	2	5	2	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				4	0.5
2	6	2	500	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	1.2
2	6	2	501	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	2	502	Surface	Tool	Large	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	8.5
2	6	2	504	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.6
2	6	2	505	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	2
2	6	2	506	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.4
2	6	2	507	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	0.6
2	6	2	508	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6	2	509	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6	2	510	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.4

APPENDIX B: PRE-CONTACT ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Phase	*Site*	*Locus*	*TU / FN*	*Level*	*Type*	*Size*	*S&R*	*Material*	*Utilized*	*Burnt*	*Retouched*	*N*	*Wt(g)*
2	6	2	511	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	0.8
2	6	2	512	Surface	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				1	1
2	6	2	513	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.3
2	6	2	514	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.8
2	6	2	515	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6	2	573	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.9
2	6	2	574	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	3	532	Surface	Chert Pebble	Large		Onondaga	Yes			1	10.4
2	6	3	533	Surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	1.8
2	6	3	534	Surface	Flake	Large	Whole	Onondaga				1	5.1
2	6	3	535	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.1
2	6	3	536	Surface	Flake	Micro	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6	3	537	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.6
2	6	3	537	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.5
2	6	3	538	Surface	Flake	Micro	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	3	539	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.3
2	6	3	539	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	6	3	539	Surface	Core	Macro		Onondaga				1	39.5
2	6	3	540	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	2.3
2	6	3	541	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	5.2
2	6	3	542	Surface	Core Frag.	Large		Onondaga				1	10.4
2	6	3	543	Surface	Flake	Micro	Fragment	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	6	3	544	Surface	Core Frag.	Large		Onondaga				1	11.1
2	6	3	545	Surface	Tool	Macro	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	16.5
2	6	3	546	Surface	Core Frag.	Large		Onondaga				1	6
2	6	3	547	Surface	Flake	Large	Debris	Onondaga				1	7.5
2	6	3	548	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.8
2	6	3	549	Surface	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				1	0.5
2	6	3	550	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	4.4
2	6	3	551	Surface	Flake	Large	Debris	Onondaga				1	2.7
2	6	3	552	Surface	Chert Pebble	Large		Onondaga	Yes			1	17.8
2	6	3	553	Surface	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				1	0.3

Phase	*Site*	*Locus*	*TU / FN*	*Level*	*Type*	*Size*	*S&R*	*Material*	*Utilized*	*Burnt*	*Retouched*	*N*	*Wt(g)*
2	6	3	554	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	6	3	556	Surface	Flake	Large	Debris	Onondaga				1	1.9
2	6	3	570	Surface	Chert Pebble	Large		Onondaga	Yes			1	12.7
2	6	3	571	Surface	Chert Pebble	Large		Onondaga	Yes			1	10.6
2	6	3	572	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.6
2	6		503	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga		Yes		1	0.5
2	6		516	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.5
2	6		517	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		518	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.9
2	6		520	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.3
2	6		521	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.3
2	6		522	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6		523	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		524	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		525	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		526	Surface	Core Frag.	Macro		Reyanles				1	19.2
2	6		531	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	0.4
2	6		557	Surface	Flake	Small	Broken	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		558	Surface	Flake	Small	Debris	Onondaga				1	0.7
2	6		559	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	6		560	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.6
2	6		561	Surface	Flake	Large	Broken	Onondaga				1	4.9
2	6		562	Surface	Tool	Macro	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	20.5
2	6		563	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	<0.1
2	6		566	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	6		567	Surface	Tool	Macro	Fragment	Onondaga			Yes	1	14.1
2	6		568	Surface	Flake	Small	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.3
2	6		569	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	0.8
2	6		558A	Surface	Flake	Large	Fragment	Onondaga				1	1.7
2	7		1	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.2
2	7		575	surface	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	7		576	surface	Tool	Macro	Whole	Onondaga	Yes			1	8.0

APPENDIX B: PRE-CONTACT ARTIFACT SUMMARY

Phase	*Site*	*Locus*	*TU / FN*	*Level*	*Type*	*Size*	*S&R*	*Material*	*Utilized*	*Burnt*	*Retouched*	*N*	*Wt(g)*
2	23		1	2	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				1	0.1
2	23		2	1	Flake	Small	Whole	Onondaga				2	0.9

S&R = Sullivan and Rozen (1985) Classification of Lithic Debitage Artifacts.