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PHASE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT SITE (A02902.000025) AND THE WAR OF 1812 COMPONENT OF THE MEYER & MEYER SITE (UB 291 / A02902.000025) FOR A PROPOSED PROJECT ALONG YOUNGS ROAD, TOWN OF AMHERST, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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

Prepared for:

THE KROG CORPORATION
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August 2021

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Prepared for:

THE KROG CORPORATION
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August 2021

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 15PR04703

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

Phase of Survey: Phase 2 / Phase 3 Cultural Resources Investigation

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

Survey Area (Metric & English): Six loci totaling 7.6 acres (3.07 ha) and 4.5 acres (metal detecting survey) within a 37-acre (14.8-hectare) area of potential effect

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

Archaeological Survey Overview
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 148 shovel tests 7.5-m (26-ft) interval
Number & Size of Units: 20 test units at 1-x-1-m
Area Systematically Metal Detected: 4.5 acres (1.8 ha) at 15-m interval

Results of Archaeological Survey
Number & name of sites investigated: Three (3):
Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025)
G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333)
Meyer & Meyer Site (War of 1812) (UB 291 / A02902.000025)

Number and name of sites recommended for Phase 3 Mitigation:
None at this stage of investigation

Number and type of artifacts and or features found: (see report)

Project Summary:

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican / PCI) was contracted by The Krog Corporation (Krog), Orchard Park, New York, to conduct Phase 2 investigation of two archaeological sites within a ca. 37-acre (14.8-hectare) area at 669 Youngs Road in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. The sites include the Youngs Road Precontact Native American Site / UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site Native American component (A02902.000025), and the Meyer and Meyer Site's Euro-American component / UB 291 (A02902.000025). The investigation study area is bounded by Ellicott Creek to the south and west, Youngs Road to the east, and the New York State Thruway (US 90) to the north. The Euro-American component of the Meyer and Meyer site is associated with a War 1812 military camp / barracks. The War of 1812 Garrison Cemetery (sometimes the War of 1812 Cemetery), located southwest of the study area on the opposite side of Ellicott Creek, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (95NR00891).

The Youngs Road Site / Meyer and Meyer Site's Native American component was initially investigated by the Frederick Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association in 1961 during studies primarily focused on the site's War of 1812 deposits, which are in the northwest part of the current study area. At the time of the Houghton work, the site's Euro-American and Native American components were both referred to as the Meyer and Meyer Site / UB 291; the chapter's excavations did not provide information concerning the extent of either portion of the site. The group's work uncovered pit features and some post molds; temporally diagnostic artifacts were from Preceramic (6,000 to 3,700 years before

present [BP]) and Ceramic / Woodland (post ca. 2,700 BP) times. Results of Phase 1 initial Phase 2 investigations conducted for Krog by Panamerican in 2015 indicated the site's Native American component extends northeast from Ellicott Creek across a roughly 32-acre area (see Figure 1.1); that surveys' reports recommended redesignating the Native American component the Youngs Road Site to help differentiate it from the War of 1812 deposits (Hanley et al. 2015; 2017).

The 1961 Houghton excavation was the earliest documented formal investigation of the War of 1812 component at the Meyer and Meyer site. However, the site's location was publicly known in the years prior (possibly spanning the decades since 1812), and it may have been subjected to unrecorded additional episodes of artifact collection.

There is a second Euro-American site in the current study area: the G. Wilkens Site (A02902.001333), which was identified during the 2015 Panamerican Phase 1 survey. The site includes artifacts and above-ground features associated with a nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century farmstead. The New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO / SHPO) has determined it to be not eligible for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), and it was not included in the current study (SHPO letter, April 24, 2017, Nancy Herter [SHPO] to David Waite [Krog]) (Appendix D).

The investigation described in this document is based on recommendations outlined in a pair of SHPO letters of from April 24, 2017, and May 16, 2017, respectively (both Nancy Herter [SHPO] to David Waite [Krog]), which were informed by Panamerican's Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 reports (Hanley et al. 2015; 2017). The Panamerican investigations identified the Native American Youngs Road Site (previously the Native American component of the Meyer and Meyer Site) and the War of 1812 component at the Meyer and Meyer Site. The studies also provided information concerning the distribution of artifacts within the Youngs Road Site; four loci with elevated densities of Native American artifacts were noted. None of the artifacts was temporally diagnostic. The War of 1812 site was identified solely through documentary research; no materials (artifacts or features) were found in the field that were definitively attributable to an early nineteenth-century or military depositional context.

The SHPO recommendations, which were implemented for the current study, included: additional below-ground sampling with shovel test pits (STPs) to refine our understanding of how deposits are distributed within the site; the excavation of 20 one-meter-by-one-meter test units to acquire additional information concerning the Native American Youngs Road Site; a metal-detecting survey focused on locating the War of 1812 component of the Meyer and Meyer Site; the development of a mechanical soil removal plan; and the drafting of an historic context focused on the War of 1812 in the Buffalo area.

This study has several goals, which are different for each of the two subject sites, reflecting the distinct degrees to which each has been investigated during the Panamerican Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 work.

For the Youngs Road Native American site, the purpose of this investigation is to assess the site's integrity and whether it meets any of the NR eligibility criteria. Usually, determination of a site's boundaries is an important secondary goal of Phase 2 investigations. In the case of the Youngs Road site, the information acquired during the Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 studies has been adequate for estimating its limits within the study area.

Investigation of the War of 1812 component of the Meyer and Meyer Site is at a somewhat earlier stage. Prior to the current study, its location was not well understood, and knowledge of its artifact assemblage was limited to the artifact catalog on file at the University at Buffalo (UB) Archaeological Survey. Thus, the primary goal of this investigation for the War of 1812 site (i.e., the purpose of the metal- detecting survey) was to determine its location and, to the extent possible, estimate its size and shape.

Recommendations:

Youngs Road Precontact Native American Site (A02902.000025). Investigations at Youngs Road have yielded limited information regarding precontact Native American subsistence or settlement. The paucity of significant data (i.e., intact features or diagnostic artifacts) renders comparison of this site with other

sites in the area difficult. Further investigations at the site outside the area investigated by the Houghton Chapter as part of their Meyer and Meyer Site work are unlikely to acquire any new information.

Mechanical soil stripping of the site outside the Houghton Chapter dig area is not recommended. as the potential for intact buried precontact features is considered extremely low due to the presence of shallow bedrock; in some areas, topsoil extends to bedrock. Additionally, the irregular upper surface of the bedrock, coupled with the presence of numerous and dense woody root systems, would make a mechanical soil removal operation highly destructive for soils at and below the A-B interface.

Further investigation of the portion of the site outside the setting of the Houghton Chapter dig is not likely to yield additional significant information. Therefore, no further investigation (i.e., Phase 3) of this part of the site, or its avoidance during the construction of the Krog project, is recommended. Recommendations related to part of the site at the Houghton work location are provided below.

G. Wilkens Historic Site (A02902.001333). The NYSHPO has recommended that the G. Wilkens Site is not eligible for S/NRHP. Although artifacts related to the site were found during the current investigation, none of the materials suggests the SHPO recommendation should be revisited, and Panamerican recommends no further archaeological investigation of the site.

UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site War of 1812 Component (A02902.000025). This investigation was limited to relocating the UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site's War of 1812 component. Although the site Phase 1B investigation (2015) included survey of the area with the site, no artifacts or buried features were found associated with the site in the survey conducted at 15-m (50-ft) intervals.

Panamerican recommends investigation of the UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer War of 1812 Site to determine its limits and integrity, with a level-of-effort that would include 7.5-meter (25-ft) interval testing of an area measuring approximately 105-m x 105-m (344-ft by 344-ft) (or approximately 3 acres) centered on the cannonball/canister shot find (M62) to determine the site limits, and the presence or absence of any potential artifact concentrations or features (Figure 6.1). The investigation will also acquire additional information concerning extent and configuration of the Native American materials and features initially noted during the Houghton work. Alternatively, Panamerican recommends the Krog project avoids the area within 30 meters (100 ft) of the cannonball find. These recommendations should be implemented only after consultation with the SHPO. Updated NYSHPO site forms will be provided following the consultation process.

Report Author(s): E. Button, D. Smith, R. Hanley, M. Steinback, C. Longiaru

Date of Report: August 2021

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1.0 Introduction

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican / PCI) was contracted by The Krog Corporation (Krog), Orchard Park, New York, to conduct Phase 2 investigation of two archaeological sites within a ca. 37-acre (14.8-hectare) area at 669 Youngs Road in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York (Figure 1.1). The sites include the Youngs Road Precontact Native American Site / UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site Native American component (A02902.000025), and the Meyer and Meyer Site's Euro-American component / UB 291 (A02902.000025). Krog's proposed project is a 181,000 square-foot warehouse distribution facility with an associated parking area. The investigation study area is bounded by Ellicott Creek to the south and west, Youngs Road to the east, and the New York State Thruway (US 90) to the north. The Euro-American component of the Meyer and Meyer site is associated with a War 1812 military camp / barracks. The War of 1812 Garrison Cemetery (sometimes the War of 1812 Cemetery), located southwest of the study area on the opposite side of Ellicott Creek, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (95NR00891).

The Youngs Road Site / Meyer and Meyer Site's Native American component was initially investigated by the Frederick Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association in 1961 during studies primarily focused on the site's War of 1812 deposits, which are in the northwest part of the current study area. At the time of the Houghton work, the site's Euro-American and Native American components were both referred to as the Meyer and Meyer Site / UB 291; the chapter's excavations did not provide information concerning the extent of either portion of the site. The group's work uncovered pit features and some post molds; temporally diagnostic artifacts were from Preceramic (6,000 to 3,700 years before present [BP]) and Ceramic / Woodland (post ca. 2,700 BP) times. Results of Phase 1 initial Phase 2 investigations conducted for Krog by Panamerican in 2015 indicated the site's Native American component extends northeast from Ellicott Creek across a roughly 32-acre area (see Figure 1.1); that surveys' reports recommended redesignating the Native American component the Youngs Road Site to help differentiate it from the War of 1812 deposits (Hanley et al. 2015; 2017).

The 1961 Houghton excavation was the earliest documented formal investigation of the War of 1812 component at the Meyer and Meyer site. However, the site's location was publicly known in the years prior (possibly spanning the decades since 1812), and it may have been subjected to unrecorded additional episodes of artifact collection.

There is a second Euro-American site in the current study area: the G. Wilkens Site (A02902.001333), which was identified during the 2015 Panamerican Phase 1 survey. The site includes artifacts and above-ground features associated with a nineteenth-to-mid-twentieth-century farmstead. The New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO / SHPO) has determined it to be not eligible for inclusion in the State or National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), and it was not included in the current study (SHPO letter, April 24, 2017, Nancy Herter [SHPO] to David Waite [Krog]) (Appendix D).

The investigation described in this document is based on recommendations outlined in a pair of SHPO letters of from April 24, 2017, and May 16, 2017, respectively (both Nancy Herter [SHPO] to David Waite [Krog]), which were informed by Panamerican's Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 reports (Hanley et al. 2015; 2017). The Panamerican investigations identified the Native American Youngs Road Site (previously the Native American component of the Meyer and Meyer Site) and the War of 1812 component at the Meyer and Meyer Site. The studies also provided information concerning the distribution of artifacts within the Youngs Road Site; four loci with elevated densities of Native American artifacts were noted. None of the artifacts was temporally diagnostic. The War of 1812 site was identified solely through documentary research; no materials (artifacts or features) were found in the field that were definitively attributable to an early nineteenth-century or military depositional context.

The SHPO recommendations, which were implemented for the current study, included: additional below-ground sampling with shovel test pits (STPs) to refine our understanding of how deposits are distributed within the site; the excavation of 20 one-meter-by-one-meter test units to acquire additional information concerning the Native American Youngs Road Site; a metal-detecting survey focused on locating the War of 1812 component of the Meyer and Meyer Site; the development of a mechanical soil removal plan; and the drafting of an historic context focused on the War of 1812 in the Buffalo area.

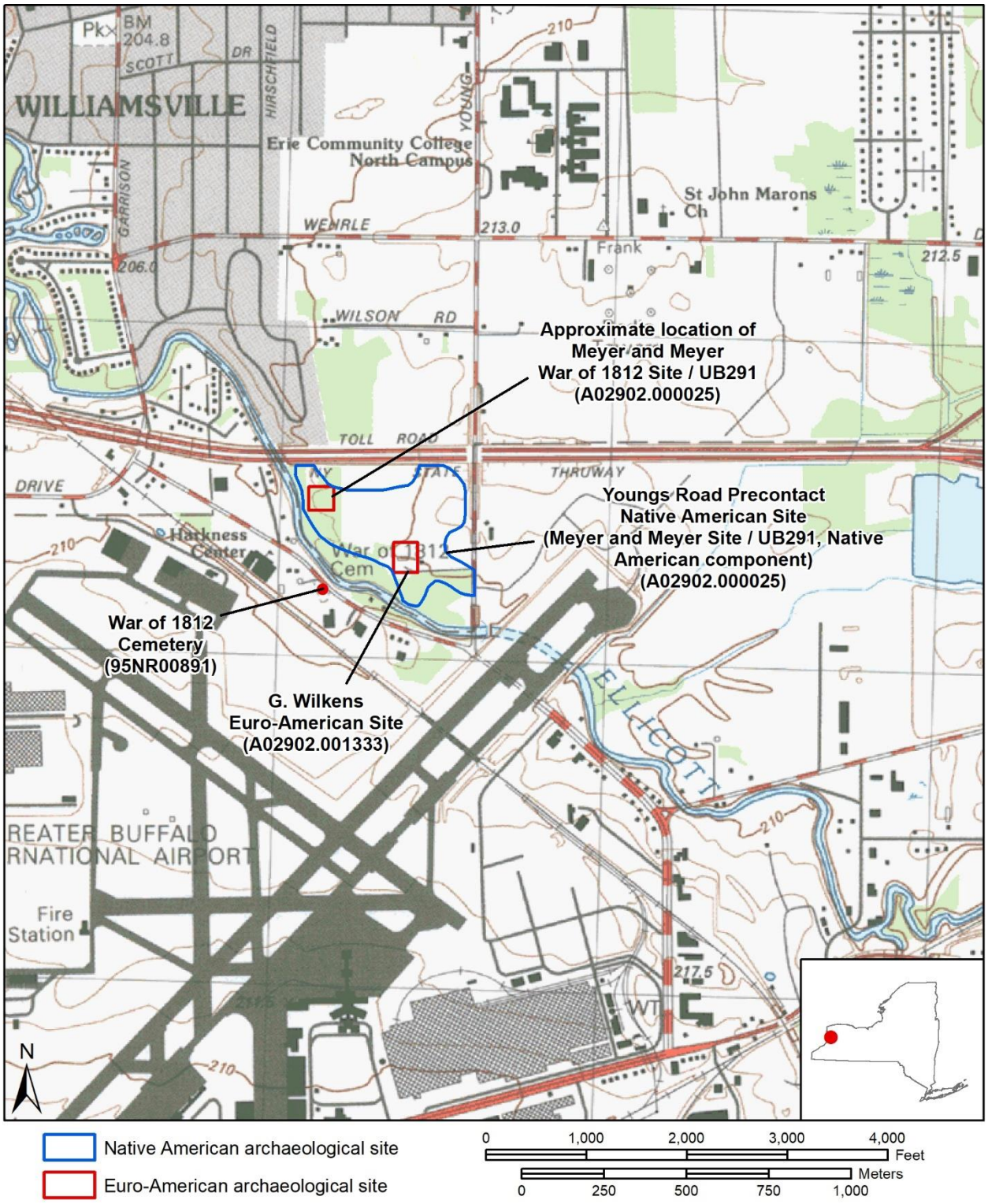

Figure 1.1 Approximate locations of the UB291 / Meyer and Meyer Site (War of 1812 component) (A02902.000025), the Youngs Road Native American archaeological site (Meyer and Meyer Site / UB291, Native American component) (A02902.000025), and the Site G. Wilkens Euro-American Site (A02902.00133) in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York *(U.S. Geological Survey 1965, 1982).*

This study has several goals, which are different for each of the two subject sites, reflecting the distinct degrees to which each has been investigated during the Panamerican Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 work. Typically, the purpose of a Phase 2 investigation is to assess the eligibility of a site for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Sites. Sites that are eligible for the registers usually must possess integrity and meet at least one of the National Register (NR) criteria for eligibility (*National Register Bulletin 15*):

Criterion A: The site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
Criterion B: The site is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
Criterion C: The site embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and
Criterion D: The site has yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Thus, for the Youngs Road Native American site, the purpose of this investigation is to assess the site's integrity and whether it meets any of the NR eligibility criteria. Usually, determination of a site's boundaries is an important secondary goal of Phase 2 investigations. In the case of the Youngs Road site, the information acquired during the Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 studies has been adequate for estimating its limits within the study area.

Investigation of the War of 1812 component of the Meyer and Meyer Site is at a somewhat earlier stage. Prior to the current study, its location was not well understood, and knowledge of its artifact assemblage was limited to the artifact catalog on file at the University at Buffalo (UB) Archaeological Survey. Thus, the primary goal of this investigation for the War of 1812 site (i.e., the purpose of the metal- detecting survey) was to determine its location and, to the extent possible, estimate its size and shape.

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

The field investigation for the Youngs Road Site was conducted in May and June of 2021. Senior Archaeologist Mr. Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, served as principal investigator; Mr. Martin Boratin, B.A., was the field director, assisted by several field technicians. The metal detecting survey for the War of 1812 site was completed between June 16 and June 18, 2021. Mr. Hanley was the co-principal investigator; Staff Archaeologist Mr. Edwin Button, M.A., RPA, served as co-principal investigator and field director, assisted by Mr. Boratin. Mr. Murat Ohara, B.A., was the Metal Detector Specialist. The War of 1812 context was prepared by Senior Historian Mr. Mark Steinback, M.A, and Senior Architectural Historian Ms. Christine Longiaru, M.A. Dr. Donald Smith, RPA conducted the Youngs Road Site artifact analysis and contributed to several sections of the report. Mr. Steinback served as Project Director.

2.0 Background

2.1 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Prior to the current report, four investigations have been conducted in the study area: the 1961 Houghton Chapter dig; a 2014 Phase 1A study by Panamerican (Schieppati and Steinback 2014); and Panamerican's 2015 Phase 1B and 2017 initial Phase 2 investigations.

2.1.1. 1961 Houghton Chapter Investigation. The Houghton Chapter Investigation included six test units and 22 smaller excavations (test pits) at a reported location of War of 1812 archaeological deposits (Figures 2.1 and 2.2; the notes and other materials related to the dig are on file at UB Archaeological Survey, and are included here in Appendix E). One of the field sketches for the work implies it is on a peninsula-like landform on the east side of Ellicott Creek, in the western part of the current study area (see Figures 1.1 and 2.1).

Items of Euro-American manufacture found during the chapter's dig comprise: pewter and brass buttons; coarse and refined earthenwares; a thimble; container and chimney glass; cannonballs; gunflints; carved bone; smoking pipe fragments; iron fragments; and pieces of animal shells (the investigation's notes do not elaborate on the characteristics of the shell). Native American artifacts include: pottery fragments (quartz-tempered); a Brewerton Corner-Notched projectile point; other non-temporally-diagnostic projectile points; fragments of ground-stone tools; whetstones; bifaces; and scrapers. The Houghton volunteers also identified a likely-Native American pit feature that contained charcoal, an animal bone fragment, and two pieces of pottery (see Appendix E).

Besides the field sketches and an attached USGS topographic map, the notes contain no information about the location of the Houghton dig.

2.1.2 2014 Panamerican Phase 1A Investigation. The 2014 Panamerican Phase 1A investigation covered a 48-acre area that contained the current study area (Schieppati and Steinback 2014). It noted the proximity of a Native American archaeological site that was found just northwest of its investigation area by Dean & Barber in the 1990s, and that contained Onondaga chert debitage. The Phase 1A study also noted the presence of the G. Wilkens farmstead on historic maps from as early as the 1850s, as well as the nearby War of 1812 cemetery on Aero Drive southwest of the investigation area. Reconnaissance of the study area revealed no significant areas of modern below-ground disturbance and, because of the area's nearness to Ellicott Creek and other archaeological sites, the report recommended Phase 1B study. At the time of the 1A, SHPO was in the process of transitioning to their on-line Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) and digitizing records from the University at Buffalo. Because of this, the presence of the Meyer and Meyer site was not noted in the investigation's routine records check.

2.1.3 2015 Panamerican Phase 1B Investigation. The 2015 Panamerican Phase 1B study included document-based research involving the then-newly-activated CRIS, pedestrian reconnaissance, and sub-surface investigation. The CRIS review revealed the presence of the Meyer and Meyer / UB 291 site, which was at that point described in CRIS as a Woodland-period Native American site adjacent to the southwestern portion of the project area. The study's subsurface investigation comprised 819 shovel test pits. The shovel testing effort identified two archaeological resources: the nineteenth-to-twentieth-century G. Wilkens farmstead site; and the Youngs Road Native American site. Materials from the G. Wilkens site were consistent with those of the everyday activities of its occupants throughout its period of occupation.

A total of 141 Native American artifacts was found in shovel tests scattered across a ca. 32-acre portion of the investigation area. All of the items are stone and made from locally available Onondaga chert. The Centerpointe Park Prehistoric Chert Quarry (OPRHP #02902.000039) is less than 1.5 miles north of the site and Onondaga chert is also present in the soils of the project area. No temporally-diagnostic artifacts (e.g., projectile points) were found that could indicate a time period or periods of occupation. Three artifacts with evidence of heat exposure (i.e., heat-fractured surfaces or scars from 'potlid' flakes) were found. Artifact

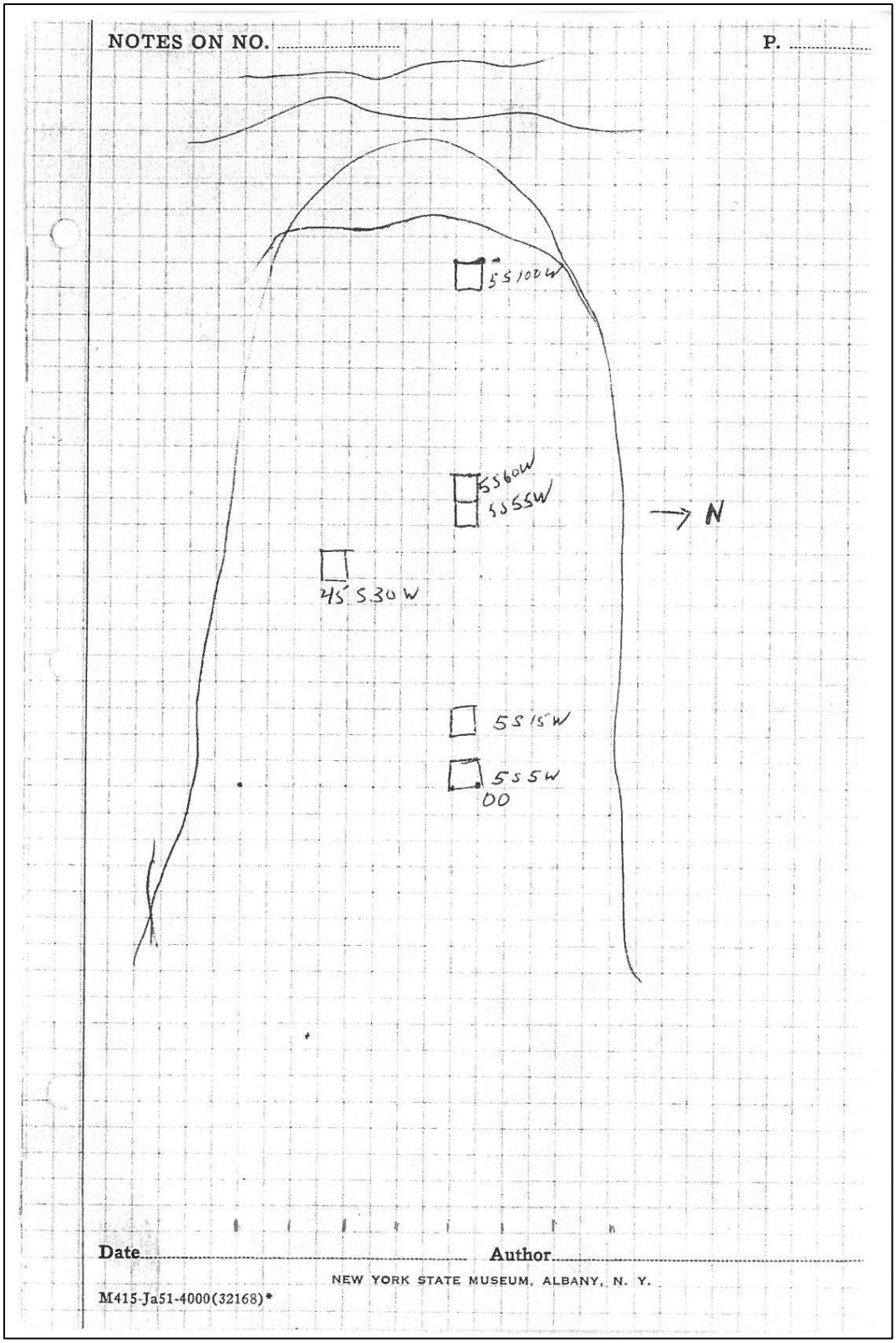

Figure 2.1. 1961 Field-book sketch map of excavation units at UB 291/Meyer and Meyer Site (War of 1812 component), also implying the site's location atop a peninsula-like terrain feature and the nearby Ellicott Creek.

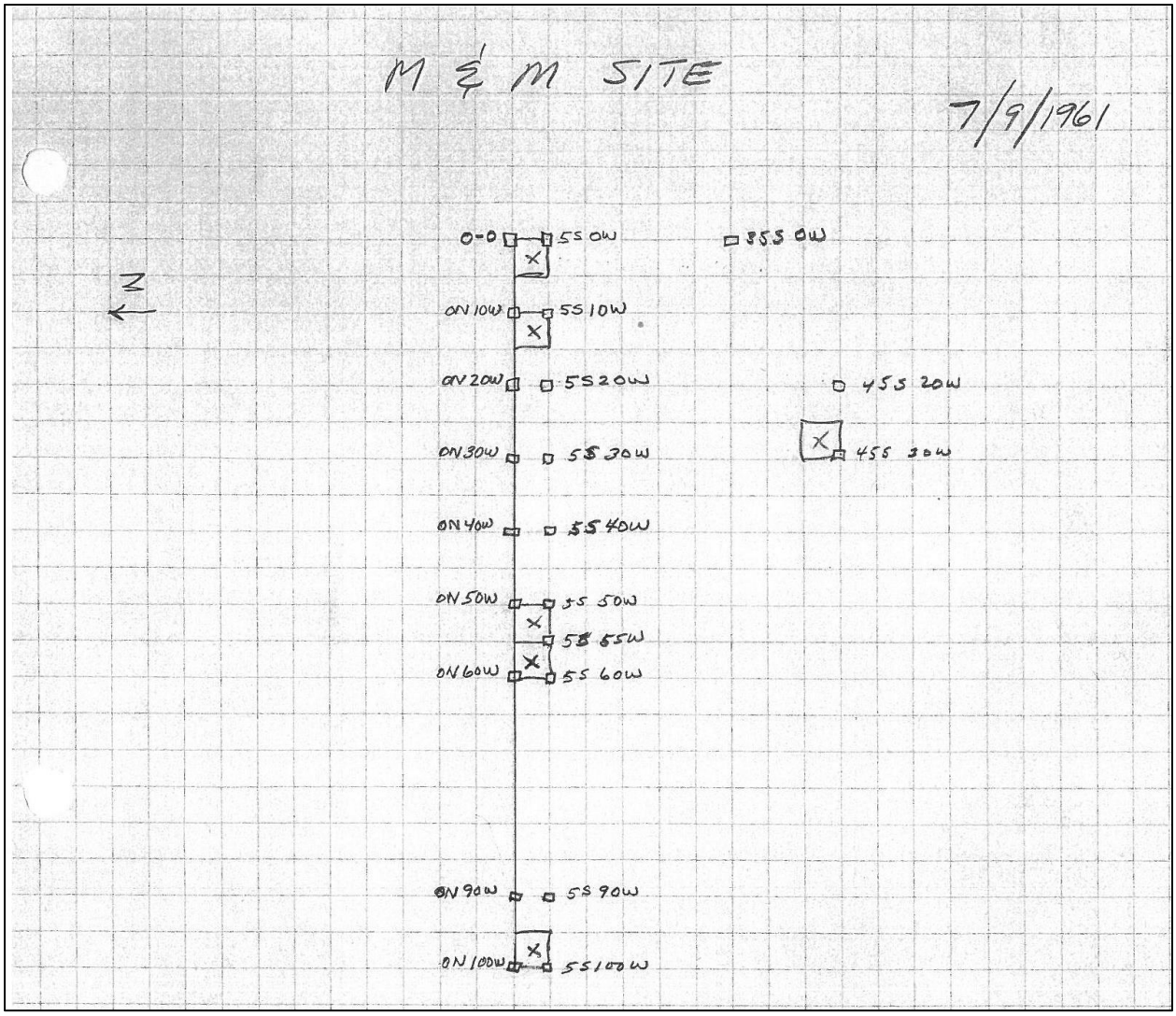

Figure 2.2. 1961 Field-book sketch map of excavations at the UB 291/Meyer and Meyer Site (War of 1812 component).

types include six tools: one biface, four scrapers, and one utilized flake. All six tools were expediently produced and have little or no use-wear. The investigation's debitage comprises: seven primary reduction flakes; 11 secondary reduction flakes; 31 tertiary reduction flakes; 82 flake fragments; and six pieces of shatter. Three core fragments were also found. Six areas (loci) with higher-than-average densities of artifacts were identified. The report for the study recommended additional investigation of the site, as well as the G. Wilkens Site, determine if they are S/NRHP-eligible.

2.1.4 2017 Panamerican Initial Phase 2 Investigation. The initial Phase 2 investigation focused on six loci with varying densities of Native American artifacts, as well as places near former G. Wilkens buildings.[1] The investigation included 124 STPs dug at a 7.5-meter interval among Phase 1B positive shovel test pits within the study loci. A sum of 119 Native American artifacts were found, of which two are tools (an end scraper and a utilized flake) and the remainder is debitage. Although this information contributes to what is known about the Youngs Road site, it is not adequate to assess the site's S/NRHP eligibility, which is reflected in the SHPO's May 16, 2017 recommendation for the supplemental Phase 2

1. Four of the loci had elevated numbers of Native American artifacts, and one – used as a control – had a lower-than-average frequency of items. The remaining locus was chosen because it contained the G. Wilkens Site.

investigation reported here. Meanwhile, the study did acquire sufficient information about the G. Wilkens site for the SHPO to determine it is not eligible for inclusion in the S/NRHPs. The report for the investigation is attached as Appendix F.

Also, the notes for the Houghton Chapter excavations at the Meyer and Meyer Site became available, revealing the presence of the site's War of 1812 component. At the time of Panamerican's initial Phase 2 study, the location of the Houghton dig and its 1812 deposits was not precisely understood and no items or features definitively attributable to an early nineteenth-century context were found during the Phase 1 or initial Phase 2 investigations. As a result, SHPO recommended the metal-detecting survey conducted for the current study to acquire information about the approximate location of the Meyer and Meyer Site's War of 1812 component.

2.2 NATIVE AMERICAN AND EARLY EURO-AMERICAN HISTORY OVERVIEW

Native Americans have lived in the western New York region for at least the last ca. 14,000 years, beginning with the recession of glaciers at the end of the last ice age. Archaeologists in the Northeast typically divide Native American history prior to the arrival of Europeans into three major periods: the Paleoindian; Preceramic (sometimes 'Archaic'); and Woodland (sometimes 'Ceramic'). At the broadest scale, the material record from western New York indicates Native American groups living in the region gradually increased in population through these time periods. They developed concomitantly increasingly complex social structures to negotiate their interactions within and among their growing populations. The earliest people were nomadic big-game hunters (ca. 14,000 to 10,000 BP); as the climate changed in the years around the end of the last ice age, changing environmental conditions required them to adapt their economy, resulting in economies focused on (likely numerous) strategies for efficiently exploiting temperate forest resources throughout Preceramic times (ca. 10,000 BP to 3,700 BP). The Ceramic Period (the years after ca. 2,700 BP[2]) is marked by the introduction of pottery, agriculture, and burial mounds, and is characterized by a plethora of new and very different social and economic adaptations (e.g.; Ritchie 1980; Funk, ed. 1993).

By at least 2,700 BP (the beginning of the Ceramic / Woodland), western New York was occupied by groups that later formed the Erie and Neutral confederacies. Culturally, these people shared much with groups in southern Ontario, Canada. The introduction of corn horticulture around ca. 1,400 BP (and perhaps earlier) encouraged population growth, village life, and some social frictions that intensified warfare in western New York (e.g., Hart 2011). The nations that eventually formed the Haudenosaunee or Iroquois Confederacy grew from antecedents in the central New York area between the Genesee River and the Tug Hill Plateau. Prior to the time of European contact, Seneca hunting territory comprised an area extending from Lake Ontario to the headwaters of the smaller Finger Lakes and from the Genesee River east towards Cayuga Lake. There was relatively little interaction between these groups and those of the western New York area until the seventeenth century (Tuck 1978; Tooker 1978; White 1961, 1978a). After AD 1600, the Seneca expanded the range of their trading activities into the traditional areas of other Iroquoian groups. By the mid-seventeenth century, the Haudenosaunee emerged as a politically, militarily, and economically united confederacy with sole access to both the land and resources surrounding the lower Great Lakes (Abler and Tooker 1978; White 1978b; Trigger 1978).

Native Americans in western and central New York were profoundly affected by the introduction of the European-driven fur trade, long before the arrival of a permanent European-American population in the area.

2. In some parts of eastern North America, archaeologists perceive a 'Transitional' period (ca. 3,700 to 2,700 BP) that bridges the years between Preceramic and Ceramic / Woodland times. The defining characteristic of the Transitional period is the presence of stone (usually soapstone) vessels. However, some researchers have challenged the usefulness of the Transitional concept, since there is relatively complete chronological overlap of sites with ceramic and stone containers (Hoffman 1998; Ritchie 1980).

Three Iroquoian groups occupied western New York prior to the arrival of the Europeans: the Neutral, the Wenro, and the Erie. The Seneca inhabited areas well east of the project area, but would assert their power in the region's affairs beginning in the seventeenth century. Located in the Niagara peninsula of Ontario, the western portion of what is now Niagara County and the northwestern section of Erie County, the Neutral's name derives from their location between the Huron to the north and the Haudenosaunee to the east, and their efforts to remain non-aligned during the incessant warfare between those two groups. The Wenro occupied areas in eastern Niagara and Orleans counties, east of the Neutral near Batavia. The Erie were located south of the present-day City of Buffalo along Lake Erie (or *Lac du Chat*, to the French) and utilized areas southeast of the lake that bears their name. The traditional homeland of the Seneca was the area between the Genesee River and Seneca Lake (White 1978a:407-409, 1978b:412-413; Engelbrecht 2003; Abler and Tooker 1978).

Unlike their major competitors, the Haudenosaunee were surrounded on all sides by sedentary agricultural groups and, therefore, had no direct access to the fur resources of the interior of the continent. The Huron Confederacy geographically straddled the major transportation networks and was able to exploit their hunter-gatherer neighbors' need for agricultural commodities by trading corn and other products for furs, thereby securing the advantage of access to the vast supplies of the interior. The Haudenosaunee wars of the mid-seventeenth century were aimed at eliminating the Huron and other agricultural groups as middlemen to obtain direct access to fur supplies (White 1971; Hunt 1940).

The Seneca were adamant in protecting their position as suppliers of pelts, and as the supply of animal skins diminished within their territory, they expanded into the traditional areas of other Iroquoian groups. Ultimately, Seneca expansion displaced these groups from their lands in the Niagara Frontier. Beginning in 1638 with the Wenro tribe of western New York, and in rapid succession, the dispersals (i.e., extermination and assimilation) began. After the Seneca had secured the resources of the Niagara Frontier, large-scale concerted attacks by the League were directed against the Huron Confederacy (dispersed by 1649), the Petun (dispersed by 1650), the Neutral Confederacy (dispersed by 1651) and, finally, the Erie Confederacy (dispersed by 1655). Thus, by the mid-seventeenth century, the Haudenosaunee emerged as a politically, militarily, and economically united confederacy with sole access to both the land and resources surrounding the lower Great Lakes (Abler and Tooker 1978:505-507; White 1978b:414-416; Trigger 1978:354-356).

Meanwhile, for almost all of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, European activities in the area that would become known as the Niagara Frontier involved limited religious, commercial, and military endeavors. The French were the first Europeans to penetrate the valley of the Niagara River and explore the shores of Lake Erie. As early as the 1620s, Jesuit missionaries and French traders were establishing contacts with Native American groups. For example, Joseph de la Roche Daillon, a Récollet (Franciscan) missionary, lived among the Neutrals for three months in 1626, and Jesuit priests St. Jean de Brébeuf and Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot visited the Neutrals in 1640-1641. However, these visits to the region were infrequent until the 1660s (White 1978a:407-409; Trigger 1978:348-355; Johnson 1876:24-26). In 1678-1679, as part of general reconnoitering and trade expeditions by the French, men under the direction of René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle constructed a ship called *Le Griffon* along the Niagara River in the vicinity of Cayuga Island, opposite Grand Island. This ship would be the first sail vessel to ply the waters of Lake Erie and prosecute the Great Lakes fur trade (Trigger 1978:349-352; Abler and Tooker 1978:506-507; Smith 1884:I:35-36).

As the fur trade became an imperial concern for the European powers during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the subsequent competition among these nations resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts along the frontier, such as the French Fort Conti in 1679 (later, Fort Niagara) (Abler and Tooker 1978:505-507; White 1978b:414-416; Trigger 1978:354-356). Efforts to sow Christianity among the Haudenosaunee, generally bore little fruit during this period. The relationship between the French and the Haudenosaunee continually fluctuated between grudging acceptance and outright war. Wrangling between the Seneca and the French and their Native American allies for control over the western fur trade erupted in violence when Jacques René de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, governor of New France (Canada), led an attack against the Seneca in July 1687. The French destroyed the ripening corn crop, before retreating to reconstruct the fort at Niagara (renamed Fort Denonville). After a severe winter during

which 88 of a 100-soldier detachment died, the French abandoned the isolated fort and the region reverted to Seneca control (Abler and Tooker 1978:506-7; Tooker 1978:432; Old Fort Niagara 2004).

Despite consistent failures in establishing a permanent trading post along the Niagara River, French strategists continued to accept the idea that asserting control over the Niagara River valley offered strategic advantages within their imperial goals. A trader, interpreter, and former soldier, Louis-Thomas de Joncaire, Sieur de Chabert parlayed his years as a captive and adoptee of the Seneca into permission to erect a series of trading posts along the Niagara River and Lake Ontario, including one at the Lower Landing in what is now the Village of Lewiston, ca. 1720. Finally, in 1726, with the construction of a permanent fortification along the Niagara River—Fort Niagara—the French began to exercise military control of the Niagara valley. By the middle of the eighteenth century, they had created a string of military and trading installations that extended from Fort Niagara along Lake Ontario, south to Daniel (or Chabert) de Joncaire's temporary trading settlement at Buffalo Creek (referred to as la Riviere aux Chevaux), and along the southern shore of Lake Erie to Presqu'Isle (present-day Erie, Pennsylvania) into the Ohio valley (Abler and Tooker 1978:506-507; Tooker 1978:431-432; Old Fort Niagara 2004).

The rivalry between the British and the French intensified during the course of the eighteenth century, reaching a crescendo during the 1750s, as the two countries again went to war. After a 19-day siege, British troops captured Fort Niagara in July 1759, crippling the French presence in the region, although skirmishing between Native Americans and the English continued to the closing days of the French and Indian War. After the French defeat and their loss of North American colonies, some of the western Seneca, remaining loyal to the French, joined Pontiac's uprising, harrying English-American settlers along the frontier. As a result of the 1763 Devil's Hole "massacre" the Seneca were compelled to cede a four-mile swath of land along both sides of the Niagara River to the English in 1764 (Abler and Tooker 1978:507; Tooker 1978:434; Smith 1884:I:47).

During the Revolutionary War, both the British and Americans enlisted the aid of individual Haudenosaunee nations in their battles in the frontier, as several of the nations allied with Great Britain and several with the Americans. Warfare initially remained well east of the region, but Britain's efforts to cripple the frontier economy engendered raids by their Haudenosaunee allies against isolated farming communities, notably in the Mohawk valley. In response, Major General John Sullivan led a punitive assault into the heart of Haudenosaunee country in 1779 to halt the attacks against American settlers. The Continentals, utilizing "scorched earth" tactics, destroyed more than 40 villages and hundreds of acres of crops in an area between the eastern Finger Lakes and the Genesee River. Many Haudenosaunee, burned out of their central New York villages, sought refuge at Fort Niagara where they suffered through a difficult winter of hardship and hunger (Abler and Tooker 1978:507-508; Ellis et al. 1967:115-117). Still controlled by the British, Fort Niagara served as the center for Loyalist activities on the frontier in New York and as the headquarters of Colonel John Butler and his Rangers. Groups of Haudenosaunee, provisioned and armed by the British, periodically attacked colonial settlements until the end of the war, although the Seneca were no longer a major military threat. By 1780, some Haudenosaunee subsequently settled along Buffalo Creek, which would later be incorporated into the Buffalo Creek Reservation (Smith 1884:I:51-52; Lankes 1964).

The British and their Loyalist allies were expelled from the new United States after the Treaty of Paris (1783) ended the Revolutionary War and settled on the west bank of the Niagara River in what was then called Upper Canada. The Haudenosaunee, abandoned in the United States by their British allies after the Treaty of Paris, were forced to make peace as separate nations with the Americans. As a result of the Second Fort Stanwix Treaty (1784), the Haudenosaunee relinquished all their land west of the Niagara River. This treaty was disputed by several groups of Haudenosaunee until 1794, when a treaty was signed at Canandaigua between the United States government and the Six Nations. The Pickering or Canandaigua Treaty of 1794 defined the boundaries of Seneca lands and the reservations to the other Haudenosaunee nations (Abler and Tooker 1978:508-509-512; Goldman 1983:27-31; Hutchins 2004).

European-American settlement of the Niagara Frontier dates from the end of the American Revolution in 1783. During the next decade large grants of land in western New York were sold to private investors who attempted to open the land to settlement, except for a one-mile-wide strip of land along the eastern bank

of the Niagara River, which New York State reserved for itself (Turner 1974 [1850]:326). The rights to the un-surveyed portion of the area, including all of the present Erie County, were sold to a consortium of Dutch investors, called the Holland Land Company, in 1792-1793 (Turner 1974 [1850]:396-403).

The years following the Revolution were marked by a series of convoluted transactions among New York, Massachusetts, the Haudenosaunee, and land speculators, which resulted in the division of ownership of the former Haudenosaunee lands in western New York. Native American title to the land in western New York was largely extinguished with the Treaty of Big Tree (present-day Geneseo, New York) in 1797, although several areas were reserved for them to use and live on, including reservations at Buffalo Creek, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda. Most Seneca and other Native Americans moved from the Buffalo Creek reservation in ca. 1844.

As a precursor to the American settlement of the area, Joseph Ellicott was contracted in July 1797 to survey the Holland Land Company's property in western New York and divide it into townships. The process began in the spring of the following year. The future City of Buffalo was sited and laid out by Ellicott, who called the village on Buffalo Creek New Amsterdam and named the streets after his Dutch patrons and local Indian nations. However, the increasing number of local residents resisted the Dutch appellations and referred to the village as "Buffaloe" (Smith 1884:II:26-27, 30-31; White 1898:I:140).

2.3 WAR OF 1812 CONTEXT

During the Revolutionary War on the Niagara Frontier, Fort Niagara served as the center for Loyalist activities within frontier New York and as the headquarters of Colonel John Butler and his Rangers. The British and their Loyalist allies were expelled from the new United States after the Treaty of Paris (1783) ended the Revolutionary War and settled on the west bank of the Niagara River in what was then called Upper Canada. The Haudenosaunee, abandoned in the United States by their British allies after the Treaty of Paris, were forced to make peace as separate nations with the Americans. As a result of the Second Fort Stanwix Treaty (1784), the Haudenosaunee relinquished all their land west of the Niagara River. The treaty of 1784 was disputed by several groups of Haudenosaunee until 1794, when a treaty was signed at Canandaigua between the United States government and the Six Nations. The Pickering or Canandaigua Treaty of 1794 defined the boundaries of Seneca lands and the reservations of the other Haudenosaunee nations (Abler and Tooker 1978:508-509-512; Goldman 1983:27-31; Hutchins 2004). Despite the end of hostilities in 1783, the British refused to vacate Fort Niagara until 1796.

European-American settlement of the Niagara Frontier dates from the end of the American Revolution, although disputes between New York and Massachusetts, both of which claimed the new territory, frustrated the actual, legal sale of these lands. Under an agreement signed in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1786, the land once occupied by the Haudenosaunee came under the jurisdiction of New York State, but the Commonwealth of Massachusetts maintained the pre-emption right to the area west of Seneca Lake once the Indian title to it was extinguished. During the next decade large grants of land in western New York were sold to private investors, except for a one-mile swath along the east side of the Niagara River, which New York State reserved for itself (Ellis et al. 1967:152-156; Abler and Tooker 1978:507-509; Hutchins 2004).

As a precursor to the settlement of the area, Theophilus Cazenove, Philadelphia-based agent of the Holland Land Company, contracted Joseph Ellicott in July 1797 to survey the company's land in western New York and divide it into townships. The process began in the spring of the following year. The future City of Buffalo was sited and laid out by Ellicott, who called the village on Buffalo Creek New Amsterdam and named the streets after his Dutch patrons and local Indian nations. However, the increasing number of local residents resisted the Dutch appellations and referred to the village as "Buffaloe" (Smith 1884:II: 26-27, 30-31; White 1898:I:140).

Once townships had been surveyed and roads in the area cut, lots were sold to prospective pioneers. These early settlers were predominantly New Englanders (especially Vermonters) and Pennsylvanians, who entered the territory during the early 1800s. Settlement and growth followed quickly. By 1806,

sixteen dwellings were located in the village as well as two stores, a drug store, several taverns, and two blacksmith shops (Ketchum 1970 [1864]:II:183-184; Landon ca. 1863; Smith 1884:II:182). Although the settlement at Buffalo Creek had been made a point-of-entry in 1805, little had been done about creating a more accessible harbor at the mouth of the creek. “[A]t almost all seasons of the year, there was a continuous, broad beach of sand along the lakeshore—scarcely broken by the discharge of the waters of Buffalo creek into the lake” (Ketchum 1970 [1864]:II:246-247).
In 1808, the new County of Niagara (consisting of what are now Erie and Niagara Counties) was formed from Genesee County, with New Amsterdam/Buffalo as the county seat. Niagara County contained three townships: Cambria, Clarence, and Willink; the last two were extended to the middle of the Buffalo Creek reservation, although they had only nominal jurisdiction over those lands. Two years later the Town of “Buffaloe” was created. By 1813 New Amsterdam was incorporated as a village (Beers 1880:20; White 1898:I:14-15; Smith 1884:I:113-114, 116). Prior to the War of 1812, Buffalo was a growing community that supported several blacksmiths and carpenters, a mason, a wagon-maker, and a cabinet-maker, as well as other tradesmen and retail stores. With a population of less than 500 people, the village contained less than 100 dwellings, but accommodated three taverns and three merchants. At that time, the harbor mouth of Buffalo Creek was obstructed by a recurring sand bar (Smith 1884:II:47; Ketchum 1970 [1864]: II:419).

The first land sales in Amherst were made in the autumn of 1803 to Samuel Kelsey, Henry Lake, Benjamin Gardner, and William Lewis, among others. The earliest settlers arrived the following year and included Timothy and Orlando Hopkins, John Hershey, Samuel McConnell, Alexander Logan, Caleb Rogers, Stephen Colvin, John King, and Joel Chamberlain. “No purchases were made in the ‘lowlands’ (the north part of the town) until Adam Vollmer bought two lots in 1810" (Beers 1880:20; White 1898:I:14-15; Smith 1884:I:511, 513). By 1808 Ellicott Creek (then known as Eleven Mile Creek) had been dammed and a grist mill was operating in what was then called Williams Mill (later Williamsville). Erected by Jonas Williams, the mill was joined by a sawmill and later a tannery (Glover 1972:2).

2.3.1 War of 1812 (June 18, 1812–February 17, 1815). The conflict between the United States and Great Britain in the War of 1812 erupted mainly over British violations of U.S. maritime rights among other various tensions and disputes. Beginning in 1806, France prohibited all neutral trade with Great Britain and declared that all ships engaging in commerce with Britain would be subject to seizure. The British retaliated in the following year by banning trade between France, its allies, and the Americas. In return, U.S. Congress responded by passing an embargo act in 1807 prohibiting U.S. vessels from trading with European nations which was directed solely at France and Great Britain. President Thomas Jefferson’s measures to cut off trade with Europe and European colonies directly impacted the unstable economy of Western New York with the banishment of trade across the Niagara to Upper Canada. Under President James Madison, economic retaliation against Britain and France persisted with the Non-Intercourse Act (1809). The intent of these acts proved unsuccessful causing the United States to reopen trade with France and Great Britain in May 1810 (Macon's Bill No. 2) with the provision the two countries cease their blockades against neutral trading. (Office of the Historian U.S. Department of State n.d.).

Great Britain continued intercepting American merchant ships to search for Royal Navy deserters, to impress American seamen on the high seas into the Royal Navy, and to enforce its blockade of neutral commerce. By early August, French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte informed the United States (Cadore Letter, 1810) that he was willing to lift all trade restrictions against the United States with one provision. The United States had to enforce trade restrictions against Great Britain per the terms of Macon's Bill No. 2. The Cadore Letter was one of the major causes of increasing hostility between the United States and Great Britain. In March 1811, Congress passed a resolution enacting President Madison's embargo against trade with Great Britain.

Protection of the Niagara Frontier was of growing concern among New York Congressman Peter B. Porter and other local settlers in the region who were critical of defense preparations by the federal government. Porter became the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1811. Considered a “War Hawk,” he voted to increase military spending, implement laws to strengthen national defenses, and to assemble an effective army to seize Canada. In April 1812, Governor David D. Tompkins directed Porter to return to Buffalo to serve as the quartermaster general of the New York State militia. President

Madison asked Congress for a declaration of War on Great Britain on June 1, 1812. By mid-June, Porter had supplied, equipped, transported, and housed 13,000 militiamen ordered into service to defend the New York-Canadian Border (Office of the Historian U.S. Department of State n.d.; Eberle and Grande 1987:15-16; Grande 1982: 6-7).

Known as the "Second War of American Independence," the War of 1812 began on June 18th when the United States formally declared war on Great Britain. The United States would attack Canada for grievances against England. Early planning to invade Canada entailed military forces entering from three points: Detroit at the western edge of Lake Erie; at the Niagara River in Western New York; and from northeast of New York to Montreal. In the early nineteenth century, the most efficient means of transportation was on the water as there were no established road networks on either side of the border. The British held the St. Lawrence River at that time. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario were critical in the main theater of operations in the North as the lakes steered the movements of the opposing armies. American and British warships fought for control of the Great Lakes. New York State would play an important role in the conflict. The Niagara Frontier served as one of the primary theaters of the conflict, and areas near the border with Upper Canada (the current province of Ontario) were ravaged by attacks and counter-attacks (Figure 2.3). Roughly 7,000 regular soldiers served on land and sea in the U.S. military at the beginning of the conflict (American Battlefield Trust 2021).

2.3.2 Niagara Frontier During War of 1812. After the War of 1812 began, American troops assembled in Buffalo and along the Niagara Frontier. General Stephen Van Rensselaer of the New York Militia held overall command of the Niagara Frontier region. However, Van Rensselaer was a politician in New York State with no military experience. Brigadier General Alexander Smyth was the commander of the army regulars in the region. By the fall of 1812, the 6,000-militia force in place was joined by an additional 2,000 American army regulars. The increased American forces in the region were concentrated near Lake Ontario which resulted in leaving the villages of Black Rock and Buffalo vulnerable to attack. To secure the villages, General Porter assembled and commanded 400 volunteers from Western New York (Grande 1982:7). The village of Black Rock was well suited for shipbuilding. Scajaquada Creek (Conjockety Creek) below Black Rock "was ideal and it was comparatively easy to bring material to Black Rock from the east. In 1812 and 1813 the Federal Government made it a temporary United States naval station where a number of fighting vessels were built" (Rapp nd). Figure 2.4 shows the locations of sites along the Niagara River in Black Rock and Canada in ca. 1810.

After General William Hull's defeat at Detroit, the second attack on Canada was planned along the Niagara River from Lewiston, New York. The American Hotel in Lewiston served as headquarters for General Stephen van Rensselaer and the militia in 1812. On October 13, U.S. forces launched a siege on the village of Queenston opposite Lewiston. The defense of Upper Canada was under the command of British Army Major General Isaac Brock. Known as the Battle of Queenston Heights, more than 1,000 American soldiers crossed the river. General Brock's troops handily defeated the American forces. The Battle of Queenston Heights resulted in 300 American casualties and 105 British, militia and First Nations casualties (Ridler 2013). General Brock was mortally wounded during the battle.

One of the first clashes of the war on the Niagara River occurred in early October 1812. Two British vessels lying at anchor at Fort Erie, HMS *Detroit* (formerly an American ship, the *Adams*) and HMS *Caledonia,* and their cargoes, were captured by forces under the direction of Lieutenant Jesse D. Elliott, who was stationed at the Black Rock Navy yard. The yard was located along the south bank of the creek west of the Military Road bridge then across the creek. The *Detroit* ran aground on the west side of Unity Island during an exchange of cannon fire and was burned by the Americans, and the *Caledonia* was brought to Black Rock. The village endured a heavy shelling of cannon fire from the Canadian side, resulting in damage deemed "substantial" (Smith 1884:I:129-130, II:57-58; Johnson 1876:213-215; Hickey 1989:131; Babcock 2005 [1927]:39-42; Grande 1982:8-9).

Brigadier General Alexander Smyth took over command of the Army of the Niagara Frontier after the defeat at Queenston. In anticipation of invading Canada, an army encampment was established on Erastus Granger's Farm at Flint Hill in Buffalo (portions of which include what is now Delaware Park). The camp occupied the area along Main Street between Jewett Parkway and Scajaquada Creek. During the

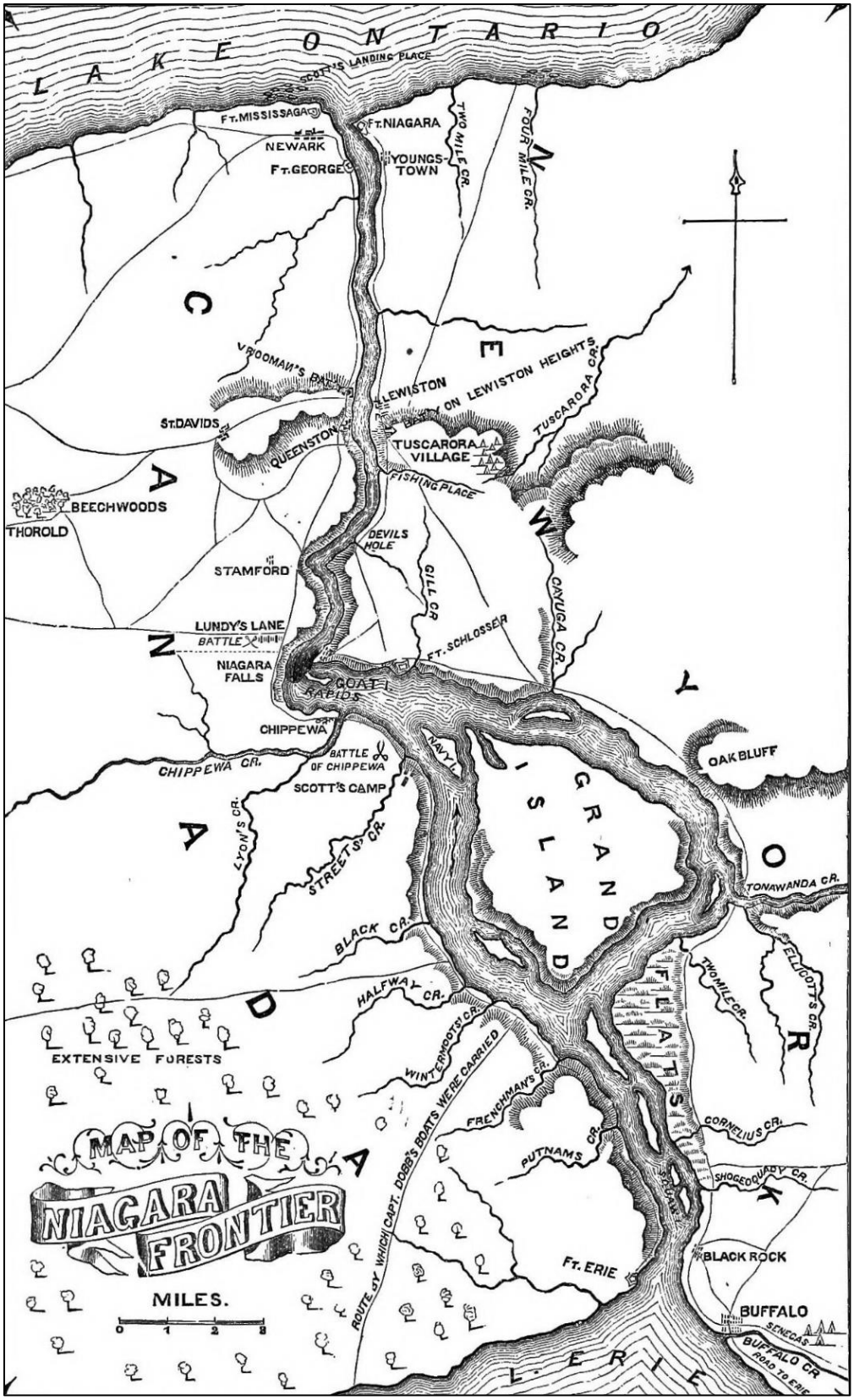

Figure 2.3. Niagara Frontier at the beginning of the War of 1812 *(Lossing 1869).*

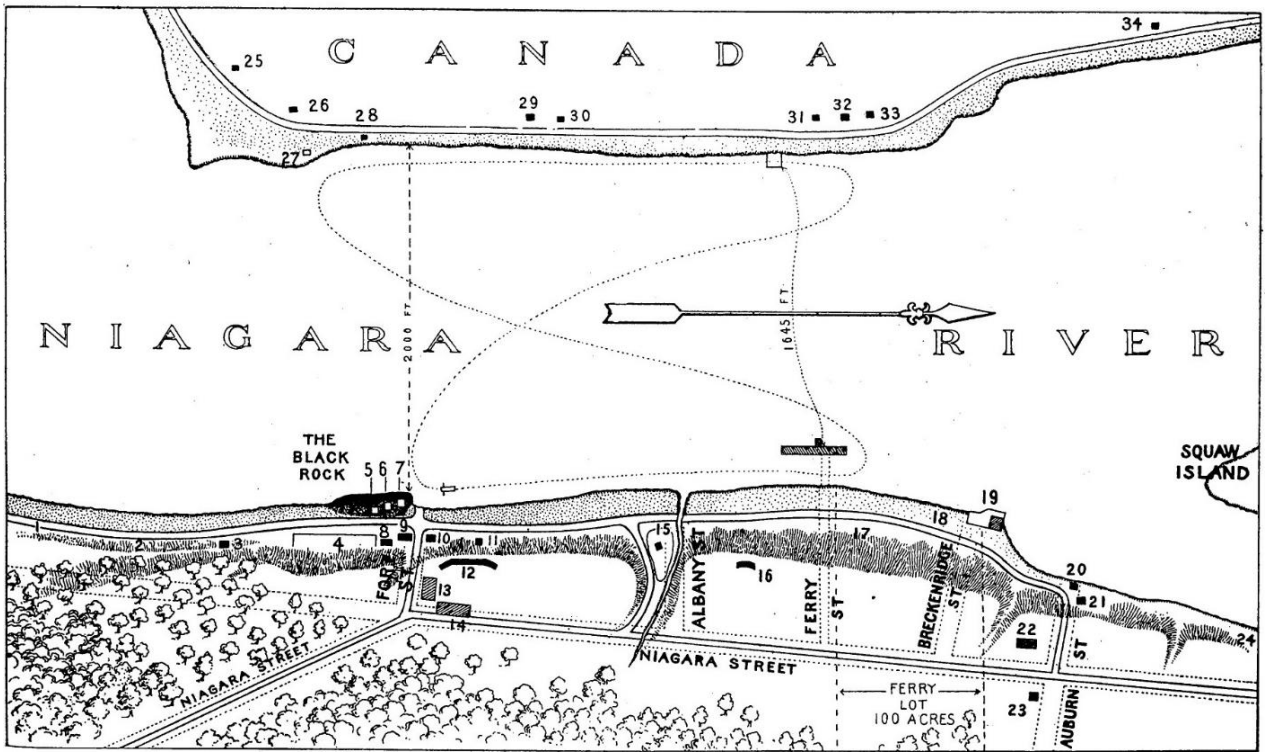

Figure 2 4. The Niagara River and vicinity at Black Rock prior to the war of 1812 (ca. 1810), from a sketch made in 1863 (*Severance 1912:250).*

Key to Map:

1. Shore road between Black Rock ferry and Buffalo
2. Sand ridge along shore
3. Site of 1863 water works
4. Lester Brace's garden
5. Log house of Orange Dean, later used by E.D. Effner to furnish clothing to Swift's regiment
6. Clark's grocery and boarding house
7. Porter & Barton store, also served as tavern operated by Orange Dean
8. Lester Brace's barn
9. Frederick Miller's log house, used as the ferry house and a tavern. Also occupied by Holden Allen. After the war, it was rebuilt by Lester Brace as a ferry house and tavern. Note: the dotted figure "8" in the Niagara River illustrates the path of the ferry boat with respect to the current.
10. Lorrin Hodge's grocery after the war
11. Log house of widow O'Neil
12. A battery called Fort Adams [also referred to as Fort Tompkins]
13. Barracks, burned by enemy October 12, 1812
14. Barracks, burned by enemy July 1813
15. Log house of widow Sidney, later Mrs. Zenas Barker
16. Battery during War of 1812; later part of Col. Bird's garden
17. Location where Capt. Saunders was shot in July 1813
18. Location where Col. Hugh Cuyler was killed during the taking of brigs *Caledonia* and *Adams* in 1812; near foot of Breckenridge Street
19. Porter & Barton's dock and warehouse; also dock where *Walk-in-the-Water* was launched,
20. A contractor's store, near foot of Auburn Avenue
21. Nathaniel Sill's store
22. General Porter's house, later owned by Capt. James Rough, and later still by Rev. John E. Robie.
23. Field's tavern near present-day Auburn Avenue; area of principal fighting during the Battle of Black Rock.
24. "Just beyond the margin of the map is the site of the old shipyard, where the Walk-in-the-Water was built."

25-34. Sites in Fort Erie Canada; most occupied prior to 1795.

winter of 1812-1813, at least five ships were outfitted for military service at Black Rock's Scajaquada Creek shipyard while American forces encamped at Flint Hill. The American troops were poorly equipped and ill-prepared for the regions' harsh winter. Inadequate provisions and sanitation, disease, starvation, and a harsh winter conspired in the deaths of approximately 300 American soldiers that winter. The dead were buried near Granger's farm at that time; a plaque in Delaware Park notes the location (Johnson 1876:226; Rapp n.d.; Dorsheimer 1993 [1863]:192-193; Norton 2004 [1863]; Babcock 2005 [1927]:21; Napora 1995).

Another encampment was established approximately 11 miles east of Buffalo during the winter of 1812-1813. American troops under the command of General Smyth retired to winter quarters at what is now Williamsville, occupying an area between Main Street and Eleven Mile Creek (now, Ellicott Creek) along Creek Road (late Ellicott Creek Road, current Garrison Road). Numbering between 5,000 and 6,000, the soldiers constructed huts or barracks approximately one mile upstream from Williamsville. Abandoned in April 1813, the barracks were converted for use as a hospital for the following winter.

In early summer 1813, Major General Henry Dearborn, commander of American forces on the Niagara Frontier at that time, withdrew all the regular soldiers from Black Rock and Buffalo to serve on the St. Lawrence front. Recognizing that the repositioning of the soldiers left the Niagara Valley exposed to attack, he ordered a small contingent of militia and a few artillery specialists to Black Rock to protect the public stores housed there. On July 11, 1813, a British raiding party comprising approximately 250 soldiers crossed the Niagara below Liberty Island and occupied and burned the Navy yard at Scajaquada Creek. At the time, a small collection of structures—a blockhouse, storehouse, battery, and barracks—were located along the south bank of the creek near its confluence with the river. Moving south, the British dispersed the militia maintaining the three pieces of artillery at the Fort Tompkins blockhouse and burned it and the associated barracks before plundering the public stores (near what is now the Peace Bridge Plaza). Despite the flight of American forces from Black Rock, other militia gathered at Buffalo and drove the invaders back to the creek. While most of the British raiders escaped into Canada, a number in the last boat to launch from the American side were captured or killed as they tried to flee. Before this raid, the ships outfitted at the Scajaquada Creek naval yard had left to join the command of Oliver Hazard Perry at Erie, Pennsylvania (Johnson 1876:231-238; Grande 1982:8-9; Rapp nd; Dorsheimer 1993 [1863]:192-193; Norton 2004 [1863]; Smith 1884:I:140-145; Napora 1995; Cook 1961; Babcock 2005 [1927]:105-107).

American forces had occupied Fort George on the west side of the Niagara River since May 1813 but, by the beginning of December, the American position had become untenable. Brigadier General George McClure of the New York militia, commander of the post, decided to evacuate the fort. As part of the evacuation on December 10, he ordered his troops to burn the adjacent village of Newark (present-day Niagara-on-the-Lake) to the ground, evicting more than 400 people into zero-degree weather. In retaliation for such callous treatment, British forces captured and occupied Fort Niagara (killing 80, mostly by bayonet, and taking 350 prisoners) on December 19. Beginning at the same time, a detachment of British soldiers with their Native American allies savagely attacked and burned Lewiston, the Tuscarora village near the Niagara River, and Manchester (also known as Schlosser; present-day Niagara Falls). After a respite, on the night of December 30, a British force comprising more than 1,000 troops and perhaps 400 Native Americans led by Major General Phineas Riall attacked the approximately 2,000 militia defending Buffalo and Black Rock. As planned by Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond, British forces landed north of Scajaquada Creek near what is now Amherst Street, and after a skirmish crossed the wooden bridge over the creek and captured Sailor's Battery, before advancing south to Black Rock. The battery of three guns at the location of Bird's future house and the six heavy guns at Fort Tompkins were quickly overrun as the British torched the small community. The invaders then marched down Niagara Street to Buffalo, destroying ships and supplies. The devastation was substantial (Smith 1884:I:147-159, II:58-74; Johnson 1876:242-262; Bowler 1976; Goldman 1983:21-24; Hickey 1989:140-143).

After a subsequent British raid ended on January 1, 1814, only three structures remained in the village of Buffalo—David Reese's blacksmith shop on Seneca Street, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John's house on Washington Street, and a small, stone jail on Washington Street near Eagle Street (Bowler 1976).

Meanwhile, along the Niagara River at Black Rock, only one structure escaped the conflagration: a log house where women and children had taken refuge. “The *Ariel*, *Little Belt*, *Chippewa*, and *Trippe*, vessels that performed service in the battle on Lake Erie a little more than a hundred days before, were committed to the flames” (Lossing 2003 [1869]). Governor Daniel Tompkins remarked that “The whole frontier from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie is depopulated & the buildings & improvements, with a few exceptions, destroyed” (Hickey 1989:143).

As expected, residents began to trickle back soon after the diminishment of hostilities. However, the area remained an active part of the Niagara theater, with a detachment of soldiers was stationed in Buffalo, as well as a staging area for later actions for the remainder of the year. “Twice during the winter small squads of the enemy crossed the river but were driven back by the soldiers and citizens without much fighting” (Johnson 1876:264).

By the summer of 1814, the Niagara Frontier was again the scene of heavy fighting as the Americans invaded Upper Canada, capturing Fort Erie on July 3, and using it as a staging area for the subsequent battles of Chippawa (sometimes Chippewa) and Lundy’s Lane. After these engagements, the Americans withdrew to Fort Erie, which the British under General Drummond put to siege. During the siege Drummond sent Lt. Colonel John Tucker and between 500 and 1000 soldiers across the Niagara River to raid the stores of supplies and ordnance at Black Rock. These troops crossed below Unity Island (former Squaw Island) during the early morning hours of August 3 and advanced to the bridge over Scajaquada Creek, only to find the planking of the bridge had been removed. The bridge and adjacent creek were guarded by approximately 250 riflemen under the command of Major Lodowick Morgan. The battalion offered withering fire to keep the British on the north bank, despite their repeated attempts to cross. Tucker then sent a detachment farther east to ford the creek, but this move also ended in failure. Morgan had anticipated the flanking maneuver by positioning militia in that area. After two to three hours, the skirmish ended with Tucker’s riflemen enfilading the American position to cover the British withdrawal to Upper Canada (Smith 1884:I:168-169; Johnson 1876:281-282; Dorsheimer 1993 [1863]:201-202; Babcock 2005 [1927]:184-186; Hickey 1989:185-189). Because of the variety of spellings and pronunciations of “Scajaquada,” this skirmish has been called the battle of Conjockety or Conjocta Creek with Morgan regarded as the “hero of Conjockety Creek.” He was later killed during another skirmish as part of the siege of Fort Erie, which lasted until September 21, when the British began to withdraw to positions near Chippewa. The fort was evacuated and blown up by the Americans on November 5, 1814.

During the winter of 1814-1815, the American army remained in cantonment at so-called “Sandy Town,” the area “below the bluff at the Front, and between a range of high sand dunes which then bordered the lake and the present line of the Erie Canal” (Ball 1993 [1825]:140). This area is near what is now the foot of Porter Street and LaSalle Park. The site of Fort Tompkins, also referred to as Fort Adams, the largest and most important fortification on the American shore in or near Buffalo, during the War of 1812, was located along the Niagara River in the vicinity of where Niagara Street turns north between Hampshire and School streets. The stables of the Niagara Street Railway Company occupied this area at the end of the nineteenth century (Babcock 2005 [1927]; American Atlas Co. 1894).

2.3.3 War of 1812 at Williamsville. During the War of 1812, the small frontier settlement at Eleven Mile Creek became an important military post for American forces. Initially referred to as Williams Mill, the Village of Williamsville served as a rendezvous for American regular troops, militia, and volunteers. The village was the location of a winter encampment, cantonment, and hospital. Garrison Cemetery/War of 1812 Cemetery is referred to in historic accounts as located near the military hospital in Williamsville. No War of 1812 battles are known to have occurred in the Village of Williamsville and Town of Amherst (Young 1965:16). Garrison Park on Main Street is in the general vicinity of the encampment and field hospital.

Holland Land Company surveyors Benjamin Ellicott, the brother of Joseph Ellicott, and John Thompson first acquired the land that would become Williamsville. In 1799, they purchased 300 acres in Range & Township 12. The location offered potential for future settlement with a main road, Eleven Mile Creek, fertile land, and dense stands of timber. Thompson constructed a sawmill on the east side of the creek and a log house in ca. 1801. Within two years, Thompson abandoned the mill. His log house was the first

house built in Erie County. The building was expanded and became known as the "Evans House" (demolished 1955). Jonas Williams and David Evans, also surveyors with the Holland Land Company, purchased the 300-acre tract (Township 12 Range 7) including Thompson's former mill property in 1808 and the log house was deeded to Williams. Williams built his permanent gristmill on the west bank of the creek. The pioneer settlement of Williams Mill developed around his mill works (Young 1965:8-10; Bero Associates 1997:8).

With the declaration of war in 1812, Juba Storrs & Company entered a contract with the government to supply all the mill products they could manufacture for the Army. The company had purchased the mill privilege and mills on Eleven Mile Creek, except for the Jonas Williams homestead, in 1811 (Bigelow 1896:115). After the purchase, they built another mill and established a blacksmith shop, distillery, ashery, and store (Bigelow 1896:115). Their mill works at Williamsville furnished lumber for the boats constructed to convey American forces across the Niagara River (Bigelow 1896:117-118).

2.3.3.1 Hospital Cantonment at Williamsville. During the War of 1812, the area in proximity to Ellicott Creek and Garrison Road in Williamsville served as part of the winter encampment of American soldiers. The Regular Army, under the command of General Alexander Smyth, encamped at Flint Hill in Buffalo through the beginning of December 1812, when they relocated to the cantonment at Williamsville. The initial camp of winter 1812-1813 occupied an area between Main Street and Eleven Mile Creek (now, Ellicott Creek) along what is now Garrison Road (Creek Road). Lt. Patrick McDonough noted in a letter to his parents that his detachment had marched from Black Rock to the Eleven Mile Creek encampment on December 11, 1812 (McDonough 1812). The soldiers initially camped in tents in the woods by the creek while they constructed "huts" (McDonough 1812). McDonough states that the Army had expected to occupy the huts by the middle of January. Bigelow noted one regiment of troops were "cantoned in front of Williams' House" (Evans House) and later another regiment camped "behind the house, down the creek" (Bigelow 1896:118). Prior to construction of barracks, a temporary hospital was established in an existing tavern. Gen. Brown, Gen. Ripley, and a British officer were treated in the temporary hospital while other men were cared for in various houses in the village (Bigelow 1896:118). Other correspondences among officers in *Documentary History of the Campaign upon the Niagara Frontier* (E.A. Cruikshank, ed.) further confirm the regular Army was stationed at Williamsville during the first winter of the war (McDonough 1812; Young 1965:17; Cheektowaga Historical Association).

Log barracks (cabins) and a hospital were constructed by the troops on a site approximately one mile north of the Williamsville settlement along the creek during the winter of 1812-1813 (Bigelow 1896:117).[3] The barracks were occupied by troops until about April 1813 when they joined the American forces attacking York (Toronto) on April 27, 1813. The barracks remained unoccupied until October 1813 when the Army decided to use the utilized the barracks as a winter hospital.

After the Battle at York, the army with the wounded and sick moved to Fort Niagara, where a tent hospital was organized east of the river (Gillet 1979:168). The extent of the War of 1812 medical facilities in the Fort Niagara-Fort George area at that time is not clear due to differing accounts (Gillet 1979:168). However, in June 1813, after the capture of Fort George, the Army established a new hospital at Lewiston. By August, the Lewiston hospital had nearly 700 patients. Dr. James Mann, Medical Director, decided to move the general hospital from Fort George to a site near Buffalo. In the late October, 250 men were transported from Lewiston to Williamsville (Gillet 1979:169). The barracks constructed by Gen. Smyth's army were improved and used as a hospital with six patients per cabin. Mr. Mann was appointed surgeon in charge; later replaced by Dr. Whitridge.

In the spring of 1814, American troops numbering 5,000 to 6,000 were quartered at Williamsville (Young 1965:17). It remained the headquarters of the 5th Brigade of the New York State Militia. The Evans House served as headquarters to Generals Brown, Scott, and Riall (Young 1965:17). Brigadier General

3. **Nb.** The cantonment location of the Barracks/Huts and Hospital has been further investigated by J.A. Buscaglia. Historic maps, histories, contemporary accounts, and aerial imagery have led Buscaglia to conclude that the cantonment was in the current Lehn Springs Development area, outside the Williamsville village limits (Buscaglia 2018b).

Timothy S. Hopkins of Militia—Fifth Brigade of the 13th and 148th Regiments, trained his troops of 600 men on a drilling ground between on the present site of St.'s Peter and Paul Catholic Church on the north side of Main Street (Young 1965:17). An arsenal and barracks were built between the Catholic church and Glen Falls (Young 1965:17).

By 1814, New York State had three general hospitals established at Plattsburgh, Malone, and Greenbush, and one other was located in Burlington, Vermont (Whitehorne 1991:40). On June 29, with the potential threat to facilities at Fort Schlosser, Williamsville was selected for a permanent general hospital (Whitehorne 1991:40). The stables and 91.5 acres (37 ha) of Raphael Cook's farm were leased for the construction of the hospital (Whitehorne 1991:40). The contract included a clause specifying "no burying place in the premises" (Whitehorne 1991:40). Captain John Larkin was the supervisory quartermaster for the construction of the U.S. Army Hospital at Williamsville. Patients were sheltered in a large tent city, which included 3,000 board feet of timber for flooring 100 hospital tents and 12 loads of hay for bed ticking. Patients moved to the Williamsville hospital site on July 30 (Whitehorne 1991:40). Locally manufactured brick was used for the construction of the hospital barracks. The more permanent brick barracks had glass and shingles. An additional general hospital at Buffalo opened in July to accommodate the surge of wounded troops from the Battle of Chippawa (Whitehorne 1991:40). Regimental hospitals were also in place in Black Rock and Buffalo.

Construction of the new hospital slowly progressed, and by early November 1814 the building was reported as not ready for the reception of the infirmed and wounded (Gillet 1979:175). General Izard had referred to the Williamsville facilities as "an extensive hospital establishment by the end of November (Gillet 1979:175). Some 2,000 patients in poor condition were reported at Williamsville at that time.

Recorded Deaths at the Hospital at Williamsville (from "A War of 1812 Death Register" by Jack Bilow [Buscaglia 2018b]).

- 1812 - Oct - 1, Nov - 4, Dec -8 (total - 11)
- 1813 - Jan - 9, Feb - 3, Mar - 4, Apr - 2, May - 0, Jun - 1, July - 0, Aug - 0, Sep - 1, Oct - 0, Nov - 2, Dec - 4 (total - 25)
- 1814 - Jan - 11, Feb - 4, Mar - 11, Apr - 5, May - 8, Jun - 1, July - 2, (total - 42)

During the first half of 1814, there were a total of 42 deaths listed at Williamsville. But after the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Fort Erie the number of wounded and sick became immense.

- 1814 - Aug - 40, Sep - 75, Oct - 69, Nov - 36, Dec - 44 (total - 264)
- 1815 - Jan - 49, Feb - 28, Mar - 7, Apr - 3, May - 2, Jun - 4, Jul - 1, Oct - 1 (total - 95)
- Other deaths-no dates 27,
- Total deaths at Williamsville - 464

American soldiers and British prisoners who died at the hospital were buried in a nearby cemetery (War of 1812 Cemetery/Garrison Cemetery), which is just south of the village on Aero Drive in the Town of Cheektowaga (across the road, west of the project area). The cemetery reportedly contains 205 soldiers, only 12 of which were from New York State (Young 1965:17).

2.3.3.2 Garrison Cemetery—War of 1812 Cemetery. Garrison Cemetery (NYS OPRHP #A02906.000008; NRHP #95NR0891; RMSC Dep 135 (RMSC/SHPO 2017 Site File Project)[4] is the largest burial ground for War of 1812 casualties in the region. The present-day War of 1812 Cemetery (Garrison Cemetery) is contained within a 0.36-acre parcel on the south side of Aero Drive, between Ellicott Creek Road and Youngs Road in the Town of Cheektowaga (Erie County 2021; Parcel SBL: 81.03-3-4). Presently the cemetery has a 102-ft frontage on Aero Drive and a depth of 144.26 ft. The Town of Cheektowaga maintains the cemetery.

4. The NRHP nomination form for Garrison Cemetery is not available online on the SHPO CRIS.

In 1813, the American Army Hospital established a military cemetery at this location near Eleven Mile Creek (current Ellicott Creek) (Schenck 1995). A local farmer offered the soldiers the rear of his farm on Eleven Mile Creek, which was south of the Williamsville camp for a burial ground (Schenck 1995). Hodge described the cemetery location as comprising "about half an acre, lying on the southwesterly side of a public road; the Eleven Mile Creek running parallel and adjoining" (Hodges 1879:19). The early nineteenth-century setting consisted of rural agricultural land and forest. Eleven Mile Creek (Ellicott Creek) flows west as it enters the Town of Cheektowaga and turns to the northwest at the Buffalo Niagara Airport, opposite the War of 1812 Cemetery. It flows under one of the runways through a tunnel and turns more directly north as it enters the Village of Williamsville.

Prior to establishing Garrison Cemetery, during the first year of the War of 1812, some 200 to 300 men who perished at the winter quarters at Williamsville were buried on the grounds adjacent to the encampment (Hodge 1879:18-19). On August 1, 1814, the Williamsville camp was designated a general hospital. American soldiers and Canadian and English prisoners who died in the Williamsville Hospital were buried at Garrison Cemetery. The first known burial in Garrison Cemetery was on August 4, 1814, and the last interment was on July 16, 1815 (War of 1812 Cemetery Committee n.d.). The exact number of interments has been reported to number between 200 to 300. Research previously conducted at the National Archives identified graves of 205 American soldiers in Garrison Cemetery from the following regiments (KMK 2004).[5]

- 1st Regiment of Infantry New Jersey
- 4th Regiment of lnfantry New Hampshire
- 5th Regiment of Infantry Pennsylvania
- 9th Regiment of Infantry Massachusetts
- 10th Regiment Infantry North Carolina
- 11th Regiment lnfantry Vermont *
- 12th Regiment Infantry Virginia
- 14th Regiment of Infantry Maryland
- 15th Regiment of lnfantry New Jersey
- 16th Regiment of Infantry Pennsylvania
- 17th Regiment of Infantry Kentucky
- 19th Regiment of Infantry Ohio
- 21st Regiment of Infantry Massachusetts
- 22nd Regiment of Infantry Pennsylvania
- 23rd Regiment of Infantry New York
- 25th Regiment Infantry Connecticut

- Corps of Artillery (at large)
- Light Dragoons (at large)

- New York Volunteer Cavalry
- New York and Pennsylvania Volunteers

In 1932, the Buffalo Historical Society located the Williamsville Hospital register which was in held by the federal government (CHA&HM: n.d). The names of over 200 American soldiers who died in the General Military hospital at Williamsville begins on August 1, 1814. The names of earlier graves before that date were identified in 2011 (CHA&HM: n.d.; Bilow 2011).

Wilhelm Willink et al. (Holland Land Co.) sold the parcel containing the War of 1812 Cemetery to Benjamin Barton on January 11, 1816 (Liber 3 page 133 [CHA&HM: n.d.]). The land containing the cemetery was sold in 1821 (William Coe) and 1821 (John Haskell). Col. John Bliss and John B. Evans, two local townsmen, declared that the War of 1812 Cemetery ground should never be disturbed or encroached upon. They procured title to the cemetery land (parcel A) by a warranty deed from the owners, John Haskel and his wife, dated August 6, 1851. Approximately 300 or more American soldiers and nearly 100 British were believed to have been buried at the War of 1812 cemetery (Hodge 1879:19). The British soldiers were captured during the sortie the British made on Fort Erie August 14, 1814, and the blowing up of the magazine. Several hundred prisoners were taken by the Americans, many of them were severely wounded during the magazine's explosion. Hodge recalled that two days after the sortie, he saw a number of wagon loads of those injured British soldiers as they stopped in front of his father's house en route to the Williamsville hospital. No monuments had been emplaced as of 1879 at the cemetery to designate the graves. In 1879, uneven hillocks were reported as marking the locations containing graves (Hodge 1879:19). Hodge recommended the federal government erect a suitable

5. National Archives Records, War of 1812 M233 Register of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, 1798-1914, Roll #5, Entry 958.

monument for the graves of American soldiers and provide for removing human remains of the War of 1812 era when encountered during ground excavation in the Village of Williamsville (Hodge 1879:19).

In July 1898, the estates of John Bliss and John R Evans deeded the cemetery (parcel A) to the Buffalo Historical Society (Liber 833 page 283 [CHA&HM: n.d.]). Later in November, the historical society relocated a canon, a Parrott Gun, from the north end of the circle at The Front in Buffalo to the center of the War of 1812 Cemetery 283 [CHA&HM: n.d.]). The canon is inscribed, “This American Field piece was captured by the British during the war of 1812." A galvanized iron, arched gateway and a fence were also installed at that time. The archway was inscribed, Soldiers of the War of 1812” [CHA&HM: n.d.]; Figure 2.5). Within two decades, the cemetery had fallen into disrepair, and improvements were made by the historical society in 1918. The cemetery was rededicated on Memorial Day in 1933. Improvements made at that time included the removal of the archway and the addition of monuments (boulders with plaques). In 1939, a new cannon and two flagpoles for American and British flags were placed in the middle of the cemetery. The original cannon installed in 1898 was presented to the Bethlehem Steel Co. for use as scrap metal for World War II.

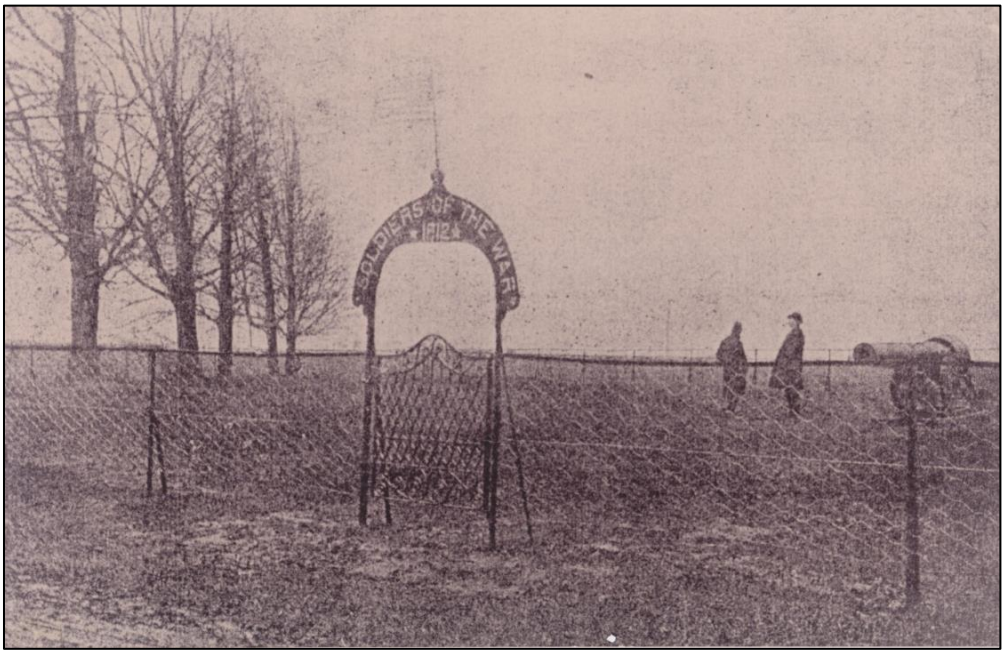

Figure 2.5. A ca. 1899 view of Garrison Cemetery showing the line of trees, archway and fence, and cannon. (*Reproduced from Cheektowaga Historical Association and Historical Museum, War of 1812*).[6]

In March 1985, the cemetery (parcel A) was conveyed from the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society to the Town of Cheektowaga. Additional property (parcel B) was conveyed from Pricilla Brown to the town the following month. Intensive research was conducted in the preparation of the War of 1812 Cemetery’s listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. Electromagnetic and ground penetrating radar (GPR) was carried out to identify disturbances suggesting graves in the cemetery parcel (O’Brien 2002). The results of this investigation found that the graves consist of narrow and relatively shallow trenches (Vogel 2012).

Note, Hodge referred to the likelihood of encountering human remains in the village but does not provide specific locations only the general areas of the winter encampment and army hospital. Garrison Park has been identified as an area of “potential archaeological interest” due to nineteenth-century accounts of the

6. Additional photographs are available online, https://cheektowagahistorydotorg.wordpress.com/about/.

recovery of alleged unmarked War of 1812 skeletal remains in the area near Ellicott Creek.[7] In 2018, artifacts were uncovered during limited GPR scanning of Garrison Park (Richert 2018). According to Williamsville Historian Dave Sherman artifacts were at a depth of eight inches below the surface (Richert 2018).

2.3.3.3 War of 1812 Burial Sites in the Buffalo Area. In Hodge's chronological list of burial places in Buffalo, Garrison Cemetery is one of six identified as a War of 1812 "Soldiers" cemetery: 1) Terrace; 2) Sandy Town; 3) Conjockety (Scajaquada) Creek; 4) Black Rock; 5) Park Meadow; and 6) Williamsville (Garrison Cemetery). It is the only War of 1812 cemetery located outside the City of Buffalo (Hodge1879:ii). Based on his research of records of the National Archives*, A War of 1812 Death Register*, Bilow contends that the Niagara Frontier was "one of the deadliest, if not the deadliest, for soldiers during the War of 1812" (Vogel 2012 [Bilow 2011]). The number of men who died in the Buffalo area, inclusive of those killed during combat or died in a hospital, would be in the range of at least 1,000 individuals, with additional deaths in Black Rock (Vogel 2012 [Bilow 2011]). Bilow estimates the number of deaths was around 1,100 or more at the Williamsville military hospital Vogel 2012 [Bilow 2011]).

The American side of the Niagara River at Black Rock and the banks of Scajaquada Creek (Conjockety Creek) were the locations of War of 1812 battles wherein many were killed and later buried on the battlefield (Hodge 1879:14). Others perished from sickness in the barracks at Grand Battery and at the barracks on the bank Conjockety Creek (Hodge 1879:14-15). The exact locations of these remains were reported as unknown by Hodge in 1879. According to Hodge, graves were also scattered along Main Street from Flint Hill to the Terrace (Hodge 1879:15). Burials at Church Street and Delaware Avenue have been discovered.

The Grave in the "Park Meadow." General Smyth's Regulars were encamped in the fall and winter of 1812 on Flint Hill. The hill is a rise of ground over which Main Street passes, from the crossing of the parkway north to Chapin Place. The Buffalo Plains were beyond it to the northeastward. A typhoid epidemic ravaged the camp resulting in 300 deaths. The dead were placed in pine board coffins furnished by William Hodge, Sr., and were placed in a temporary burial near the south line of Chapin Place. The graves were shallow and not more than a foot in depth. In the spring of 1813, the coffins were removed to the north side of the farm where the ground was a sandy loam and easily dug. The coffins were laid out in one common grave on the property line between the farms of Capt. Rowland Cotton and Dr. Daniel Chapin. The location of the unknown soldiers graves was reported as roughly 80 rods (0.25 mi) north-northwest from the stone quarry in Delaware Park, not far from the middle of the Park Meadow (Hodge 1879:17-18)

The Terrace. During War of 1812, there were many soldiers and some military attaches of the army buried in and around the Terrace. A battery had been erected on the Terrace to defend the water approach by the channel of the creek near the opening about the foot of Genesee Street. By this approach, the wounded of 1814 were brought to the hospital on the Terrace and the deceased were buried in the vicinity (Hodge 1879:15).

Conjockety Creek (Scajaquada Creek). Kentucky Riflemen were stationed on the south bank of Conjockety Creek in 1814. Many graves were dug nearby for those who died from illness and for those who were killed in battle, including both American and British troops. Hodge reported the soldiers' graves as leveled in 1879 (Hodge 1879:16).

Black Rock. Many graves were reported on or near the property of Colonel William A. Bird, Sr. In the battle of July 11, 1813, at Black Rock, Col. Bishop was killed, and Capt. Saunders was wounded and taken prisoner by American troops. Eight British and three American soldiers killed in the battle were buried along the river behind Col. Bird's house. At the end of the War of 1812, many of grave mounds that were scattered between his residence and as far south as Albany Street were leveled by 1879. Hodge states there were few vacant lots in Black Rock between Conjockety Creek and Fort Porter that did not contain some soldier's graves (Hodge 1879:16-17).

7. NYS OPRHP Historic Resources Inventory Form (2013) for Garrison Park available online in CRIS.

Sandy Town. In 1814, when the Americans held Fort Erie, the ferrying place across the river was near Sandy Town. Wooden houses on the riverbank served as hospitals for sick and wounded troops as they were brought back from Canada. The dead were buried in adjacent sandbanks (Hodge 1879:15-16).

3.0 Phase 2 Field Methodology

3.1 OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OVERVIEW

The investigation's field methodology was derived from the SHPO recommendations outlined in the Office's April 24 and May 16, 2017 letters. Three field investigation techniques were employed: excavation of STPs and one-meter-by-one-meter archaeological units for acquiring information concerning the NR-eligibility of the Youngs Road Native American Site; and a metal detecting survey for gaining information about the location of the Meyer and Meyer Site War of 1812 component (i.e., the location of the 1961 Houghton Chapter excavation).

3.1.1 Youngs Road Precontact Site Survey Strategy. As identified during the Panamerican Phase 1 investigation, the site includes a broad distribution of artifacts found in shovel tests along the southern, western, and central portions of the study area. A total of 105 lithic artifacts was found within the APE and 36 were located closer to Ellicott Creek, outside the 37-acre APE.

As a result of the widespread distribution of lithic artifacts found during Phase 1 fieldwork, the initial Phase 2 investigation of this site involved closer-interval shovel testing at higher probability locations (e.g., Phase 1 STP with multiple artifacts) as well as limited low probability locations for comparative purposes. The initial Phase 2 investigation involved the selection of six loci with varying levels of research potential including where Phase 1 testing found tools, yielded more artifacts, or where there was any evidence of fire use (Figure 3.1). One locus (Locus 5) also encompassed the G. Wilkens Euro-American Site. Plowing to allow surface inspection was not practical due to scatted trees and brush.

Locus 1 was selected because a tool (a scraper) had been found among six pieces of lithic debitage during the Phase 1 investigation. Locus 2 was chosen to investigate a cluster of positive Phase 1 STPs with a higher concentration of artifacts (n=24). Locus 3 was selected due to the location having a small cluster of positive shovel tests with multiple artifacts per STP. Locus 4 was an area of lower-density artifacts investigated for comparative purposes (only seven lithic artifacts were found in the locus). Locus 5 was primarily selected to investigate the G. Wilkens Site (see Section 3.1.2), but nine precontact lithics were also found among the historic farmstead ruins. Locus 6 was selected to investigate an area where two lithic tools were previously found. At each locus, the initial Phase 2 shovel tests were placed at 7.5-meter intervals to more closely sample the 15-meter Phase 1 shovel testing grid. The Phase 2 STP locations were generally selected near positive Phase 1 STPs. The current investigation included 20 1-x-1 meter excavation units dug in the same loci, at places where the highest densities of artifacts were noted during the Phase 1B and initial Phase 2 work.

3.1.2 Meyer and Meyer (War of 1812) Site Metal Detecting Strategy. The aim of the metal detecting survey was to locate the Meyer and Meyer Site War of 1812 component. The Phase 1 investigation (Hanley et al. 2015) encompassed the entire area of the reported site location, but no evidence such as artifacts or features from the early nineteenth century were found. Background research materials were studied to determine the area with the highest sensitivity for the presence of the site and be consequently subjected to a metal detection field investigation. Panamerican submitted a metal detecting plan to Dr. Josalyn Ferguson of NYSHPO in May 2021 that recommended survey of a 3-acre (1.2-hectare) area centered on the site's approximate location as recorded on a UB Archaeological Survey USGS 7.5-minute topographic map. The metal-detecting plan (Section 3.2) was approved by Dr. Ferguson in June, 2021, and was implemented for this investigation.

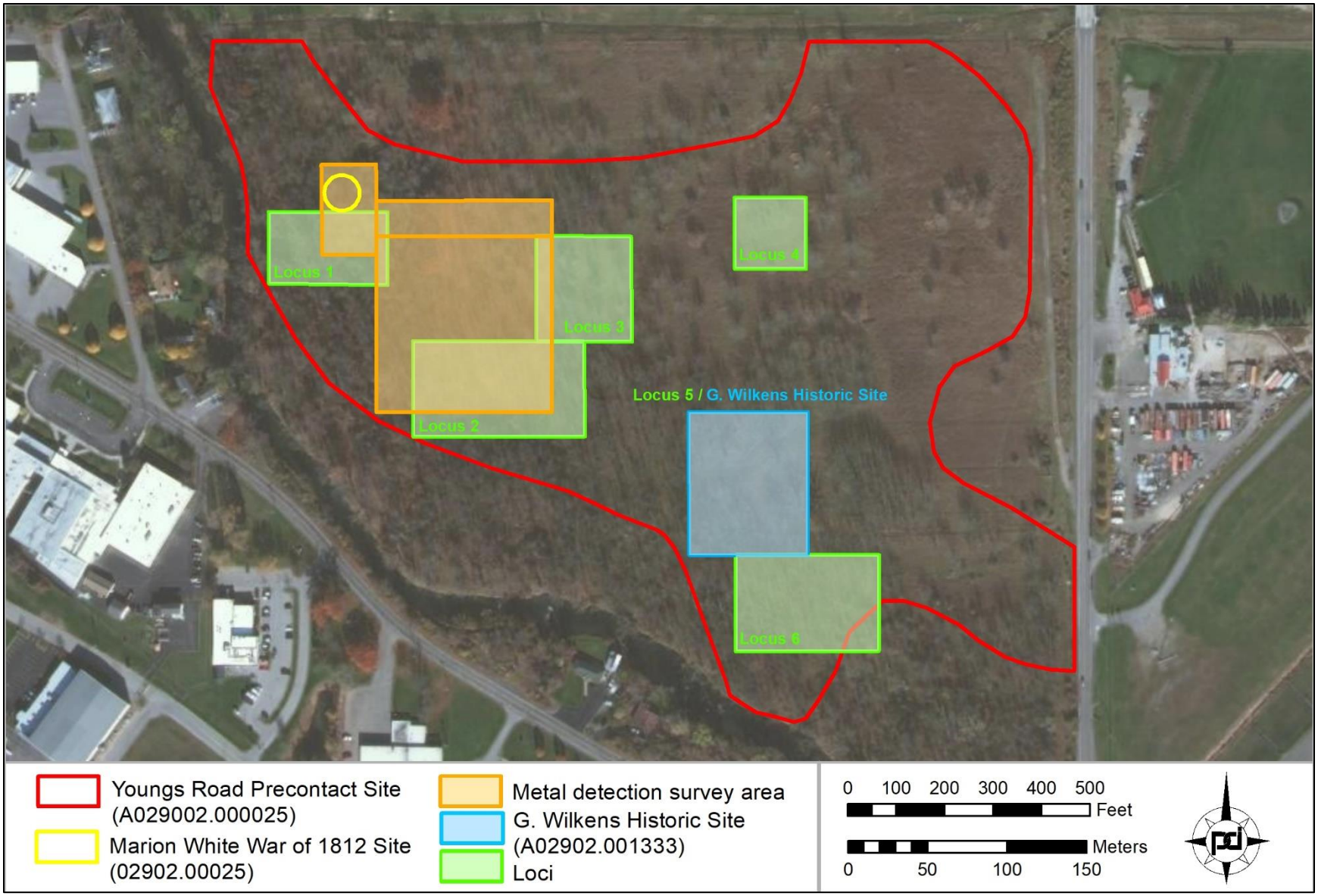

Figure 3.1. Phase 2 investigations loci and metal detecting survey depicted on an aerial photograph *(aerial source: ESRI 2015).*

3.2 FIELD METHODS

***Shovel Test Pits*.** STPs were placed between tests dug during the previous phases of investigation to refine our understanding of the limits of the site's loci. Shovel tests averaged a minimum of 40 cm (16 in) in diameter and were excavated to at least 10 cm (4 in) below potentially artifact-bearing soils. All soils were matched to Munsell® color charts and sieved through ¼-inch hardware screens. Tests were terminated if water was encountered in the test pit, indicating poorly drained soils. Areas of severe disturbance, standing water, and slopes greater than 15 percent were documented but not shovel tested. All shovel tests were backfilled to natural contour upon completion. Additional shovel tests were excavated around positive shovel tests to define preliminary site boundaries and artifact concentrations or to determine if a find spot was an isolated occurrence. All shovel tests were recorded on project maps.

Excavation Units. 1-x-1-m excavation units were placed at locations determined to have the highest research potential using Phase 2 and initial Phase 2 shovel test results. Unit provenience is based on southwest corner coordinates. The units were excavated in 10-cm (4-in) arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic horizons with the exception of the initial approximate 50 cm (15.7 in)-thick plowzone, which was removed as a single layer designated Stratum 1, Level 1. The remaining strata and levels were numbered consecutively. For example, Stratum 1, Level 1 was followed by the 10-cm layer designated Stratum 1, Level 2 unless a natural stratum change was reached. In that case, the next level was designated Stratum 2, Level 3, and so on. The units were considered complete upon the excavation of a minimum of 10 cm (4 in) of culturally sterile subsoil. Excavated soils were matched to Munsell color charts and sieved through ¼-inch hardware screen. Recovered cultural materials were placed in plastic bags with their provenience information recorded on the bag. Wall profile drawings and photographs of each unit, soil stratigraphy, and artifact records were kept for all excavation units.

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

Metal Detecting Survey. Panamerican employed the services of an RPA (Register of Professional Archaeologists)-certified metal-detecting specialist (Advanced Metal Detecting for the Archaeologist) with experience investigating historic military archaeological sites. This specialist provided/utilized the appropriate metal detecting equipment for the conditions on site. A sampling grid was established across the 3-acre (1.2 hectare) study area with systematic passes establishing sampling coverage in a grid formation with intervals between passes not to exceed 15 m (50 ft).

Non-metallic pin flags were placed at locations that the metal detecting specialist determined needed closer inspection. Soil at each find spot was probed with a trowel, often employing the use of a Metal Detecting Pinpointer to indicate the exact location of the metal target within the hole or backdirt. Each find location was assigned a sequential find number, recorded, and mapped. (Note: The Metal Detecting Plan described the conduct of shovel tests and screening at each find location; whereas the applied process described herein reflects the actual process of how buried metallic items are identified and extracted using metal detecting methods.)

3.3 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

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

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

***Native American Lithic Artifact Analysis*.** Debitage (debris from stone tool manufacture) made up the preponderance of the Native American artifacts found during the investigation. It was classified according to general stage of bifacial reduction. The categories include:

- *Early-stage reduction fragment:* Large, thick, irregular debitage removed during the preparation of a blank, perhaps for transport.

- *Primary reduction flake*: Debitage produced during the creation of a biface preform from a blank. A blank is a usable piece of lithic material selected for making a tool (Crabtree 1972:42). These flakes might also serve as blanks for less elaborate tools. They often have cortex or other impurities (e.g., crystalline inclusions, fossils) that were intentionally removed from the preform. Percussion is the principal method used for flake removal at this stage of tool manufacture.

- *Secondary reduction flake*: Debitage that results from thinning a preform. Pieces rarely have cortex, often exhibit broad dorsal scarring, and typically have well-defined striking platforms and bulbs of percussion.

- *Tertiary reduction flake*: Debitage produced during tool finishing. Examples are typically small and thin with small striking or pressure flaking platforms.

- *Shatter*: A fragment of debitage without a striking platform, bulb of percussion, or uniform flake scars. Shatter is typically created during early stages of reduction such as removing blanks from a core. The force of percussion may separate these irregular fragments along cracks, imperfections, or other points of weakness in the material.

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

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

These classes are also admittedly somewhat elementary in that they make the assumption that the goal of the knapper was bifacial tool production. In reality, debitage also results from other tool manufacturing techniques, such as the bi-polar method of blade production (see Odell 2003:91-103). In fact, production of flakes themselves, for use as 'expedient' tools may have been the goal of a knapping event (e.g., Rinehart 2008:64-66).

Nevertheless, the use of the debitage classes serves several purposes. For example, it can aid in distinguishing tool manufacture from tool maintenance activities and provide data from which inferences related to site use and settlement patterns can be made (e.g., intensity and duration of site use and/or occupation). Although these descriptive terms are most applicable to biface production, they are helpful to differentiate all debitage through morphological characteristics (e.g., size of flake, size of platform, dorsal scarring, cortex). For instance, they are useful for identifying early stages of reduction, the byproducts of which are similar for different reduction trajectories (i.e., flake, blade, and biface trajectories; Odell 2003: 91-103).

Other Byproducts from Stone Tool Manufacture. In addition to reduction fragments other byproducts from stone tool manufacture – specifically, core fragments – are present in the assemblage from the investigation. These artifacts provide information concerning type(s) of raw materials, and the trajectories of lithic production (multidirectional vs. unidirectional cores) involved in the tool manufacturing activities conducted at the study areas (see, e.g., Andrefsky 2005). Preforms – uncompleted stone implements abandoned during manufacture – were also found during the investigation. Preform abandonment could have been related to several factors, including inadvertent breakage, or unanticipated fractures related to poor-quality material.

Pottery. No Native American pottery was found during the investigation.

Other Artifacts. The remainder of the precontact-period stone artifacts from the investigation was described in terms of apparent functions. Categories include flake tools and utilized flakes, projectile points and projectile point fragments, scrapers, drills, and other bifaces and biface fragments. Variables recorded include weight, dimensions, material(s), and tool type. Where possible, projectile points are typically categorized as to 'type,' which can provide information concerning the artifacts' age(s) (e.g., Funk 1976; Justice 1987; Ritchie 1989).

The artifact catalog for the archaeological investigation is in Appendix B.

3.4 CURATION

Since the field investigation, artifacts have been stored in a secure location at the Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (now Commonwealth Heritage Group), Buffalo Branch Office pending completion of the report review process. The recovered materials along with the field documentation including drafted profiles, forms, and photographs will then be placed in a permanent curation facility. The New York State Museum is the preferred curation choice for artifacts collected from significant sites, however, at the request of Krog Corporation or the landowner, other approved facilities will be considered, such as historical societies, facilities at Native American Nations, museums, universities, or local repositories in or near the location where the artifacts were found. If they request to do so, landowners have the legal right to keep artifacts found on their property after analysis is completed and project construction is underway.

4.0 Results of the Phase 2 Field Investigation at the Youngs Road Native American Site

The supplemental Phase 2 field investigation (this report) of Youngs Road Precontact Native American Site / UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site Native American Component was conducted in May and June of 2021. The investigation included additional shovel tests dug at 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval to achieve double-negative results in proximity of previous Phase 1B and Phase 2 shovel tests, and the excavation of (20) 1-x-1 m units distributed within the six previously established loci to determine the absence or presence of any potential precontact features (e.g., hearths, storage pits) within the site.

Results of the Phase 2 (2021) unit excavation investigation of the Youngs Road Precontact Native American Site are presented separately by Locus number. A brief results summary of the previous Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 shovel test investigation is provided in each loci description as background.

4.1 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 1

4.1.1 Phase 1B and initial Phase 2 Shovel Test Survey. Locus 1 is a 39,478-ft² area in the western portion of the site covered in tall grass and scattered trees (see Figure 4.1; Appendix A: Photographs 1 and 2). It is also the approximate location of previously reported Late Woodland site (Meyer & Meyer Site [UB 291]) which is now considered part of Youngs Road Precontact Site. The location was selected because of the previously reported site and Phase 1 results included finding a tool (a scraper) and eight pieces of lithic debitage in four of 15 shovel tests. The area was also assessed to be sensitive for a hearth feature because one of the Phase 1 lithic artifacts had evidence of heat exposure (i.e., potlid scars).

As presented, the initial Phase 2 close interval shovel test investigations (conducted October 2016) included 14 additional shovel tests distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1B tests (Figure 4.1). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 24 cm (9.8 in) deep. Natural subsoil was typically yellowish brown silty sand. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 36 cm (14.2 in). Only three of the tests were positive for cultural material. In all, 10 pieces of chert debitage were found including one secondary reduction flake, five tertiary reduction flakes, and four flake fragments (Table 4.1). All of the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No heat-altered artifacts or charcoal were found in the initial Phase 2 shovel test investigation.

Table 4.1. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 1.

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

4.1.2 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 1 included seven additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and four 1-x1-m (3-ft by 3-ft) excavation units (Figure 4.1). The location of positive shovel test results from

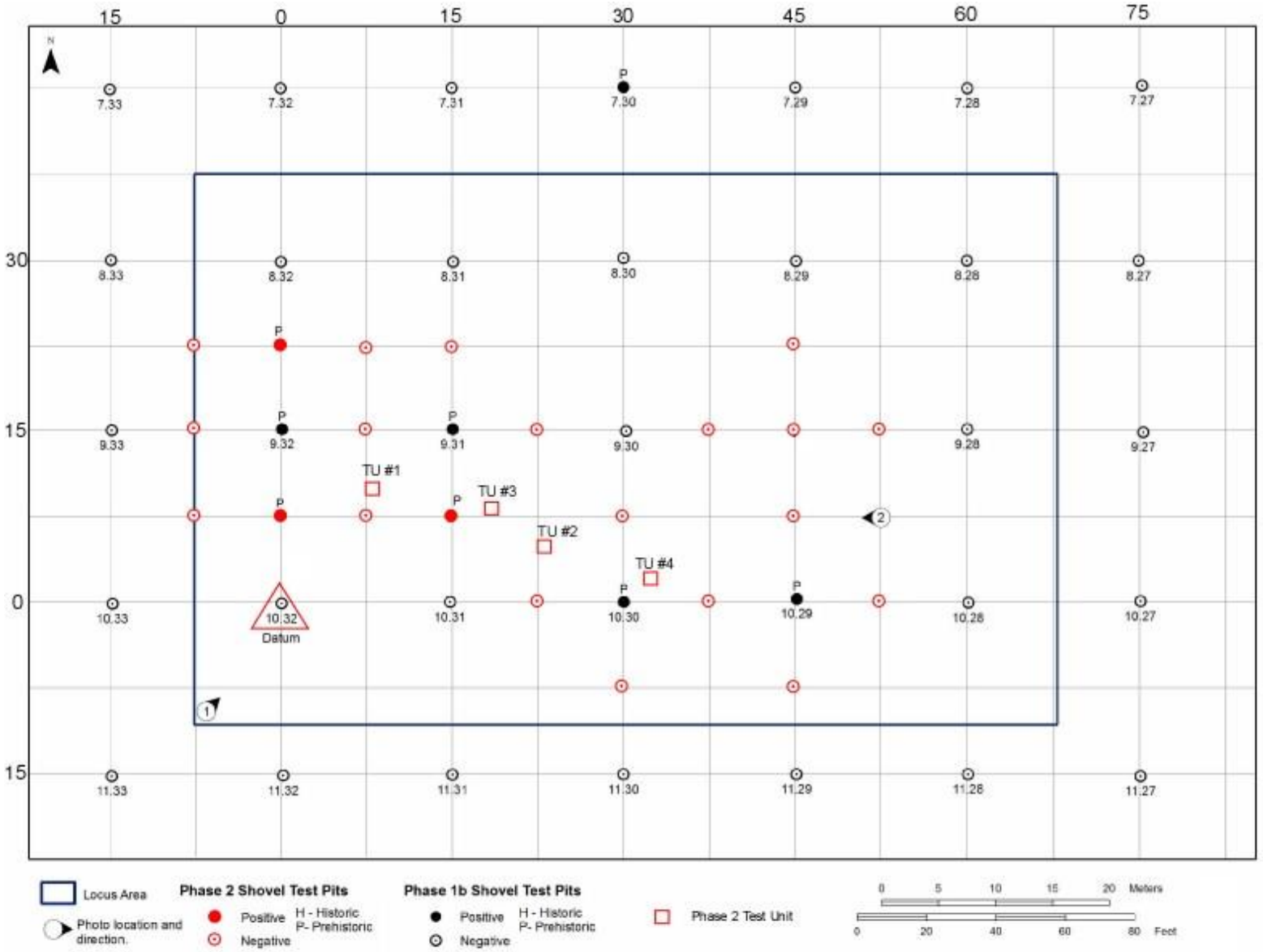

Figure 4.1. Locus 1: Locations of Phase 1B and Phase 2 shovel tests; Phase 2 (2021) excavation units, photograph angles.

Figure 4.2. Setting of Locus 1, facing southeast from Phase 1 STP 10.30 *(Panamerican 2021).*

the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Four 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 1, designated Locus-1 / Test Units 1 through 4 (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 11N/9E of Locus 1 datum established at Phase 1 STP 10.32). Unit 1 was placed within the west portion of Locus 1 within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel tests 9.31 (core fragment and flake fragment) and 9.32 (scraper tool); Phase 2 positive tests 7.5N/0E (flake fragment) and 7.5N/15E (four tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 1 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.1). A ditch/swale disturbance was noted approximately 1.5 m (4.9 ft) southwest of Unit 1 placement.

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown fine silty loam, approximately 65-cm (25.6-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was yellowish brown sandy loam. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 76-cm (29.9-in) below the surface (Figures 4.3 and 4.4).

A total 29 precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 1, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.2). Five historic artifacts largely representing small glazed redware sherds (Table 4.3) were also found in Stratum 1, distributed vertically with the precontact finds. The deposition lacks evidence of a stratified deposit, suggesting the finds are from a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 1.

Table 4.2. Locus 1, Unit 1 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4	2.4	
			secondary reduction flake	2	2	broken
			tertiary reduction flake	3	0.8	
			flake fragment	2	0.8	
			shatter	14	9.2	
			shatter	4	30.2	have cortex
			Unit Total	**29**		

Table 4.3. Locus 1, Unit 1 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	abraded; both surfaces missing	0.8
				redware	1	brown glaze interior; plain exterior	0.8
				redware	1	clear glaze on one surface; other surface is missing	0.2
				redware	1	one surface is plain; other surface is missing	0.1
		Undetermined	Metal	sheet iron	1		0.2
				Unit Total	**5**		

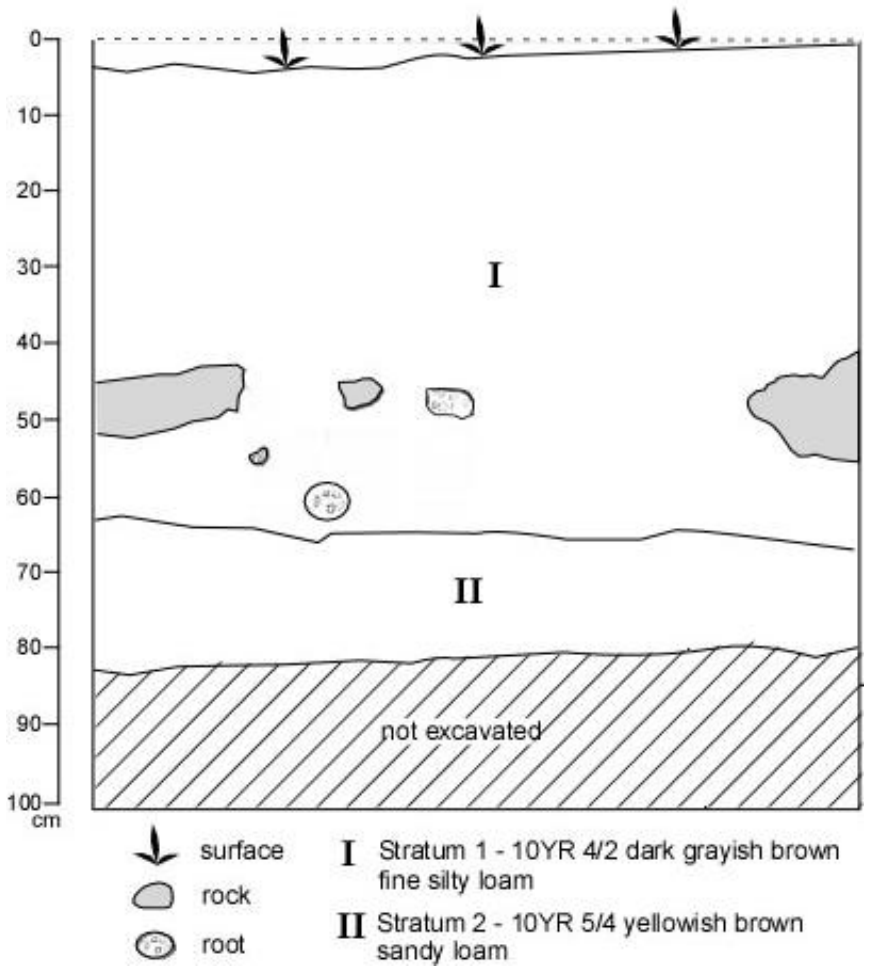

Figure 4.3. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 1, west wall profile.

Figure 4.4. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 1, west wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 2 (SW provenience 5N/22.5E of Locus 1 datum). The unit was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1B positive shovel test 10.30 (three tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) and Phase 2 positive test 7.5N/15E (four tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 1 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.1).

Unit 2 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as very dark grayish brown sandy loam, approximately 32-cm (12.6-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was brown sandy clay. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 42-cm (16.5-in) below the surface (Figures 4.5 and 4.6).

A total 32 precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 2, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.4). Two flake fragments exhibited heat-fractured surfaces. One historic artifact was found, a potential horse harness buckle (Table 4.5) found in Stratum 1. Debitage was found vertically distributed above and below the buckle, suggesting the deposit is not stratified - likely representing a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.4. Locus 1, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	6.2	
			secondary reduction flake	6	2.3	
			tertiary reduction flake	4	0.6	
			flake fragment	8	4.9	
			flake fragment	2	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	9	15.8	
			core fragment	1	35.9	unidirectional; has cortex
			Unit Total	**32**		

Table 4.5. Locus 1, Unit 2 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Undetermined	Metal	buckle	1	medium gauge; 33mm x 36mm; heavily oxidized	17.4

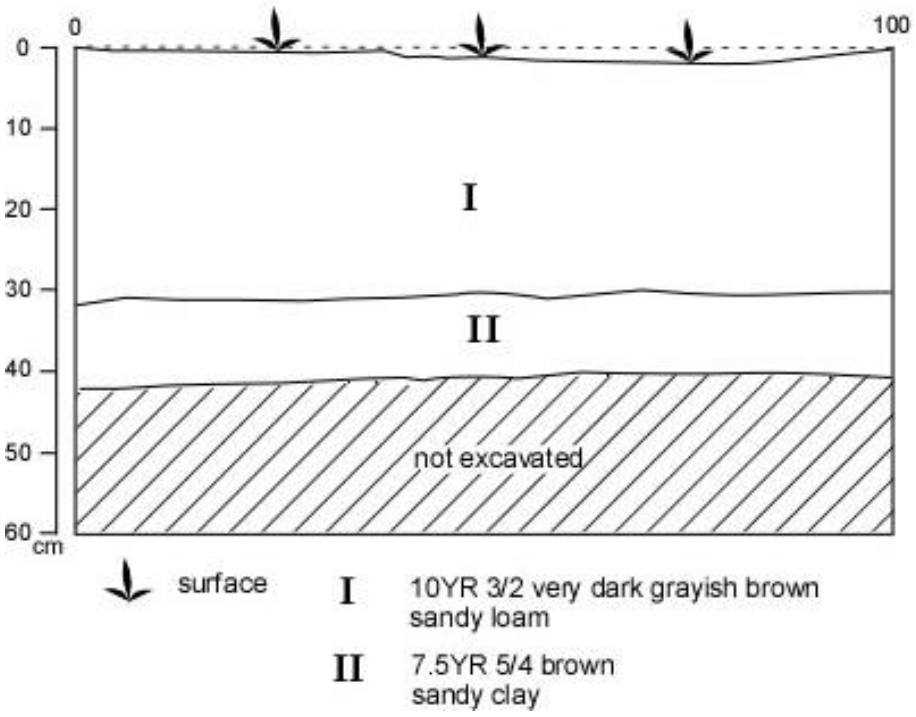

Figure 4.5. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 2, south wall profile.

Figure 4.6. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 2, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 3 (SW provenience 7.5N/17E of Locus 1 datum). Unit 3 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1B positive shovel tests 9.31 (core fragment and flake fragment) and 10.30 (three tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments); Phase 2 positive test 7.5N/15E (four tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 1 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.1).

Unit 3 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was dark grayish brown sandy loam, approximately 24-cm (9.4-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was yellowish brown sandy clay. The final depth of Unit 3 was approximately 34-cm (13.4-in) below the surface (Figures 4.7 and 4.8).

Five precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 3, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.6). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 3.

Table 4.6. Locus 1, Unit 3 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	20.8	broken
			secondary reduction flake	4	6.4	two pieces are broken fragments of a single flake, probably broken during processing; counted as one flake
			Unit Total	**5**		

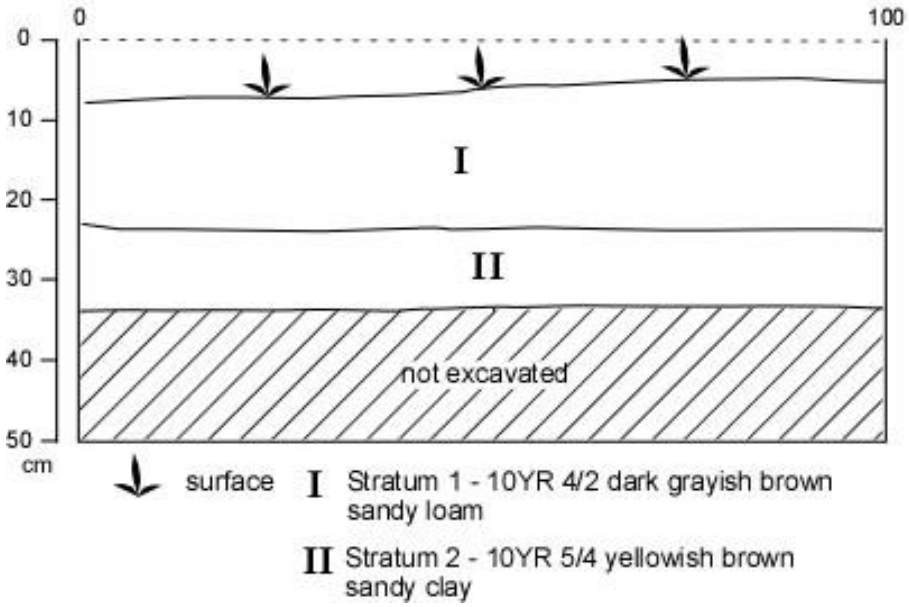

Figure 4.7. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 3, east wall profile.

Figure 4.8. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 3, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 4 (SW provenience 1.5N/32.5E of Locus 1 datum). Unit 4 was placed within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1B positive shovel tests 10.30 (three tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 1 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.1).

Unit 4 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plow zone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silt loam, approximately 24-cm (9.4-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was grayish brown sandy clay. The final depth of Unit 4 was approximately 38 cm (15-in) below the surface (Figures 4.9 and 4.10).

A total 16 precontact artifacts (debitage plus one expedient scraper tool with cortex) were found in Unit 4, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.7). Five historic artifacts consisting of undecorated whiteware (1820-1900+) sherds (possible bowl fragments) and a white clay pipe bowl fragment (undecorated, popular into the 1930s) (Table 4.8) were also found in Stratum 1, distributed vertically with the precontact finds. The deposition lacks evidence of a stratified deposit, suggesting the finds are from a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 4.

Table 4.7. Locus 1, Unit 4 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	9	
			primary reduction flake	1	14.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	7	8.7	
			tertiary reduction flake	4	0.6	
			shatter	2	1.9	
			scraper	1	25.4	66 mm x 26 mm x 17 mm; expedient, made on a primary reduction flake or unidirectional core fragment that has cortex
			Unit Total	**16**		

Table 4.8. Locus 1, Unit 4 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	whiteware	4	one is a rim from a mug or bowl; two others refit	8.2
		Tobacco pipes	Ceramic	white clay	1	smoking pipe bowl fragment; no discernable marks	3.6
				Unit Total	5		

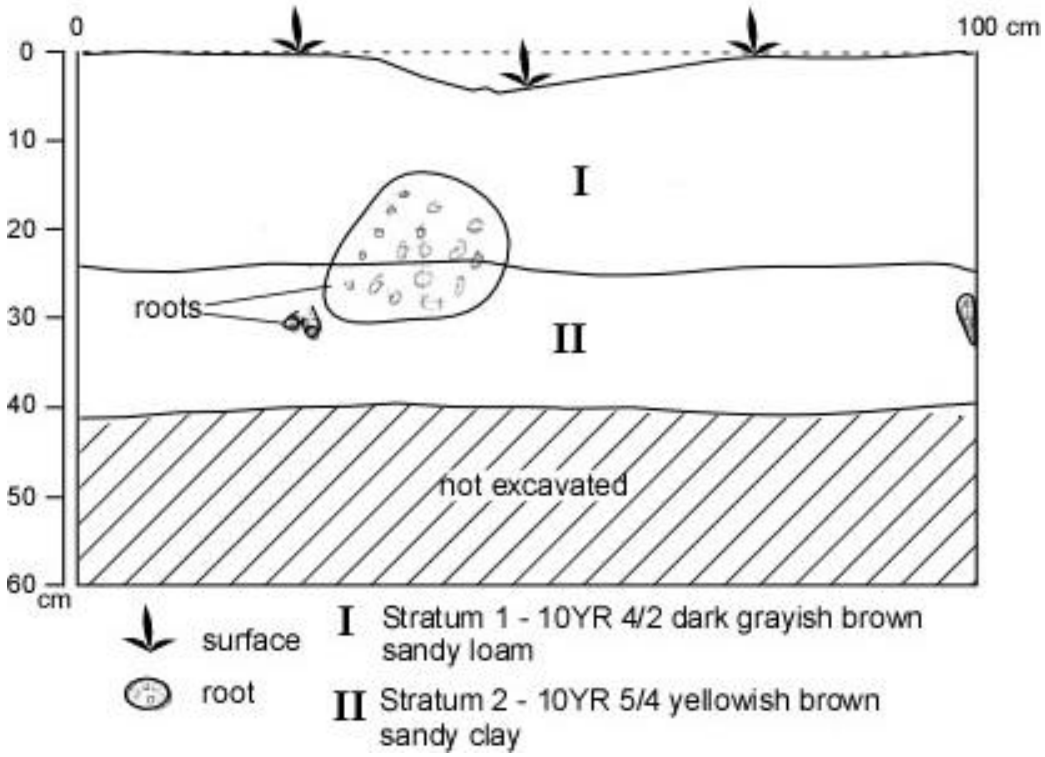

Figure 4.9. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 4, south wall profile.

Figure 4.10. Excavation [Locus 1] Unit 4, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.2 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 2

4.2.1 Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Shovel Test Survey. Locus 2 was selected to investigate a cluster of positive Phase 1 STPs with a higher concentration of artifacts (n=24). It is a 70,620-ft² area in the southwestern portion of the site covered in tall grass and scattered trees (see Figure 4.11; Appendix A: Photographs 3 and 4). Phase 1 results included finding the 24 artifacts in eight of 24 STPs. All of the artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation were debitage and include two primary reduction flakes, three tertiary reduction flakes, 16 flake fragments, and three pieces of shatter (Table 4.9).

Thirty-two additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.11). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 27 cm (10.6 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 38 cm (15 in). Twenty-five percent (n=8) of the tests were positive. No tools were found but 27 pieces of chert debitage were recovered including two secondary reduction flakes, eleven tertiary reduction flakes, 12 flake fragments, and two pieces of shatter. All the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert.

Table 4.9. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 2.

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

4.2.2 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 2 included eight additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and two 1-x1-m (3-ft by 3-ft) excavation units (Figure 4.11). The location of positive shovel test results from the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Two 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 2, designated Locus-2 / Test Units 1 and 2 (see Figures 4.11 and 4.12). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

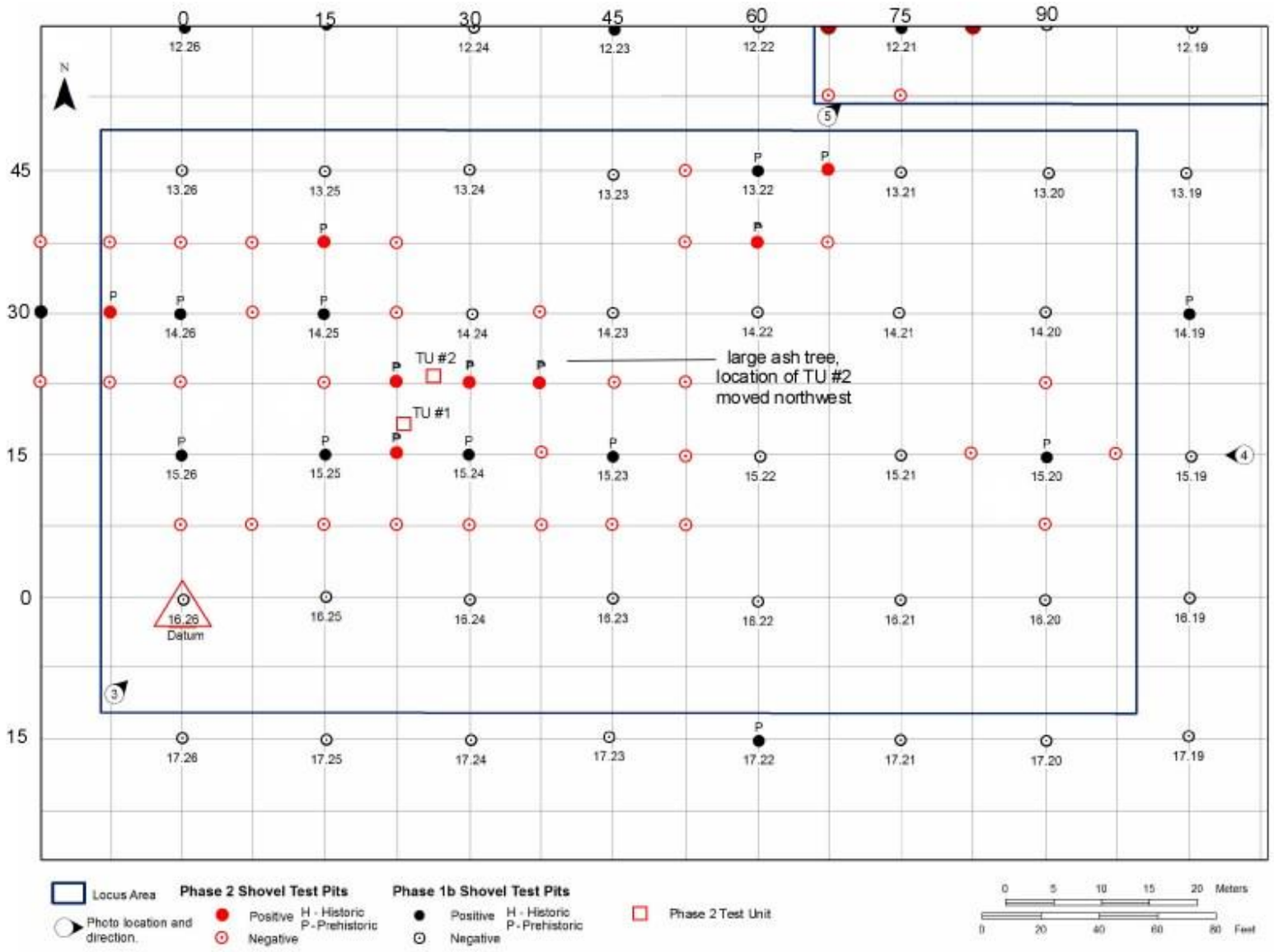

Figure 4.11. Locus 2: Locations of Phase 1B and Phase 2 shovel tests; Phase 2 (2021) excavation units, photograph angles.

Figure 4.12. Locus 2 setting, facing northwest from Phase 1 STP 16.24 *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 2] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 20N/22.5E of Locus 2 datum established at Phase 1 STP 16.26). Unit 1 was placed within the west portion of Locus 2 within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel tests 14.25 (flake fragment), 15.24 (flake fragment), and 15.25 (tertiary reduction flake and eleven flake fragments); Phase 2 positive tests 15N/22.5E (three tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments) and 22.5N/30E (four tertiary reduction flakes) to test a portion of Locus 2 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.11).

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as very dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 30-cm (11.8-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was light yellowish brown fine sandy loam. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 42-cm (16.5-in) below the surface (Figures 4.13 and 4.14).

One precontact artifact was identified in Unit 1, a flake fragment (Table 4.10) with heat-fractured surfaces found in context with a piece of window glass (Table 4.11), in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. The deposition lacks evidence of a stratified deposit. No diagnostic precontact or historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 1.

Table 4.10. Locus 2, Unit 1 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	1.9	heat-fractured surfaces

Table 4.11. Locus 2, Unit 1 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	clear (aqua blue)	0.6

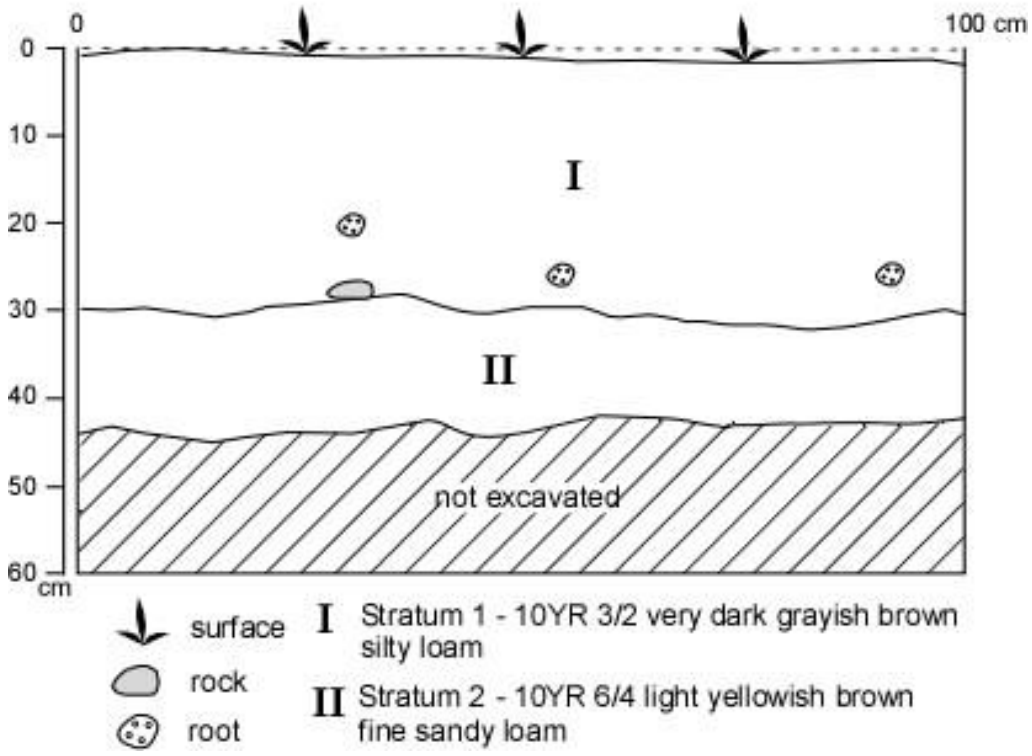

Figure 4.13. Excavation [Locus 2] Unit 1, east wall profile.

Figure 4.14. Excavation [Locus 2] Unit 1, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 2] Unit 2 (SW provenience 24N/23.5E of Locus 2 datum). Unit 2 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 15.24 (flake fragment); and Phase 2 positive tests 15N/22.5E (three tertiary reduction flakes and two flake fragments), 22.5N/22.5E (three tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, and a secondary reduction flake), and 22.5N/30E (four tertiary reduction flakes) to test a portion of Locus 2 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.11).

Unit 2 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silt loam, approximately 30-cm (11.8-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was light yellowish brown sandy loam. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 40-cm (15-in) below the surface (Figures 4.15 and 4.16).

Seven precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 2, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.12). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.12. Locus 2, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	1.7	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	2	0.8	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	
			shatter	1	0.3	
			shatter	1	2.4	has cortex
			Unit Total	**7**		

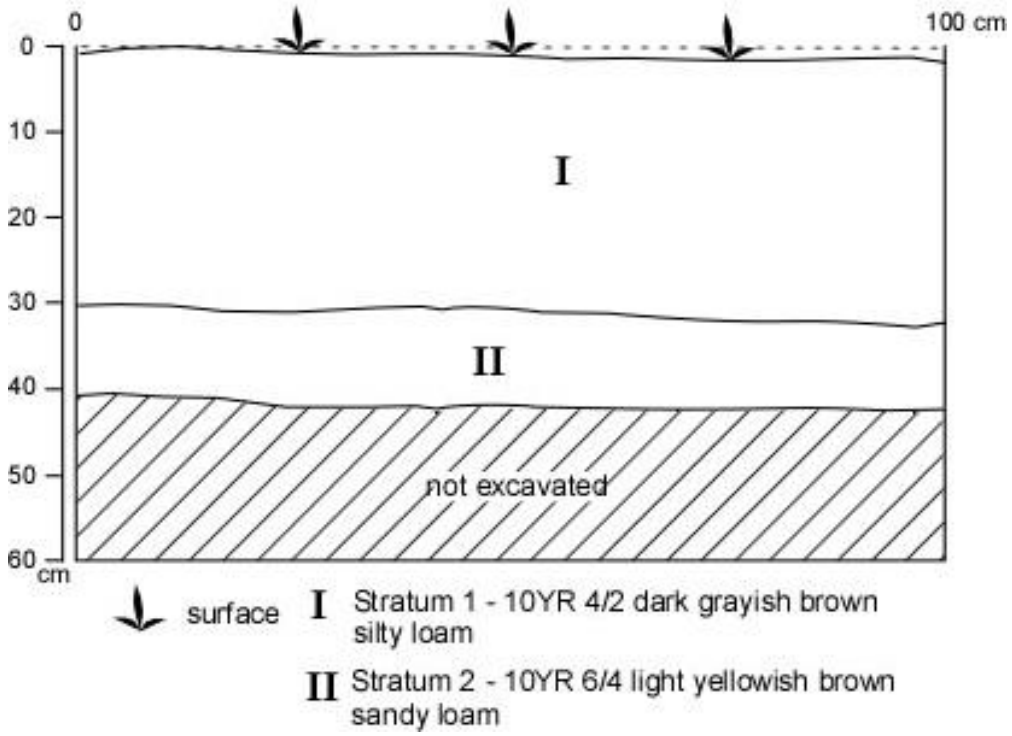

Figure 4.15. Excavation [Locus 2] Unit 2, south wall profile.

Figure 4.16. Excavation [locus 2] Unit 2, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.3 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 3

4.3.1 Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Shovel Test Survey. This locus was selected because of its location having a small cluster of positive shovel tests with multiple artifacts per STP (Phase 1 STP 10.19 [n=5], 10.20 [n=3], and 11.20 [n=5]). The area investigated includes is a 44,999-ft² grassy area roughly in the middle the site (see Figure 4.17; Appendix A: Photographs 5 and 6). Phase 1 results included finding the 14 artifacts in four of 14 shovel test pits. All the artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation are debitage and include five tertiary reduction flakes and nine flake fragments.

Twelve additional STPs were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.17). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam averaging 25 cm (9.8 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam. The mean final depth of the shovel tests was 37 cm (14.6 in). Only four of the 14 tests were positive. Eleven pieces of chert debitage were found including one secondary reduction flake, four tertiary reduction flakes, five flake fragments, and one piece of shatter (Table 4.13). All the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No tools or evidence of features or heat alteration were found.

Table 4.13. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 3.

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

4.3.2 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 3 included seven additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and four 1-x1-m excavation units (Figure 4.17). The location of positive shovel test results from the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Four 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 1, designated Locus-3 / Test Units 1 through 4 (see Figures 4.17 and 4.18). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

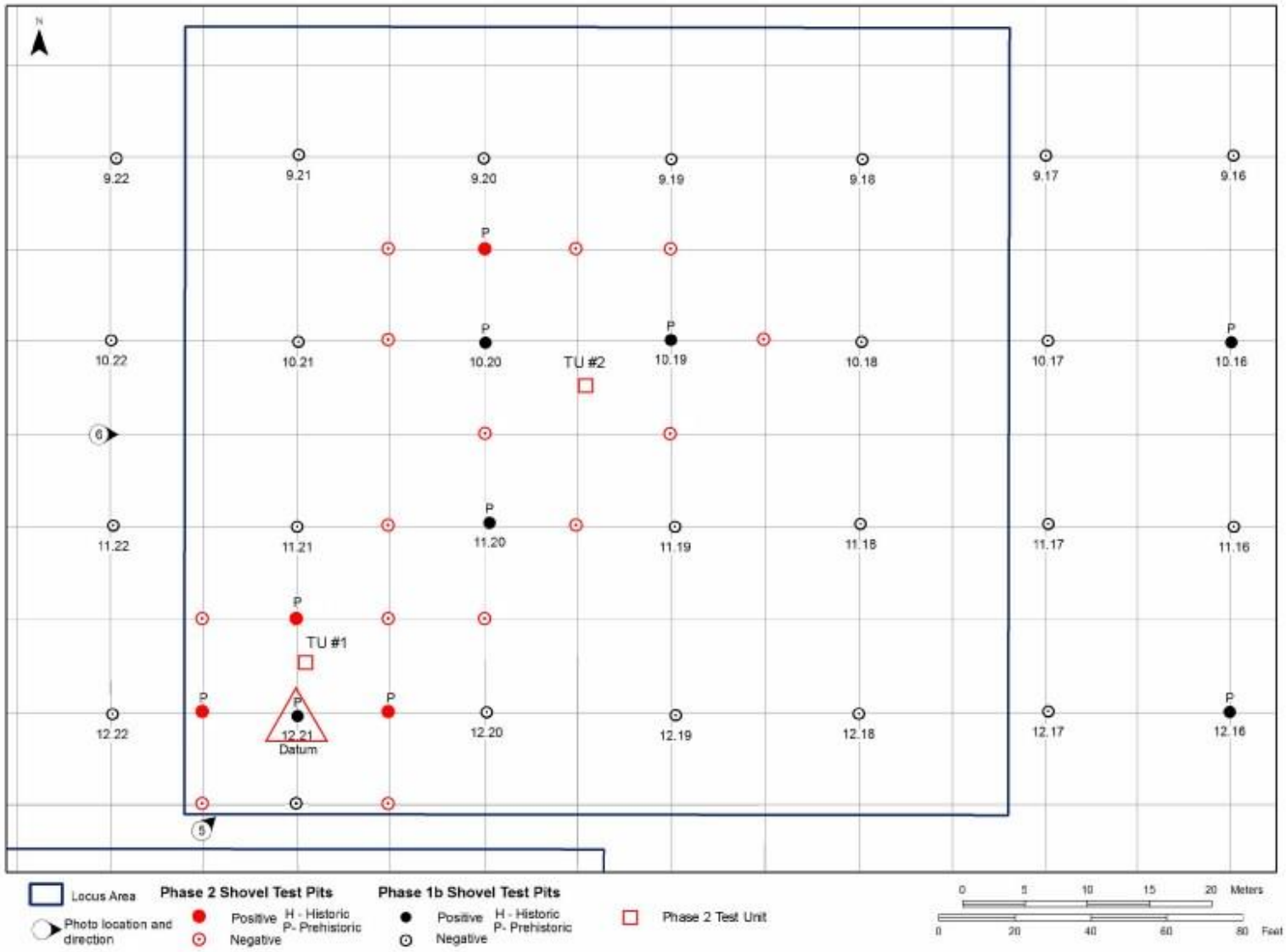

Figure 4.17. Locus 3: Locations of Phase 1B and Phase 2 shovel tests; Phase 2 (2021) excavation units, photograph angles.

Figure 4.18. Locus 3 setting, facing northeast from southwest corner *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 5N/10E of Locus 3 datum established at Phase 1 STP 12.21). Unit 1 was placed within the southwest corner of Locus 3 within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 12.21 (flake fragment); Phase 2 positive tests 0N/7.5E (tertiary reduction flake and flake fragment), 7.5N/0E (four flake fragments, a tertiary reduction flake, and a secondary reduction flake), and 0N/7.5W (shatter) to test a portion of Locus 3 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.1a).

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plow zone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty clay loam, approximately 33-cm (13-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was brown silty clay. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 45 cm (17.7 in) below the surface (Figures 4.19 and 4.20).

Five precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 1, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.14). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 1.

Table 4.14. Locus 3, Unit 1 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.1	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	3	1.6	
			tertiary reduction flake	3	0.5	
			Unit Total	**5**		

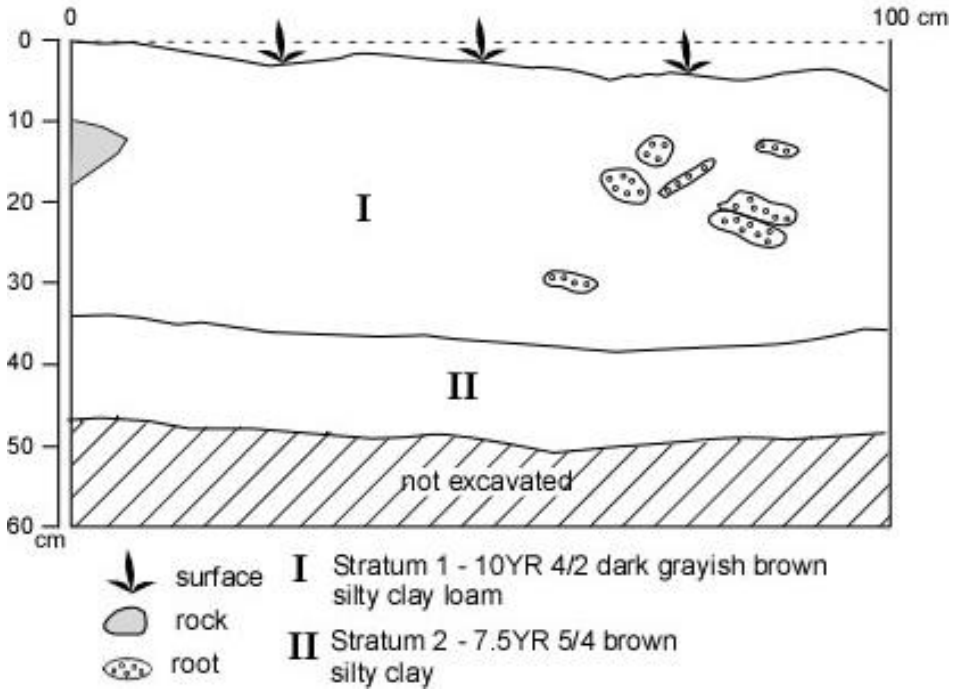

Figure 4.19. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 1, east wall profile.

Figure 4.20. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 1, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 2 (SW provenience 25N/22.5E of Locus 3 datum). The unit was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase IB positive shovel test 10.19 (two tertiary reduction flakes and three flake fragments) and 10.20 (two tertiary reduction flakes, one tertiary reduction flake, and one flake fragment); Phase 2 positive test 30N/22.5E (tertiary reduction flake with potlid scar and a flake fragment) and 30N/24E (two secondary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, one shatter) to test a portion of Locus 3 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.17).

Unit 2 was excavated in two natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Three horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty clay loam, approximately 25-cm (9.8-in) depth. Stratum 2 (i.e., A/B transition) was brown silty loam, approximately 34-cm (13.4-in) deep. Stratum 3 (B-horizon) was reddish brown silty clay. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 44-cm (17.3-in) below the surface (Figures 4.21 and 4.22).

A total 204 precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 2, including: 196 artifacts (including eight secondary reduction flakes and seven tertiary reduction flakes with heat-fractured surfaces) found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone); and eight artifacts found in Stratum 2 (A/B horizon) (Table 4.15). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.15. Locus 3, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	5.7	
			primary reduction flake	2	1.6	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	1	6	utilized
			secondary reduction flake	93	48.2	
			secondary reduction flake	8	4.6	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	8	5.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	50	5.8	
			tertiary reduction flake	7	0.8	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	13	3.2	
			shatter	10	3.4	
			shatter	2	0.4	have cortex
			Stratum Total	196		
2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	2	
			tertiary reduction flake	6	0.9	
			Stratum Total	8		
			Unit Total	**204**		

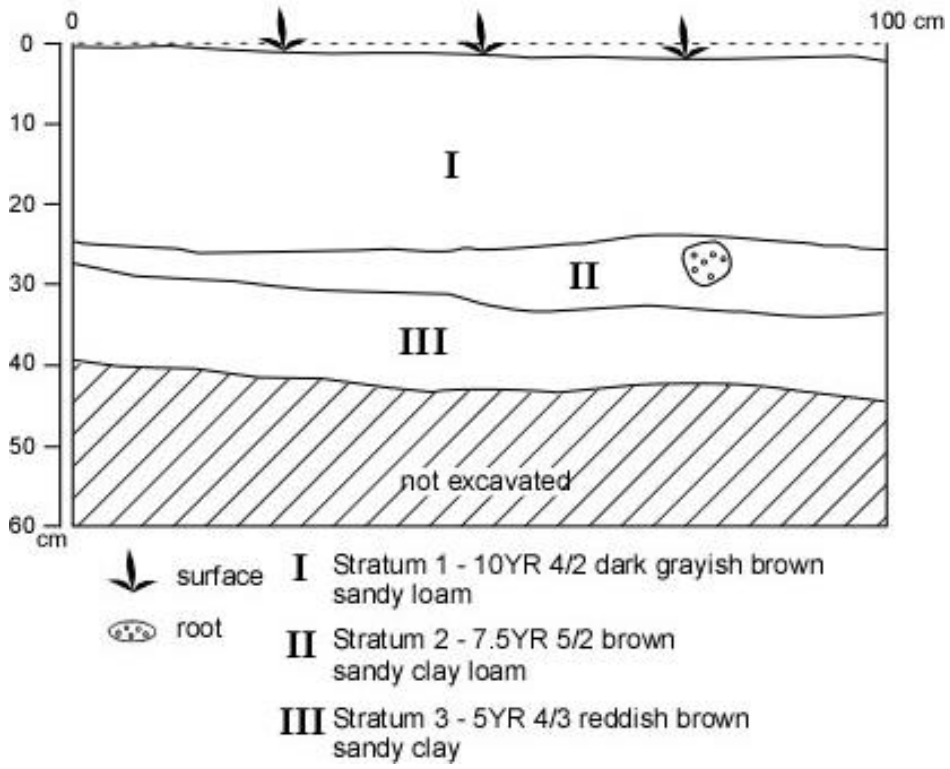

Figure 4.21. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 2, east wall profile.

Figure 4.22. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 2, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 3 (SW provenience 18N/18E of Locus 3 datum). Unit 3 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase IB positive shovel tests 11.20 (tertiary reduction flake and four flake fragments) and Phase 2 positive test 22.5N/22.5E (secondary reduction flake, three tertiary reduction flakes, and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 3 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.17).

Unit 3 was excavated in two natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Three horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 23-cm (9.1-in) depth. Stratum 2 (i.e., A/B transition) was brown silty clay loam, approximately 26-cm (10.2-in) deep. Stratum 3 (B-horizon) was reddish brown silty clay. The final depth of Unit 3 was approximately 36-cm (14.2-in) below the surface (Figures 4.23 and 4.24).

A total 194 precontact artifacts (debitage and two tools) were found in Unit 3, including: 196 artifacts (including an abandoned biface preform and an expedient scraper tool; two secondary reduction flakes, a tertiary reduction flake, and a flake fragment with heat-fractured surfaces) found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone); and eight pieces of debitage found in Stratum 2 (A/B horizon) (Table 4.16). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 3.

Table 4.16. Locus 3, Unit 3 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	3.2	
			primary reduction flake	1	1.4	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	98	71.4	
			secondary reduction flake	6	3.4	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	2	2.8	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	1	1.6	utilized
			tertiary reduction flake	49	6.8	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	11	3.5	
			flake fragment	1	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	10	7.4	
			shatter	2	1	have cortex
			abandoned biface preform	1	25.6	
			scraper	1	4.7	expedient; made on a secondary reduction flake
			Stratum Total	185		
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	4.4	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	2	4.5	one is possibly from bifacial thinning
			shatter	4	4.5	
			core fragment	1	4.8	multidirectional
			Stratum Total	9		
			Unit Total	**194**		

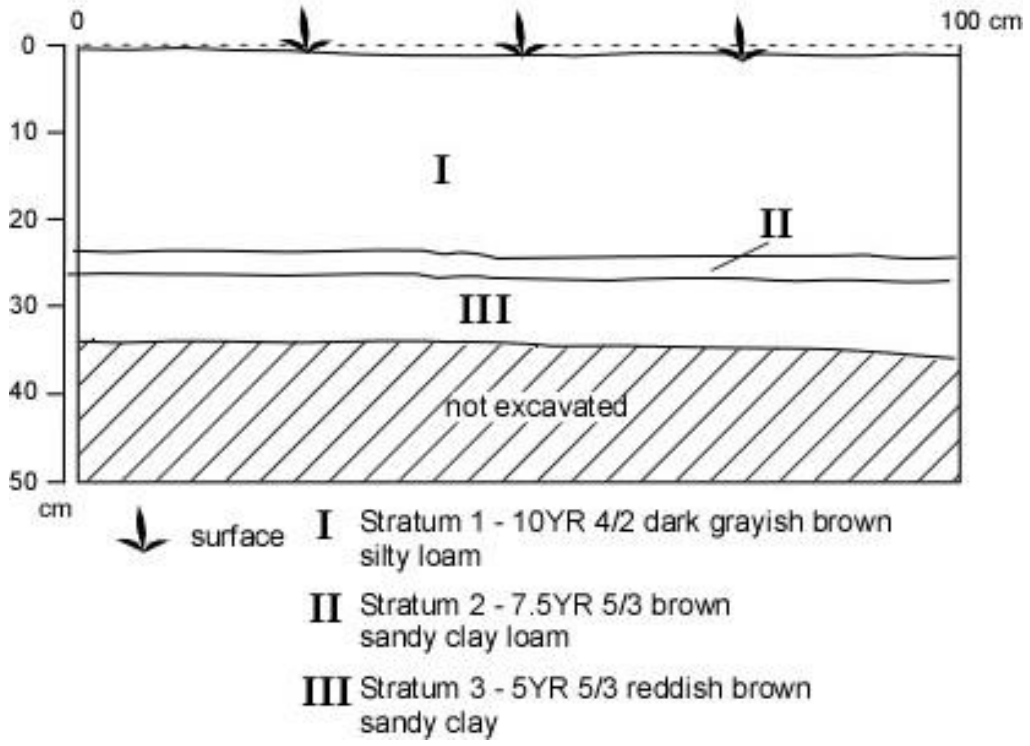

Figure 4.23. Excavation [Locus] Unit 3, east wall profile.

Figure 4.24. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 3, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 4 (SW provenience 27N/18E of Locus 3 datum). Unit 4 was placed within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1B positive shovel test 10.20 (two tertiary reduction flakes, one tertiary reduction flake, and one flake fragment); Phase 2 positive test 22.5N/22.5E (tertiary reduction flake with potlid scar and a flake fragment) and 30N/24E (two secondary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, one shatter) to test a portion of Locus 3 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.17).

Unit 4 was excavated in two natural and one arbitrary level, with plow zone soils removed in the first level. Three horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 23-cm (9.1-in) depth. Stratum 2 (i.e., A/B transition) was brown silty clay loam, approximately 29-cm (11.4-in) deep. Stratum 3 (B-horizon) was reddish brown silty clay. The final depth of Unit 4 was approximately 40-cm (15.7-in) below the surface (Figures 4.25 and 4.26).

A total 238 precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 4, including: 178 artifacts (including six secondary reduction flakes, four tertiary reduction flakes, and a flake fragment with heat-fractured surfaces) found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone); and 60 pieces of debitage (including two secondary reduction flakes, two tertiary reduction flakes, one flake fragment and one piece of shatter with heat-fractured surfaces) found in Stratum 2 (A/B horizon) (Table 4.17). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 4.

Table 4.17. Locus 3, Unit 4 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	7	15.6	
			primary reduction flake	2	1.8	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	96	53.6	one is possibly from bifacial thinning
			secondary reduction flake	6	3.1	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	45	5.6	
			tertiary reduction flake	4	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	13	3.2	
			flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	3	0.8	
			shatter	1	1.2	has cortex
			Stratum Total	178		
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	8.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	26	15.4	
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.2	broken
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.4	broken; has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	2	2	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	16	2.1	
			tertiary reduction flake	2	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	4	0.8	
			flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	4	7.7	have cortex
			shatter	1	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
			Stratum Total	60		
			Unit Total	**238**		

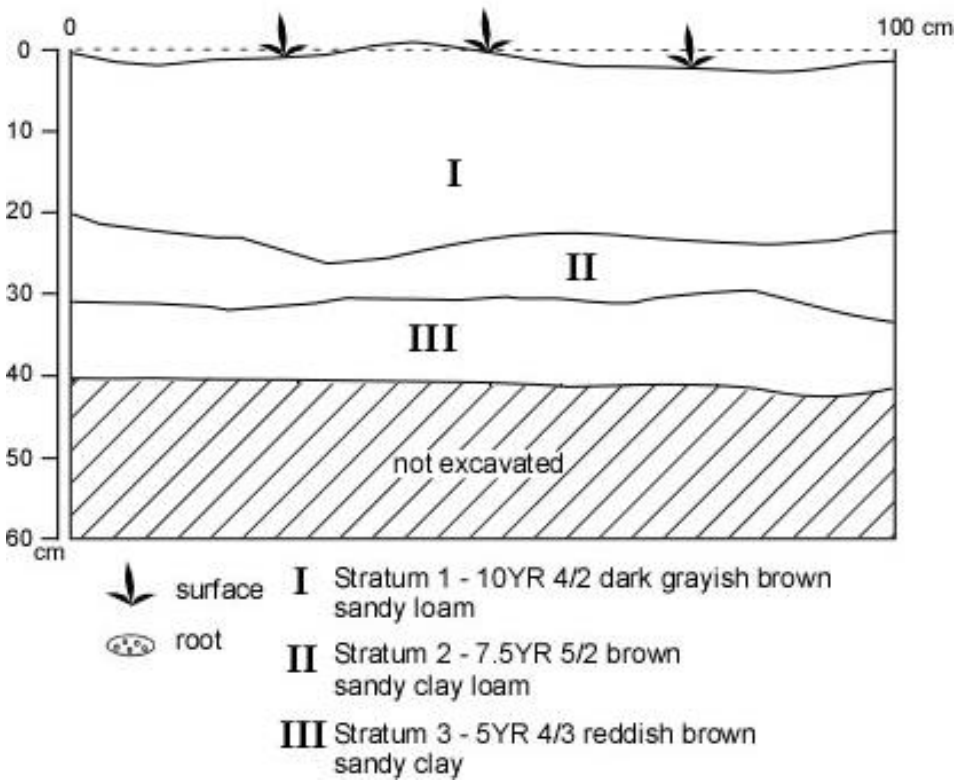

Figure 4.25. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 4, south wall profile.

Figure 4.26. Excavation [Locus 3] Unit 4, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.4 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 4

4.4.1 Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Shovel Test Survey. Locus 4 was selected as a lower probability location of artifact recovery for comparative purposes with other loci. It was covered in grass and scattered trees (see Figure 4.27; Appendix A: Photographs 7 and 8). Only seven lithic artifacts had been found within a 27,398-ft² area during the Phase 1 investigation in the northeastern portion of the site. Artifacts found during the Phase 1 investigation include one expediently made scraper and six pieces of debitage (two secondary reduction flakes and four flake fragments).

Twelve additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.27). As with Loci 2 and 3, topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam and averaged 26 cm (10.2 in) deep. Subsoil was typically light yellowish brown to brown silty clay loam with an average final depth for the shovel tests being 38 cm (15 in) below surface. Three of the 15 tests were positive with five artifacts which are debitage including two tertiary reduction flakes and three flake fragments (Table 4.18). All the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No tools or evidence of features or heat alteration were found.

Table 4.18. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact artifact results at Locus 4.

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

4.4.2 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 4 included six additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and two 1-x1-m (3-ft by 3-ft) excavation units (Figure 4.27). The location of positive shovel test results from the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Two 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 2, designated Locus-2 / Test Units 1 and 2 (see Figures 4.27 and 4.28). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

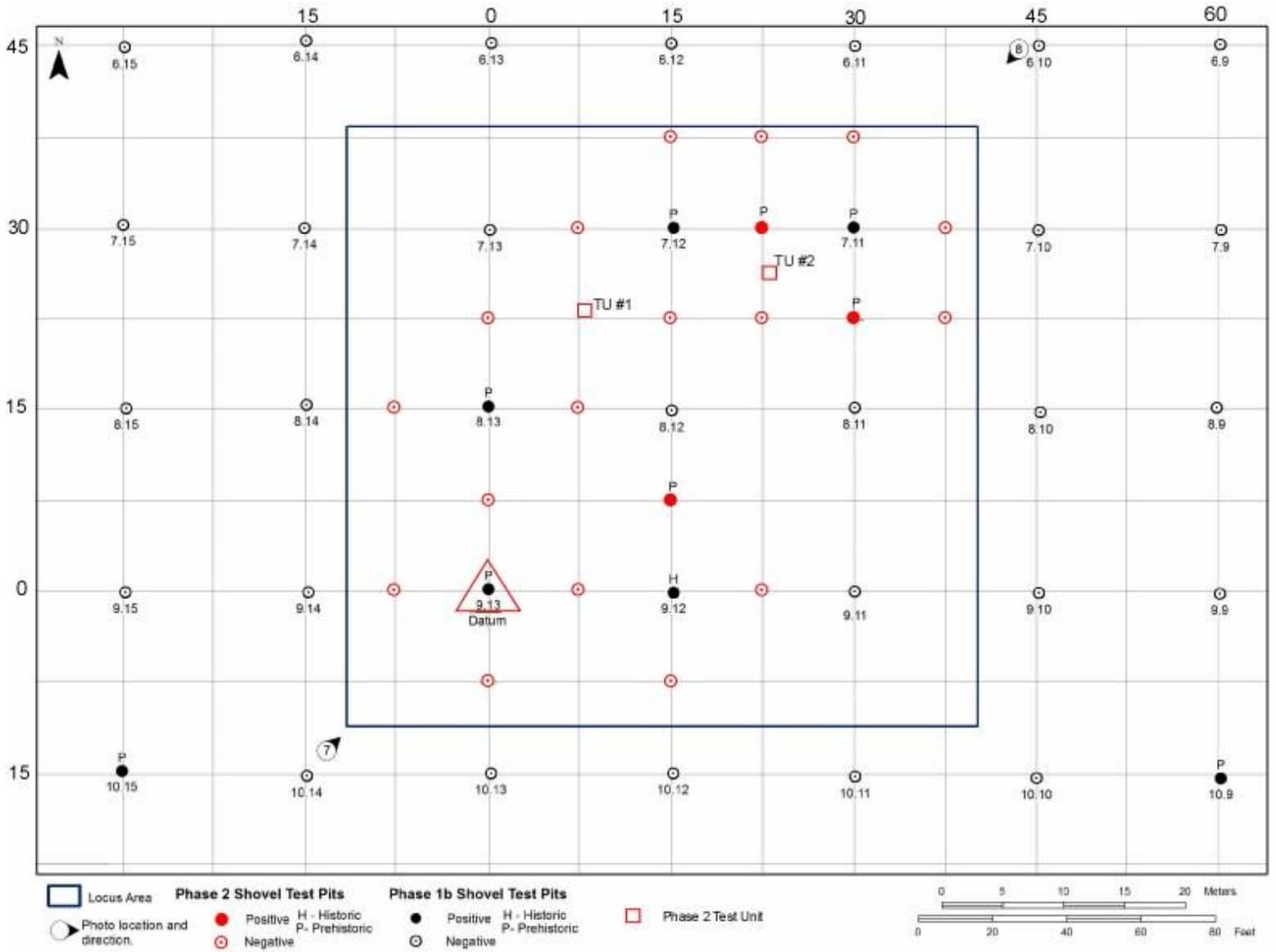

Figure 4.27. Locus 4: Locations of Phase IB and Phase II shovel tests; Phase II (2021) excavation units, photograph angles.

Figure 4.28. Locus 4 setting facing southwest from northeast corner *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 22.5N/7.5E of Locus 4 datum established at Phase 1 STP 9.13). Unit 1 was placed within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1 positive STPs 7.12 (secondary reduction flake) and 8.13 (scrapper with unifacial use-wear, secondary reduction flake, and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 4 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.27).

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with the plow zone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 20-cm (7.9-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was mottled brown sandy clay and brown clay. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 30 cm (11.8 in) below the surface (Figures 4.29 and 4.30). No cultural artifacts or features were identified in the excavation of Unit 1.

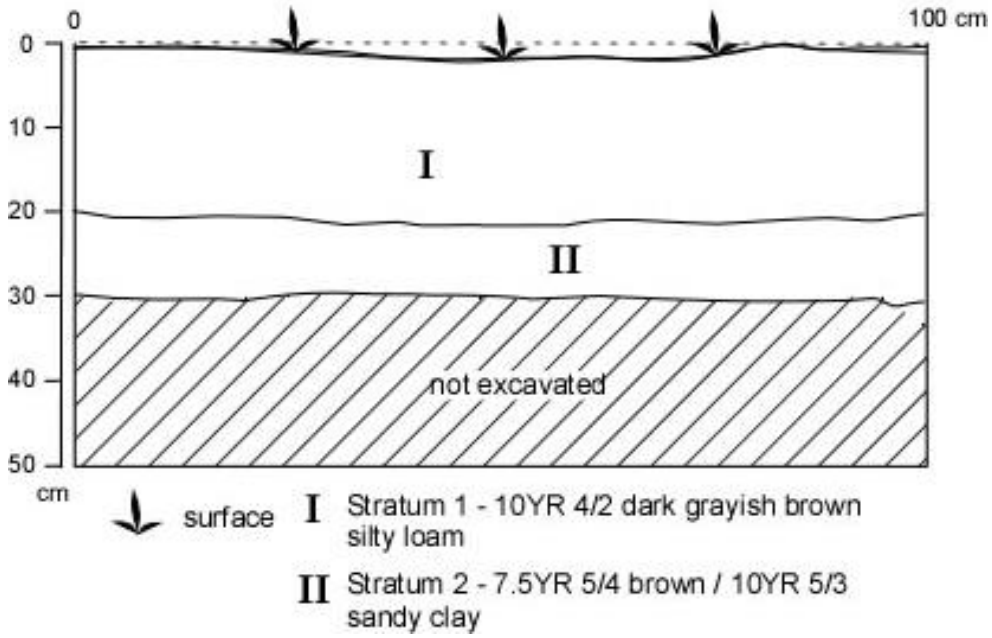

Figure 4.29. Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 1, south wall profile.

Figure 4.30. Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 1, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 2 (SW provenience 25N/22.5E of Locus 4 datum). Unit 2 was placed within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1 positive STPs 7.11 (flake fragment) and 7.12 (secondary reduction flake); and Phase 2 positive STPs 22.5N/30E (flake fragment) and 30N/22.5E (two tertiary reduction flakes) to test a portion of Locus 4 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.27).

Unit 2 was excavated in one natural and two arbitrary levels, with the plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown fine silty loam, approximately 32-cm (12.6-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was strong brown sandy clay loam. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 52-cm (20.5-in) below the surface (Figures 4.31 and 4.32).

A total 18 precontact artifacts (debitage) were found in Unit 2, including: 15 artifacts (including one tertiary reduction flake heat-fractured surfaces) found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone); and three pieces of debitage found in Stratum 2 (A/B horizon) (Table 4.19). No diagnostic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.19. Locus 4, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	7	2.6	
			tertiary reduction flake	4	0.5	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	2	0.4	
			shatter	1	0.6	
			Stratum Total	15		
2	2	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	1.5	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	
			Stratum Total	3		
			Unit Total	**18**		

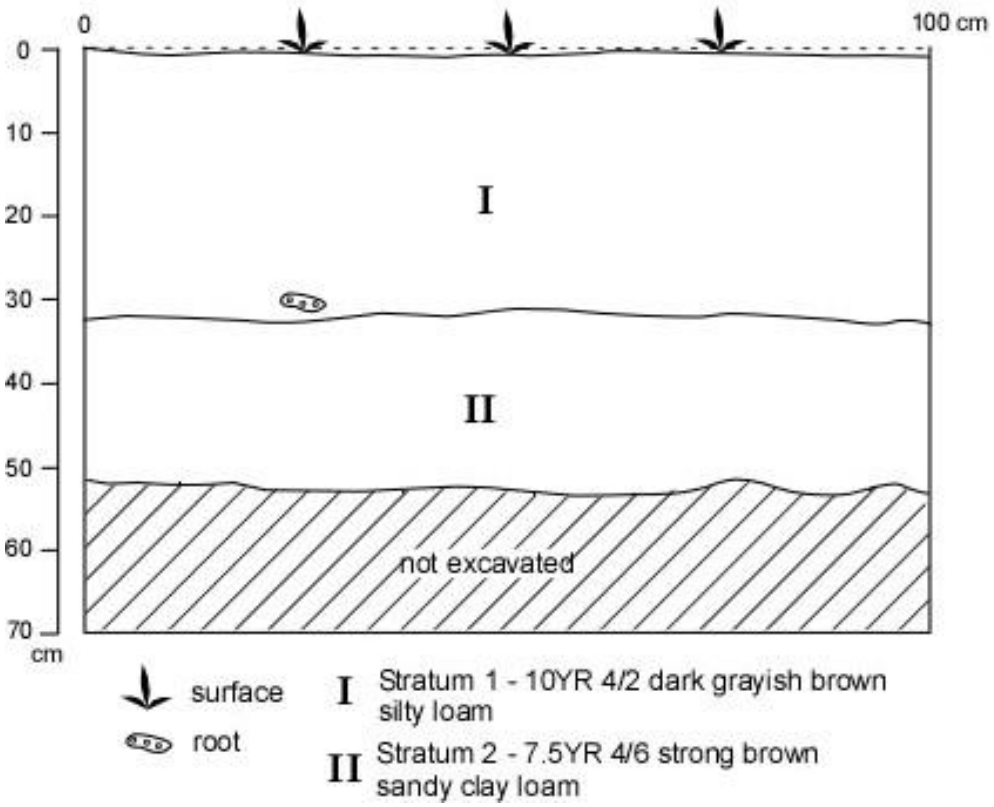

Figure 4.31. Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 2, east wall profile.

Figure 4.32. Excavation [Locus 4] Unit 2, east wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.5 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 5

Locus 5 was multi-component, containing a portion of the Youngs Road Precontact Site and the location of the G. Wilkens Historic Site (see Figure 4.33). The G. Wilkens Historic Site was excluded from this investigation, since the SHPO has determined it to be not National Register eligible based on previous Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 results.

4.5.1 G. Wilkens Historic Site. Located within Locus 5, the Phase 1B and initial Phase 2 investigation of the G. Wilkens Historic Site yielded linear evidence of possibly three or more former structures that had been removed or filled, along with a low frequency of modern and historic artifacts scattered across the APE. It was recommended that further investigation of the site would not likely yield additional significant information pertaining to the site, and that the G. Wilkens Historic Site did not appear to meet any of the eligibility criteria necessary for listing in the State/National Registers of Historic Places (Hanley et al., 2017). SHPO concurred with the recommendation and the site was excluded from further investigation.

4.5.2 Youngs Road Precontact Site (A02902.000025) Locus 5. Nine precontact lithics were found among the historic farmstead ruins during the Phase 1 investigation of this two-acre area including: one secondary reduction flake and nine flake fragments. Six of the 29 Phase 2 STPs were positive with total of 48 precontact lithic artifacts including one utilized flake, one primary reduction flake, three secondary reduction flakes, 13 tertiary reduction flakes, 28 flake fragments, and two pieces of shatter (Table 4.20). All the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No evidence of features or heat alteration was found.

Table 4.20. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 5.

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

4.5.3 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 5 included two additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and four 1-x1-m (3-ft by 3-ft) excavation units (Figure 4.33). The location of positive shovel test results from the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Four 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 5, designated Locus-5 / Test Units 1 through 4 (see Figures 4.33 and 4.34). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

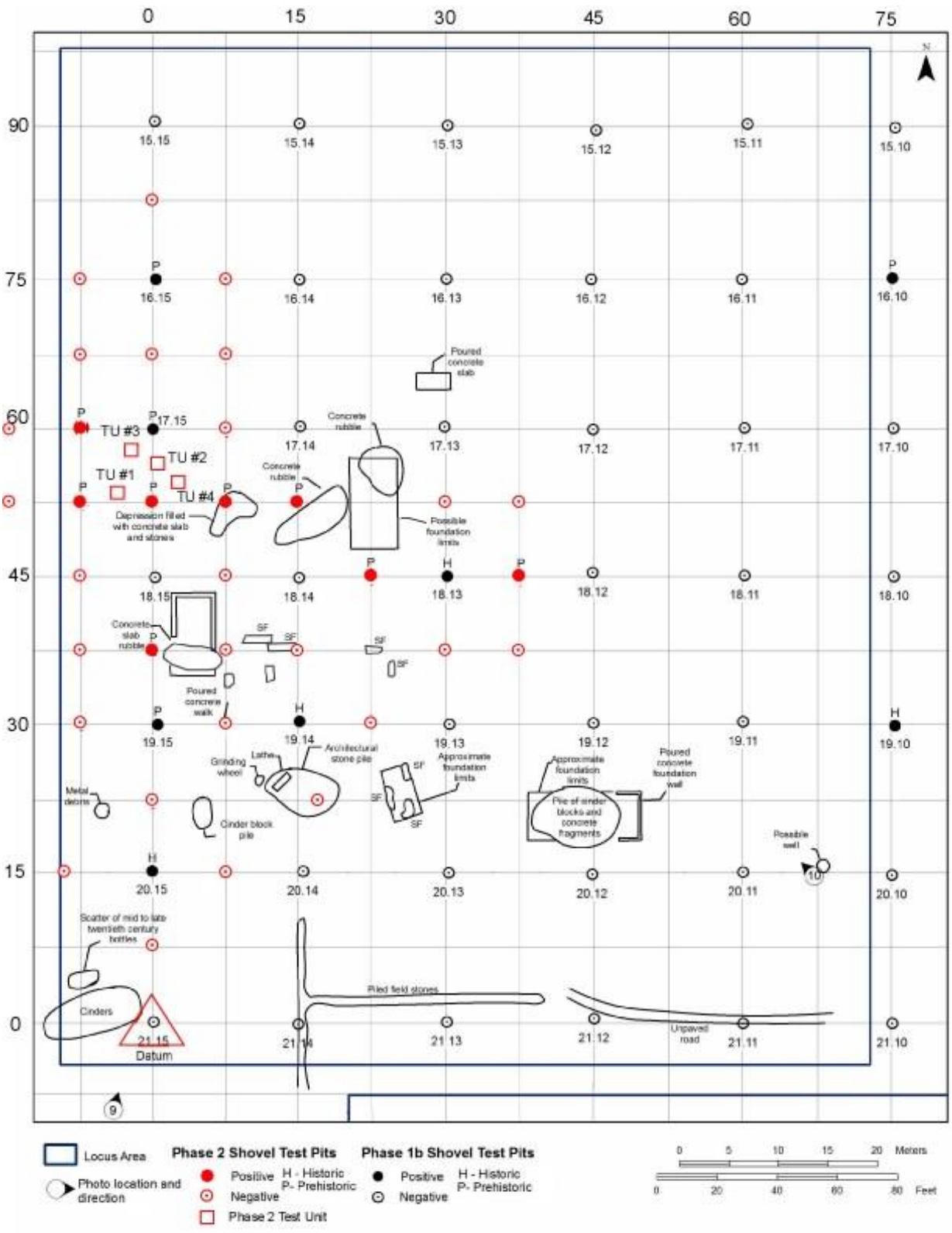

Figure 4.33. Locus 5: Locations of Phase IB and Phase 2 shovel tests; Phase 2 (2021) excavation units, photograph angles at the and Youngs Road Precontact Site and the G. Wilkens Historic Site.

Figure 4.34. Locus 5 setting facing northwest in proximity of Phase 1 STP 17.15 *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [locus 5] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 53.5N/4E of Locus 5 datum established at Phase 1 STP 21.15). Unit 1 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 17.15 (six flake fragments [one with potlid scars], one secondary reduction flake); Phase 2 positive shovel tests 52.5N/0E (six tertiary reduction flakes [one with potlid scar] and 14 flake fragments), 52.5N/7.5W (one utilized flake with cutting usewear, one secondary reduction flake, two tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, and two shatter), and 60N/7.5W (secondary reduction flake, tertiary reduction flake, and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 5 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.33).

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 25-cm (9.8-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was mottled dark reddish gray and brown sandy loamy clay. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 35-cm (13.8-in) below the surface (Figures 4.35 and 4.36).

A total 133 precontact artifacts (debitage, including: one core fragment; two primary flakes, one secondary reduction flake, and three tertiary reduction flakes with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Unit 1, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Table 4.21). One historic artifact, a cut nail (Table 4.22), was found in Stratum 1, distributed vertically within the precontact finds. The deposition lacks evidence of a stratified deposit, suggesting the finds are from a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 1.

Table 4.21. Locus 5, Unit 1 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	14	24.9	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	1	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			primary reduction flake	1	0.3	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	49	33.9	
			secondary reduction flake	1	5.4	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	32	5.1	
			tertiary reduction flake	3	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	17	7.2	
			flake fragment	1	4.1	has cortex
			shatter	6	3.8	
			shatter	7	10.3	have cortex
			core fragment	1	21	multidirectional
			Unit Total	**133**		

Table 4.22. Locus 5, Unit 1 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	1.5

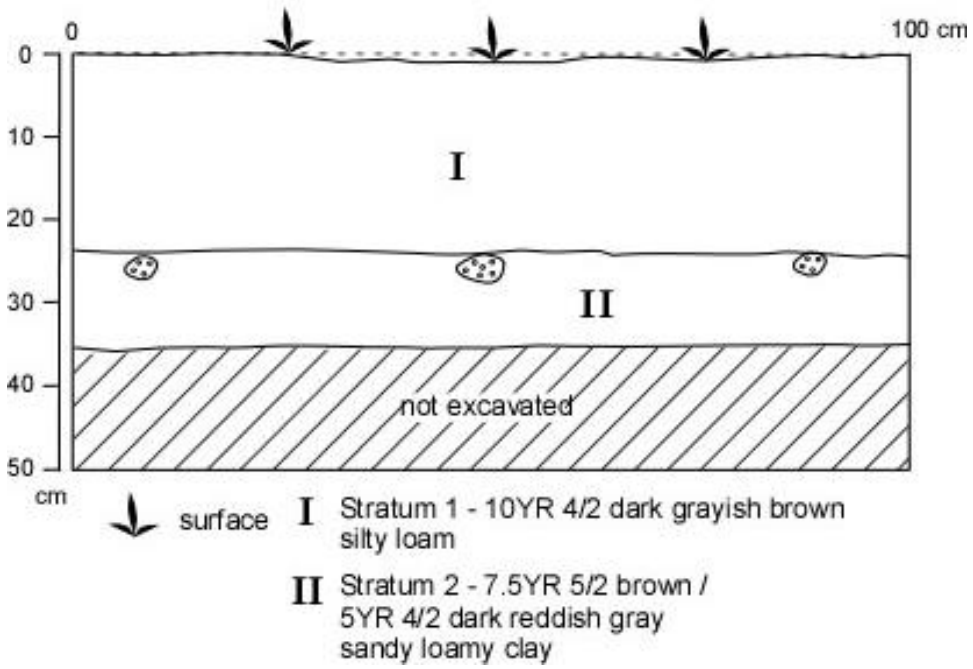

Figure 4.35. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 1, north wall profile.

Figure 4.36. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 1, north wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 2 (SW provenience 54N/3E of Locus 5 datum). Unit 2 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 17.15 (six flake fragments [one with potlid scars], one secondary reduction flake); Phase 2 positive shovel tests 52.5N/0E (six tertiary reduction flakes [one with potlid scar] and 14 flake fragments), 52.5N/7.5E (tertiary reduction flake and seven flake fragments [two with potlid scars]), and 52.5N/7.5W (one utilized flake with cutting usewear, one secondary reduction flake, two tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, and two shatter) to test a portion of Locus 5 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.33).

Unit 2 was excavated in two natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Three horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 17-cm (6.7-in) depth. Stratum 2 (i.e., A/B transition) was brown silty loam, approximately 30-cm (11.8-in) deep. Stratum 3 (B-horizon) was reddish brown silty loam. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 40-cm (15.7-in) below the surface (Figures 4.37 and 4.38).

A total 253 precontact artifacts (debitage, including a broken projectile base, a biface fragment, and a drill) were found in Unit 2 (Table 4.23). Of the total, 130 artifacts (debitage, including: one primary reduction flake, eight secondary reduction flakes, two tertiary reduction flakes, one flake fragment and one shatter with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. Stratum 1 also contained eight historic artifacts, including two cut nails, five glazed redware sherds, and one clear vessel glass shard (Table 4.24). The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed amongst the precontact finds.

A total of 123 precontact artifacts (three tools including the broken projectile base, biface fragment, and drill; in addition to debitage that included one primary reduction flake, six secondary reduction flakes, three tertiary reduction flakes, and two flake fragments with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 2 (A/B transition). No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.23. Locus 5, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.7	
			primary reduction flake	1	0.7	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	57	46.1	
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	8	9.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	35	5.1	
			tertiary reduction flake	2	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	14	4	
			flake fragment	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	5	4.3	
			shatter	4	1.9	have cortex
			shatter	1	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
			Stratum Total	130		
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	8.7	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	1	0.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	51	39.7	
			secondary reduction flake	6	5.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	30	4.8	
			tertiary reduction flake	3	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	17	4.4	
			flake fragment	2	0.4	have cortex
			flake fragment	2	0.4	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	4	1.1	
			shatter	2	5.2	have cortex
			biface fragment	1	0.9	
			biface fragment	1	4.7	projectile point fragment; base missing; 37mm x 21mm x 6mm
			drill	1	2.3	complete; 42mm x 21mm x 5mm
			Stratum Total	123		
			Unit Total	**253**		

Table 4.24. Locus 5, Unit 2 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Metal	nail	2		cut or hand-forged	6.8
		Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	5		clear glaze on exterior; interior missing; two are from a foot	10
		Undetermined	Glass	container or lamp glass	1	clear		0.4
				Unit Total	**8**			

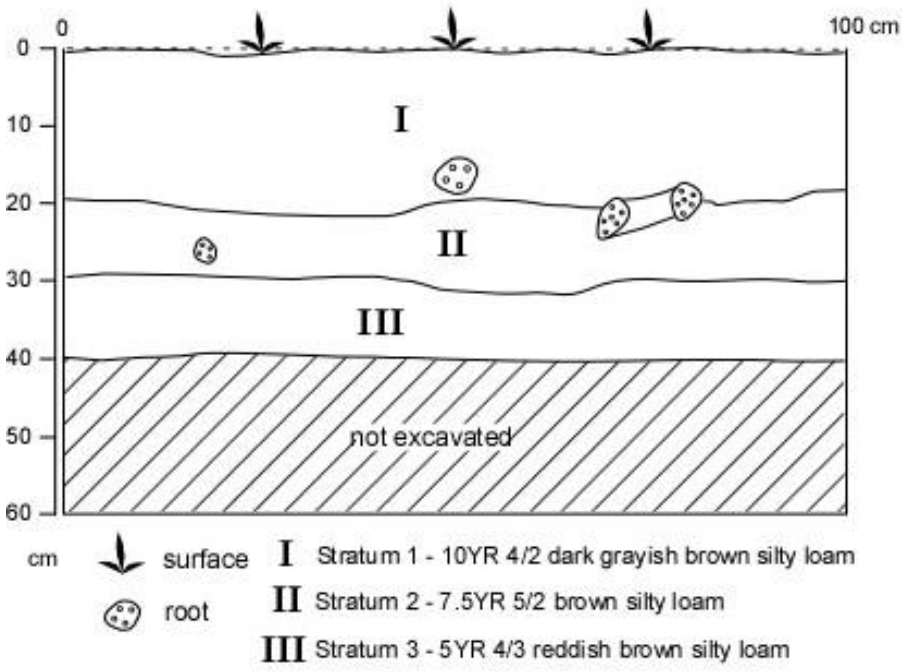

Figure 4.37. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 2, west wall profile.

Figure 4.38. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 2, west wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 3 (SW provenience 57N/3E of Locus 5 datum). Unit 3 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 17.15 (six flake fragments [one with potlid scars], one secondary reduction flake); Phase 2 positive shovel tests 52.5N/0E (six tertiary reduction flakes [one with potlid scar] and 14 flake fragments), 52.5N/7.5W (one utilized flake with cutting usewear, one secondary reduction flake, two tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, and two shatter), and 60N/7.5W (secondary reduction flake, tertiary reduction flake, and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 5 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.33).

Unit 3 was excavated in one natural and two arbitrary levels, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 20-cm (7.9-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was mottled brown and reddish brown sandy clay loam. The final depth of Unit 3 was approximately 40-cm (15.7-in) below the surface (Figures 4.39 and 4.40).

A total 542 precontact artifacts (debitage, including four tools and an abandoned preform) and 34 historic/modern artifacts were found in Unit 3 (Tables 4.25 and 4.26). Of the total, 502 precontact artifacts (tools including a retouched primary reduction flake, a projectile point preform missing the tip, projectile point midsection, and a projectile point tip; debitage, including: two primary reduction flakes, 22 secondary reduction flakes, 13 tertiary reduction flakes, and 9 flake fragments with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. Stratum 1 also contained 34 historic artifacts, including 26 ceramic tile fragments, three cut nails, two indeterminant nails, one sheet metal fragment, one molded plastic, and one black molded rubber fragment (see Table 4.26). The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed amongst the precontact finds.

Artifact frequency significantly decreased in Stratum 2, which included a total of 40 precontact artifacts (an abandoned preform which may have served as a scraping tool; the remaining was debitage that included one secondary reduction flake and one tertiary reduction flake with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 2 (A/B transition). No diagnostic precontact artifacts or clearly historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 3.

Table 4.25. Locus 5, Unit 3 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	18	51.4	
			primary reduction flake	24	32	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	1	3.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			primary reduction flake	1	0.8	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	212	127.5	
			secondary reduction flake	4	1.6	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	21	19.1	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	1	2.5	cortex and heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	111	14.2	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	has cortex
			tertiary reduction flake	13	1.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	53	13.9	
			flake fragment	2	1.6	have cortex
			flake fragment	9	2.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	17	14.3	
			shatter	7	11.1	have cortex
			heat spall	3	0.5	
			biface	1	6.9	assymetrical triangular; 'base' is cortex; possibly a heavily retouched primary reduction flake; 27mm x 31mm x 11mm
			biface fragment	1	9.8	possibly a late-stage projectile point preform broken during manufacture; tip missing; likely triangular; slightly convex base with no grinding; 45mm x 32mm x 7mm
			biface fragment	1	3.7	projectile point midsection; broken surfaces are primarily heat fractures; 31mm x 21mm x 6mm
			biface fragment	1	7.1	projectile point tip; very minimal use-wear, possibly broken during manufacture; 44mm x 28mm x 7mm
			Stratum Total	502		

Table 4.25 continued.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	15.4	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	23	9.7	
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	3	0.3	one flake broken during analysis
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	2	0.8	
			flake fragment	2	0.6	have cortex
			shatter	2	7.3	
			shatter	2	10.9	have cortex
			abandoned preform	1	30.8	has some unifacial retouch and may have been used as a scraper
			Stratum Total	40		
			Unit Total	**542**		

Table 4.26. Locus 5, Unit 3 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	tile	26		one surface is plain; other surface is painted dark grayish brown	22.4
			Metal	nail	3		cut or hand-forged	6.2
			Metal	nail	2		indeterminate manufacture	3.3
		Undetermined	Metal	sheet iron	1		medium gauge; includes circular perforations from fasteners; 92mm x 26mm	13.1
		Vehicle	Plastic	molded plastic	1	red	fragment from a light or reflector	0.2
			Rubber	black molded rubber	1		bicycle tire fragment	1.3
				Unit Total	**34**			

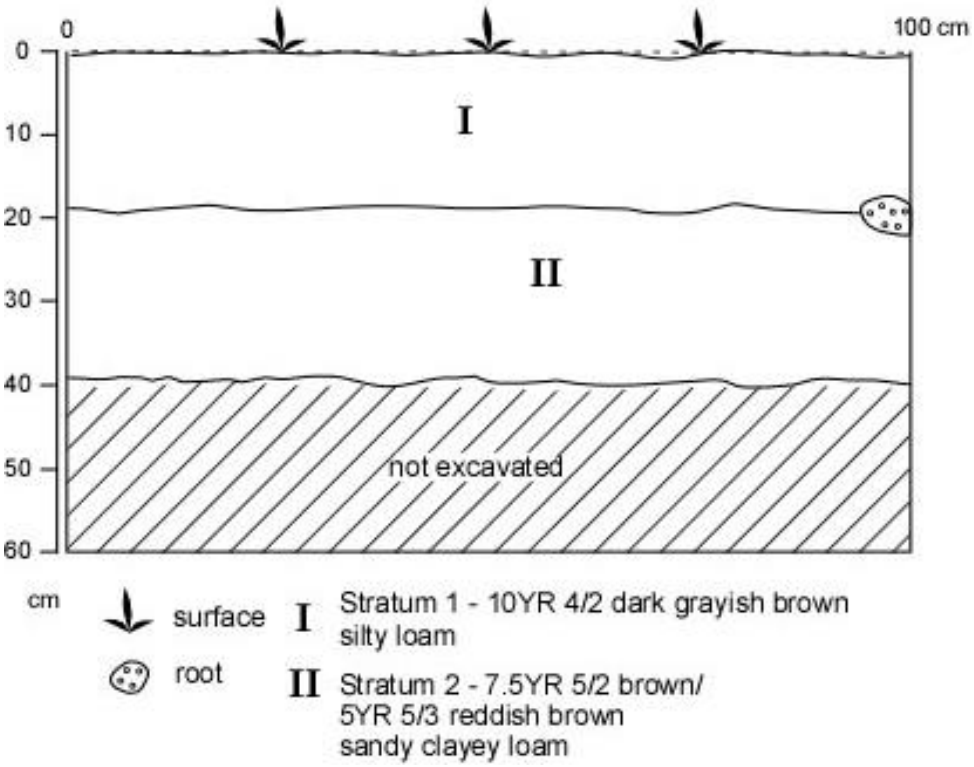

Figure 4.39. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 3, south wall profile.

Figure 4.40. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 3, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 4 (SW provenience 56N/0E of Locus 5 datum). Unit 4 was placed within 10 m (33 ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel test 17.15 (six flake fragments [one with potlid scars], one secondary reduction flake); Phase 2 positive STPs 52.5N/0E (six tertiary reduction flakes [one with potlid scar] and 14 flake fragments), 52.5N/7.5E (tertiary reduction flake and seven flake fragments [two with potlid scars]), 52.5N/7.5W (one utilized flake with cutting usewear, one secondary reduction flake, two tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments, and two shatter), and 60N/7.5W (secondary reduction flake, tertiary reduction flake, and two flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 5 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.33).

Unit 4 was excavated in two natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Three horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 16-cm (6.3-in) depth. Stratum 2 (i.e., mixed A/B strata) was mottled dark grayish brown and brown silty loam, approximately 24-cm (9.4-in) deep. Stratum 3 (B-horizon) was reddish brown silty loam. The final depth of Unit 4 was approximately 40-cm (15.7-in) below the surface (Figures 4.41 and 4.42).

A total of 660 precontact artifacts (debitage, including a biface tool) and 16 Euro-American artifacts were found in Unit 4 (Tables 4.27 and 4.28). Of the total, 604 precontact artifacts (biface tool fragment and debitage including: one primary reduction flake, 27 secondary reduction flakes, 12 tertiary reduction flakes, 7 flake fragments, and two pieces of shatter with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. Stratum 1 also contained five window five clear bottle glass shards. The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed among the precontact finds.

Table 4.27. Locus 5, Unit 4 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	8	26.4	
			primary reduction flake	23	55.5	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	1	1.2	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	271	162.7	
			secondary reduction flake	5	2.9	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	27	16.8	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	126	15.6	
			tertiary reduction flake	12	1.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	55	13.9	
			flake fragment	1	0.2	has cortex
			flake fragment	7	1.7	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	30	20.6	
			shatter	32	51.9	have cortex
			shatter	2	1.8	heat-fractured surfaces
			core fragment	2	57.1	multidirectional; have cortex
			heat spall	1	6.4	
			biface fragment	1	0.7	
			Stratum Total	604		

Table 4.27 continued.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	1.2	
			secondary reduction flake	30	16.4	
			secondary reduction flake	5	2.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	11	1.6	
			flake fragment	3	2.8	
			flake fragment	1	0.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	3	5.2	
			shatter	1	0.2	has cortex
			core fragment	1	9.1	multidirectional
			Stratum Total	56		
			Unit Total	**660**		

Table 4.28. Locus 5, Unit 4 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	10	aqua blue	no patination	6.4
		Kitchen	Glass	container glass	5	clear	no patination	4.7
				Stratum Total	15			
2	2	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	aqua blue	no patination	0.3
				Stratum Total	1			
				Unit Total	**16**			

Artifact frequency significantly decreased in Stratum 2, which included 56 precontact artifacts (one core and debitage including five secondary reduction flakes and one flake fragment with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 2 (A/B transition). The juxtaposition of precontact and historic/modern artifacts suggests the deposit is not stratified - likely representing a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or clearly historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 4.

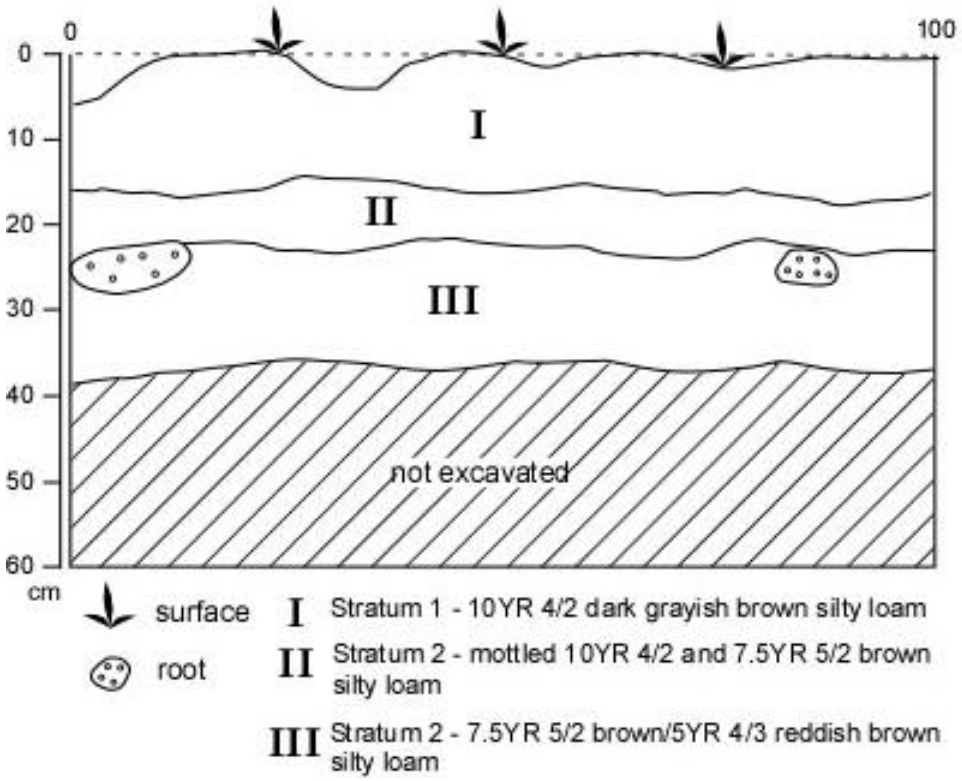

Figure 4.41. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 4, north wall profile.

Figure 4.42. Excavation [Locus 5] Unit 4, north wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.6 YOUNGS ROAD PRECONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN SITE / UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE NATIVE AMERICAN COMPONENT - LOCUS 6

4.6.1 Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Shovel Test Survey. Locus 6 was selected to investigate the southern portion of the site where two precontact lithic tools were previously found among nine lithic artifacts in a 57,772-ft² area. Like the rest of the site, this area was covered in grass with trees at scattered locations (see Figure 4.43; Appendix A: Photographs 11 and 12). Artifacts were recovered from five of 24 STPs dug during the Phase 1 investigation, including a scraper, a knife, and seven pieces of debitage consisting of two secondary reduction flakes, one tertiary reduction flake, and four flake fragments (Table 4.29).

Twenty-three additional shovel tests were distributed between or near the locations of positive Phase 1 tests (Figure 4.43). Topsoil was typically a dark grayish brown silty loam and had a large amount of gravel. The average depth was 20 cm (7.9 in) with rock impasses occurring in nearly 80 percent (n=19) of the STPs. Where observed, subsoil was yellowish brown silt or silty loam. Five of the 25 Phase 2 STPs were positive with a total of 18 lithic artifacts and three historic artifacts. The lithic artifacts include one tool (end scraper) and 17 pieces of debitage (two primary reduction flakes, one secondary reduction flake, six tertiary reduction flakes, and eight flake fragments (see Table 4.29). All the artifacts were found in the A-horizon (i.e., topsoil) and all appear to be Onondaga chert. No evidence of features or heat alteration was found. Three historic or modern artifacts also were found including a glass marble, a small shard of clear window glass, and a ceramic (redware) cup handle.

Table 4.29. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 Precontact Artifact Results at Locus 6.

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

4.6.2 Phase 2 Test Unit Excavation (2021). The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) of Locus 6 included two additional 7.5-m (25-ft) close-interval shovel tests (all negative) placed in cardinal directions centered on Phase 1B / initial Phase 2 positive tests to achieve double-negative tests results, and four 1-x1-m (3-ft by 3-ft) excavation units (Figure 4.43). The location of positive shovel test results from the three investigations and artifact frequencies were mapped and utilized in determining test unit placement. Four 1-x-1-meter test units were placed in Locus 1, designated Locus-6 / Test Units 1 through 4 (see Figures 4.43 through 4.45). Results of the test unit excavations are presented individually below.

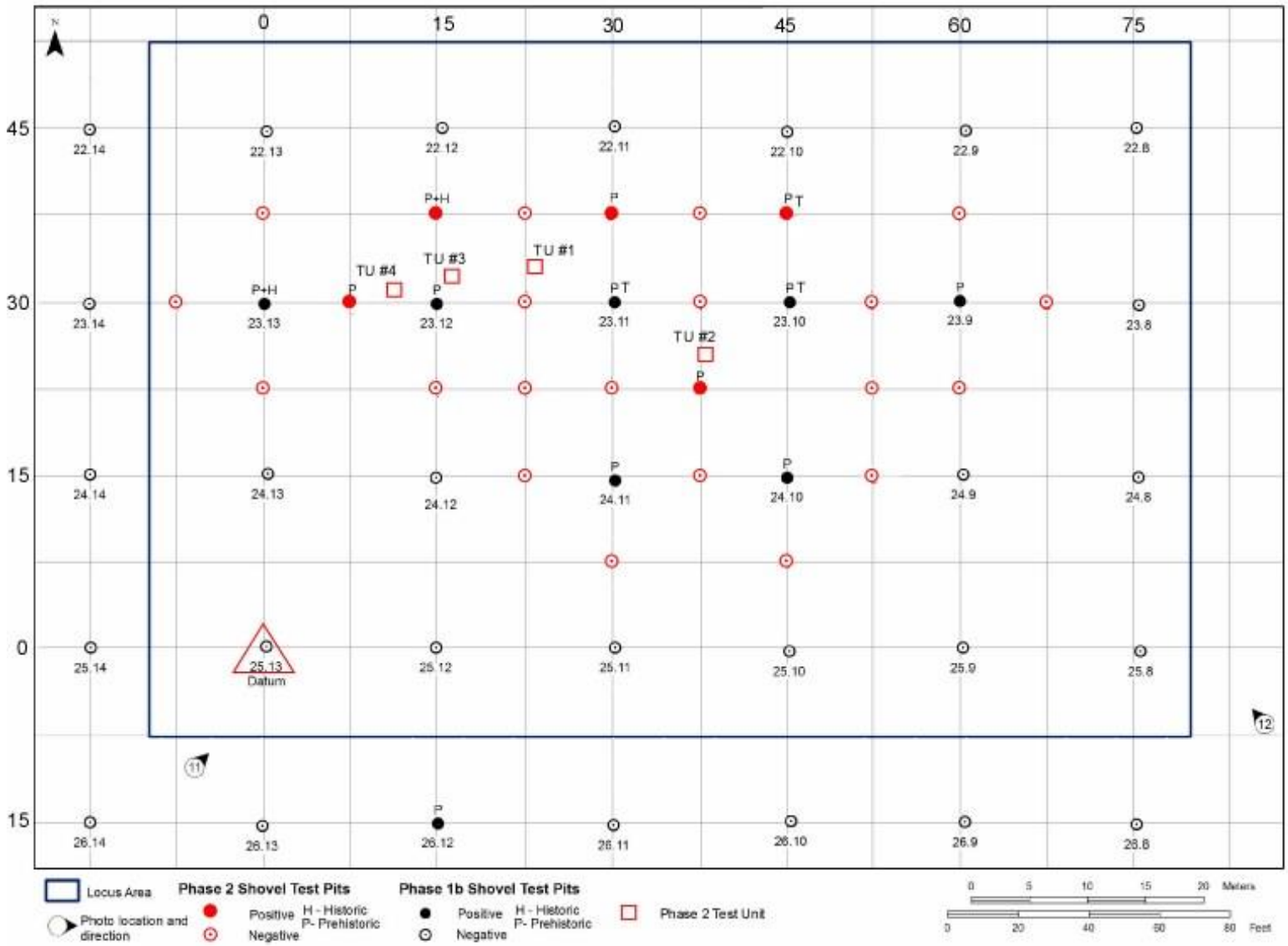

Figure 4.43. Locus 6: Locations of Phase IB and Phase 2 shovel tests; Phase 2 (2021) excavation units, photograph angles.

Figure 4.44. Locus 6 setting, facing southeast from Phase 1 STP 22.12 (Test Unit 1 at center) *(Panamerican 2021).*

Figure 4.45. Locus 6: Unit 1 – backdirt piles showing dense rocky fill excavated in Test Units 1 and 2; facing west *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 1 (Southwest provenience 38N/22.5E of Locus 6 datum established at Phase 1 STP 25.13). Unit 1 was placed within the west portion of Locus 6 within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel tests 23.11 (scraper tool with minor usewear, one secondary reduction flake, one flake fragment), and 23.12 (three flake fragments); Phase 2 positive tests 37.5N/15E (one secondary reduction flake, three tertiary reduction flakes, one flake fragment; *historics* – glass marble, window shard, redware jug handle) and 37.5N/30E (two primary reduction flakes and three flake fragments) to test a portion of Locus 6 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.43).

Unit 1 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with disturbed (fill) soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon [disturbed]) rocky fill was recorded as very dark grayish gravelly silty loam, approximately 30-cm (11.8-in) depth with a significant increase in large-crushed stone/cobbles between 10-cm and 30-cm (3.9-in and 11.8-in). Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was dark grayish brown silty loam terminating on fractured bedrock. The final depth of Unit 1 was approximately 35-cm (13.8-in) below the surface (Figures 4.46 and 4.47).

A total 281 precontact artifacts (two biface tool fragment and debitage) and 105 Euro-American artifacts were found in Unit 1 (Tables 4.30 and 4.31). Of the total, 273 precontact artifacts (two biface tool fragments, four core fragments, and debitage including: four primary reduction flakes, three secondary reduction flakes, one tertiary reduction flake, four flake fragments, and piece of shatter with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. A high frequency of early twentieth century Euro-American ceramic artifacts (mostly tablewares with some kitchenwares) were found in Stratum 1, including 40 creamware, 10 pearlware, 27 redwares, three stonewares, one yellowware; in addition to some brick, window glass, and three cut nails (Table 4.31). The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed among the precontact finds.

Table 4.30. Locus 6, Unit 1 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	25	146	
			primary reduction flake	2	23.5	broken
			primary reduction flake	12	39.8	have cortex
			primary reduction flake	4	37.9	heat-fractured surfaces
			secondary reduction flake	137	114.8	
			secondary reduction flake	12	14.4	have cortex
			secondary reduction flake	3	1.5	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	23	3.3	
			unifacial tool fragment	1	2.2	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.1	heat-fractured surfaces
			flake fragment	26	18	
			flake fragment	1	2.5	has cortex
			flake fragment	4	2.3	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	11	18.8	
			shatter	4	22.4	have cortex
			shatter	1	0.5	heat-fractured surfaces
			core fragment	3	64.7	multidirectional
			core fragment	1	46.7	multidirectional; has cortex
			biface fragment	2	12.6	
			Stratum Total	273		
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	8.7	
			secondary reduction flake	4	2.2	
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			Stratum Total	8		
			Unit Total	**281**		

Table 4.31. Locus 6, Unit 1 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	8		somewhat abraded or water-worn	37
			Glass	flat glass	11	aqua blue	very little patination	3.8
			Metal	nail	3		cut or hand-forged	9.7
		Faunal	Bone	fragment	1		long bone; abraded or water-worn; possibly not an artifact	0.7
		Kitchen	Ceramic	creamware	11		annular ware, brown stripes; blue field; one fragment is mocha; probably all from the same vessel	5.3
			Ceramic	creamware	4		brown transfer print, floral design	3.1
			Ceramic	creamware	1		molded rim; beaded design; possibly from a serving vessel or large bowl	2.1
			Ceramic	creamware	24		small, undecorated	23.5
			Ceramic	pearlware	1		blue hand-painted design; indescernable motif	0.6
			Ceramic	pearlware	3		blue shell edge; two pieces refit	3.2
			Ceramic	pearlware	1		includes part of a foot from a bowl or saucer	1.7
			Ceramic	pearlware	5		undecorated	5
			Ceramic	redware	4		abraded; both surfaces missing	4.5
			Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on interior and exterior	2.3
			Ceramic	redware	7		clear glaze on one surface; other surface is plain	10
			Ceramic	redware	3		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing	0.8
			Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing; possibly molded	0.6
			Ceramic	redware	8		one surface is plain; other surface is missing; possibly from a tile	16.8
			Ceramic	redware	3		rim fragments, large (storage?) vessel; one has clear glaze on the interior and exterior; another has clear glaze on the interior; probably all from the same vessel	22.3
			Ceramic	stoneware	3		brown salt-glazed exterior; plain interior	22.2
			Ceramic	yellow ware	1		brown slip trailed decoration on exterior; interior is plain	1.8
		Undetermined	Metal	fragment	1		triangular-section iron stock; 9mm breadth x 91mm length	25.2
				Unit Total	105			

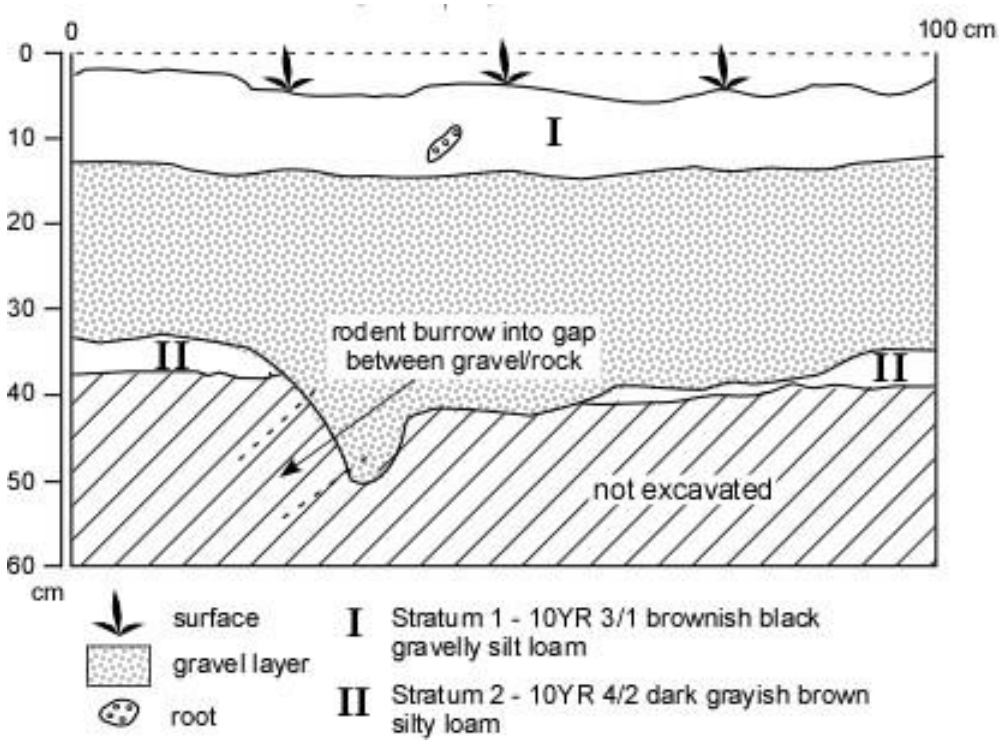

Figure 4.46. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 1, north wall profile.

Figure 4.47. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 1, north wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Artifact frequency significantly decreased in Stratum 2, which included eight precontact artifacts (debitage including one secondary reduction flake with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 2 (B-horizon). The precontact and historic artifacts were found within a rock fill matrix representing a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or cultural features were identified. The ceramic assemblage found in Unit 1 would suggest an early nineth-century deposition, although the presence of a decorated yellowware sherd (circa 1830-1930) would suggest a terminus post quem of 1830 as the earliest time the deposit is likely to have occurred.

Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 2 (SW provenience 25N/22.5E of Locus 6 datum). Unit 2 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase 1 positive shovel tests 23.10 (biface knife with no usewear) and 23.11 (scraper with minor usewear, one secondary reduction flake, one flake fragment); Phase 2 positive test 22.5N/37.5E (two tertiary reduction flakes, two flake fragments), to test a portion of Locus 6 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.43).

Unit 2 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with disturbed (fill) soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon [disturbed]) rocky fill was recorded as very dark grayish gravelly silty loam, approximately 35-cm (13.8-in) depth with a significant increase in large-crushed stone/cobbles between 10-cm and 30-cm (3.9-in and 11.8-in). Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was strong brown clay loam terminating on fractured bedrock. The final depth of Unit 2 was approximately 45-cm (17.7-in) below the surface (Figures 4.48 and 4.49).

A total 15 precontact artifacts (debitage) and one Euro-American artifact (a glazed redware sherd) were found in Unit 2, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Tables 4.32 and 4.33). The precontact and historic artifacts were found within a rock fill matrix representing a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or reliably dateable historic artifacts or cultural features were identified in Unit 2.

Table 4.32. Locus 6, Unit 2 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	6	36.4	
			primary reduction flake	1	14.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	5	3.5	
			flake fragment	2	0.9	
			shatter	1	3.7	
			Unit Total	**15**		

Table 4.33. Locus 6, Unit 2 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	1	one surface has clear glaze; the other surface is missing	1.7

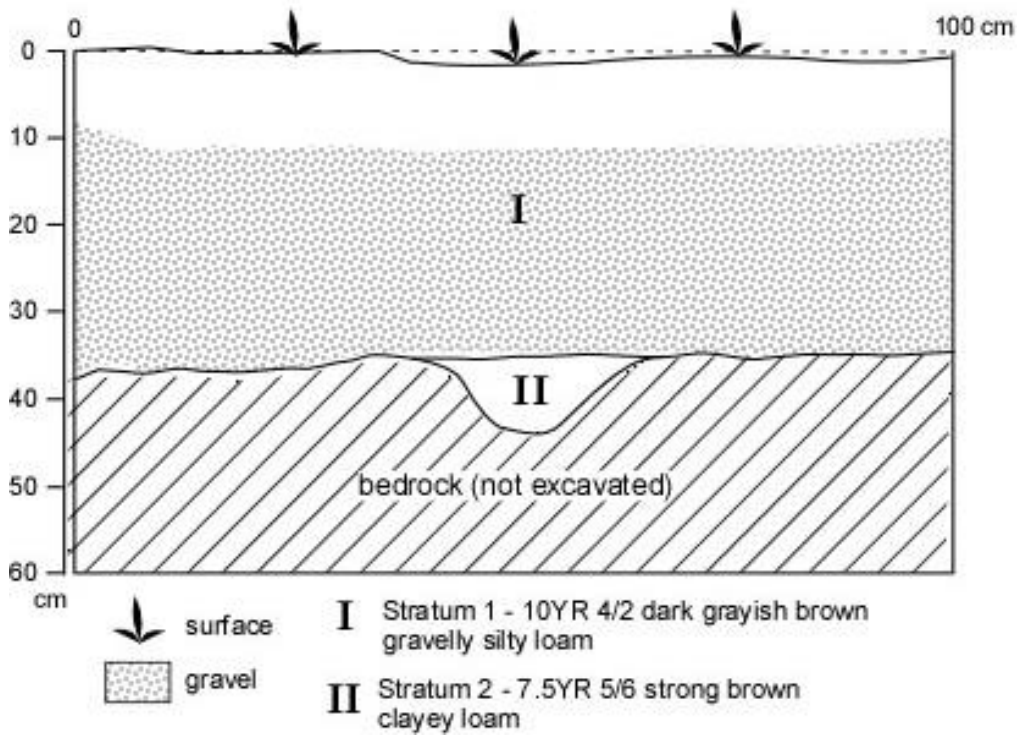

Figure 4.48. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 2, west wall profile.

Figure 4.49. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 2, west wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 3 (SW provenience 33.5N/15.5E of Locus 6 datum). Unit 3 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase IB positive shovel test 23.12 (three flake fragments); Phase 2 positive tests 30N/7.5E (tertiary reduction flake and flake fragment) and 37.5N/15E (one secondary reduction flake, three tertiary reduction flakes, one flake fragment; *historics* – glass marble, window shard, redware jug handle) to test a portion of Locus 6 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.43).

Unit 3 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was dark grayish brown sandy loam, approximately 24-cm (9.4-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was yellowish brown sandy clay. The final depth of Unit 3 was approximately 34-cm (13.4-in) below the surface (Figures 4.50 and 4.51).

A total of 80 precontact artifacts (debitage including two utilized flake tools and one core fragment) and 55 Euro-American artifacts were found in Unit 3, Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil (Tables 4.34 and 4.35). Within the precontact artifact total, two secondary reduction flakes exhibited heat-fractured surfaces.

Euro-American artifacts (n=55; mostly ceramics) identified in Unit 3 were similar to types and frequencies of ceramics found in Locus 6 / Unit 2. Historic artifacts found in Unit 3 included 17 pearlwares, 20 redwares, 13 whitewares, two olive color bottle glass, two window glass, and one cut nail, representative of kitchen tablewares and food preparation in the first half of the nineteenth century. The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed among the precontact finds.

The precontact and historic artifacts were found evenly vertically distributed throughout Stratum 1, lacking stratigraphic context, suggesting Stratum 1 represents a disturbed context if not a secondary deposition. No diagnostic precontact artifacts were identified; no prehistoric or historic cultural features were recorded in Unit 3.

Table 4.34. Locus 6, Unit 3 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3	13.7	
			secondary reduction flake	46	41.3	
			secondary reduction flake	1	0.3	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	2	4.1	heat-fractured surfaces
			tertiary reduction flake	10	1.7	
			utilized flake	2	17.6	
			flake fragment	12	10	
			shatter	3	2.9	
			core fragment	1	10	multidirectional
			Unit Total	**80**		

Table 4.35. Locus 6, Unit 3 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Glass	flat glass	1	clear	no patination	0.5
			Glass	flat glass	1	aqua blue	some patination	0.7
			Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	3.7
		Kitchen	Ceramic	pearlware	5		annular; includes molded floral and roulette bands; paint is blue and green; some pieces refit, but all are likely from the same vessel	3.9
			Ceramic	pearlware	1		blue hand-painted design of indeterminate style	0.5
			Ceramic	pearlware	2		blue transfer print; possibly flow-blue	0.8
			Ceramic	pearlware	2		hand-painted polychrome floral design	7.1
			Ceramic	pearlware	1		includes part of a foot	0.4
			Ceramic	pearlware	1		light blue transfer print	0.3
			Ceramic	pearlware	5			5.9
			Ceramic	redware	3		black glaze on both surfaces	7.4
			Ceramic	redware	2		black glaze on one surface and the other is missing	1.6
			Ceramic	redware	4		both surfaces missing	3.5
			Ceramic	redware	1		both surfaces plain	2.4
			Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on both surfaces	2.3
			Ceramic	redware	1		clear glaze on one surface; brown glaze on the other	0.3
			Ceramic	redware	2		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing	0.6
			Ceramic	redware	3		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is plain	10.4
			Ceramic	redware	2		one surface is plain and the other is missing	1.9
			Ceramic	redware	1		rim fragment; clear glaze on the rim and interior; exterior missing	3.5
			Ceramic	whiteware	1		rim; purple transfer-printed decoration on interior and exterior	0.4
			Ceramic	whiteware	2		rims; molded beaded design	2.2
			Ceramic	whiteware	10			7.5
			Glass	container glass	2	olive	some patination	3.4
				Unit Total	**55**			

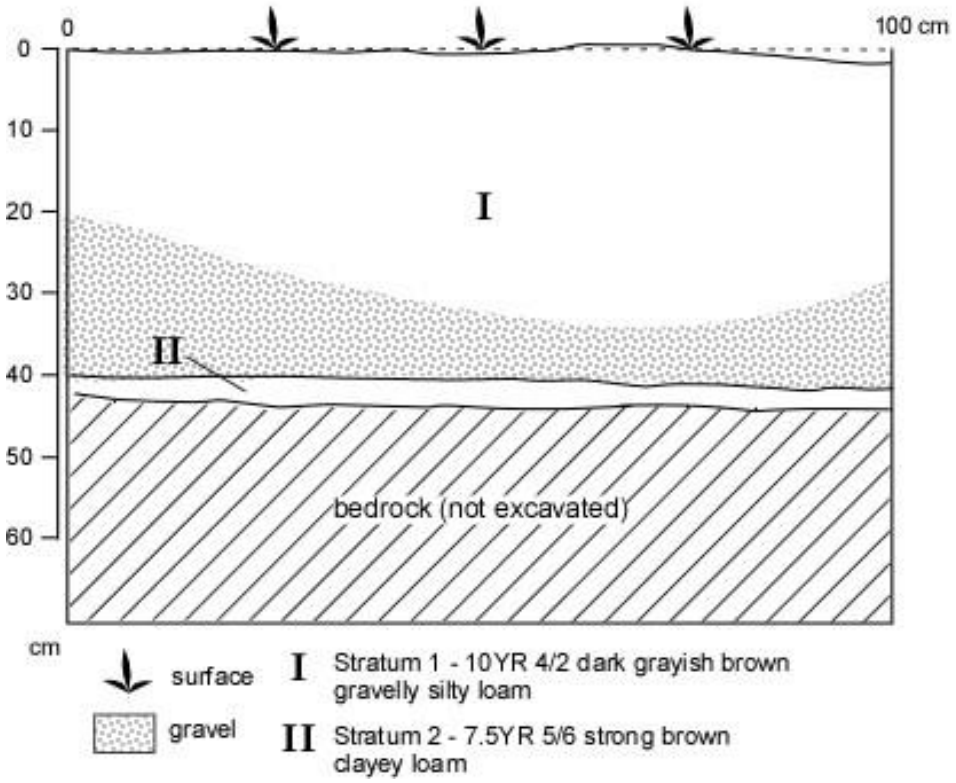

Figure 4.50. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 3, north wall profile.

Figure 4.51. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 3, north wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 4 (SW provenience 31.5N/9.5E of Locus 6 datum). Unit 4 was placed within 10-m (33-ft) of Phase IB positive shovel tests 23.12 (three flake fragments) and 23.13 (tertiary reduction flake; *historics* – glazed redware sherd and two window shards); Phase 2 positive tests 30N/7.5E (tertiary reduction flake and flake fragment) and 37.5N/15E (one secondary reduction flake, three tertiary reduction flakes, one flake fragment; *historics* – glass marble, window shard, redware jug handle) to test a portion of Locus 6 exhibiting an increased artifact frequency (see Figure 4.43).

Unit 4 was excavated in one natural and one arbitrary level, with plowzone soils removed in the first level. Two horizons were identified: Stratum 1 (i.e., A-horizon, plow zone) was recorded as dark grayish brown silty loam, approximately 21-cm (8.3-in) depth. Stratum 2 (B-horizon) was reddish brown gravelly silty loam with an increased frequency of degraded bedrock at the base. Unit 4 terminated on bedrock at approximately 44-cm (17.3-in) below the surface (Figures 4.52 and 4.53).

A total 26 precontact artifacts (projectile point fragment and debitage) and 125 Euro-American artifacts were found in Unit 4 (Tables 4.36 and 4.37). Of the total, 17 precontact artifacts (projectile point fragment and debitage including one flake fragment with heat-fractured surfaces) were found in Stratum 1 (A-horizon/plow zone) soil. A high frequency (n=80) of mid-to-late nineteenth century Euro-American artifacts were also found in Stratum 1, including 32 redwares, 12 refined white earthenwares, 10 whitewares, one stoneware, one cut nail, two brick fragments and 22 shards of window glass. ceramic artifacts (mostly tablewares with some kitchenwares) were found in Stratum 1, including 40 creamware, 10 pearlware, 27 redwares, three stonewares, one yellowware; in addition to some brick, window glass, and three cut nails (Table 4.37). The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed among the precontact finds.

Artifact frequency significantly decreased in Stratum 2 (B-horizon) which included nine precontact artifacts (debitage) and 45 mid-to-late nineteenth century Euro-American artifacts (mostly tablewares and kitchenwares, in lesser frequency food remains and architectural items) including: 33 redwares, three refined white earthenwares, a medium sized animal's tooth and long bone, a metal fragment, one brick fragment, and four window glass. The historic artifacts were found vertically distributed among the precontact finds in both strata, lacking a stratigraphic context. No diagnostic precontact artifacts or cultural features were identified. The ceramic assemblage found in Unit 4 suggests an early-to-mid nineteenth-century deposition of household kitchen wares with some architectural elements.

Table 4.36. Locus 6, Unit 4 Native American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
1	1	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	24.7	
			primary reduction flake	1	0.3	
			secondary reduction flake	7	8.8	
			tertiary reduction flake	1	0.2	
			flake fragment	1	0.6	heat-fractured surfaces
			shatter	1	2.2	
			shatter	3	9	have cortex
			biface fragment	1	1.3	projectile point fragment; base from a narrow point with a concave base; possibly reworked from a larger point; 22mm x 14mm x 5mm
			Stratum Total	17		

Table 4.36 continued.

Stratum	Level	Stone Type	Artifact Type	#	Wt (g)	Description
2	2	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	3.9	
			primary reduction flake	1	15.9	has cortex
			secondary reduction flake	4	2.6	
			flake fragment	2	1.2	
			shatter	1	1.1	has cortex
			Stratum Total	9		
			Unit Total	**26**		

Table 4.37. Locus 6, Unit 4 Euro-American artifact summary.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	2		somewhat abraded or water-worn	2.7
			Glass	flat glass	22	aqua blue	some patination	14.9
			Metal	nail	1		cut or hand-forged	10.2
		Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	3		both surfaces plain	6.6
			Ceramic	redware	4		clear glaze on one surface; other surface is plain	8.2
			Ceramic	redware	8		clear glaze on one surface; other surface missing	5.9
			Ceramic	redware	1		fragment of a foot from a large vessel; clear glaze on both surfaces (although both are from the vessel's exterior)	12.5
			Ceramic	redware	9		one surface is plain, the other is missing	6.6
			Ceramic	redware	7		small fragments; both surfaces missing	1.9
			Ceramic	refined white earthenware	5		pearlware or creamware	1.2
			Ceramic	refined white earthenware	2		pearlware or creamware; black transfer print	0.4
			Ceramic	refined white earthenware	5		whiteware or white granite	5.4
			Ceramic	stoneware	1		clear salt glaze; one surface missing	0.3
			Ceramic	white granite	1		saucer; includes part of a foot	3.7
			Ceramic	whiteware	8		blue shell edge	12.4
			Ceramic	whiteware	1		edgeware; fish scale design	0.9
				Stratum Total	80			

Table 4.37 continued.

Stratum	Level	Group/ Function	Material	Type	#	Color	Description	Wt (g)
2	2	Architectural	Ceramic	brick	1			18
			Glass	flat glass	3	aqua blue	some patination	0.8
			Glass	flat glass	1	clear	some patination	0.3
		Faunal	Bone	long bone	2		medium-sized mammal; epiphysis fragments; broken during investigation processing	9
			Bone	tooth	1		molar from a medium-sized mammal	2.9
		Kitchen	Ceramic	redware	8		both surfaces missing	6.6
			Ceramic	redware	5		both surfaces plain	46.9
			Ceramic	redware	4		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing	3.5
			Ceramic	redware	2		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is missing; abraded or water-worn	1.1
			Ceramic	redware	7		clear glaze on one surface; the other surface is plain	13.8
			Ceramic	redware	5		one surface is plain and the other is missing	7.2
			Ceramic	redware	2		rim fragments; clear glaze on the rim and interior; exterior plain; pieces refit - old break	7.3
			Ceramic	refined white earthenware	2		pearlware or creamware	0.6
			Ceramic	refined white earthenware	1		pearlware or creamware; black transfer-printed decoration	0.5
		Undetermined	Metal	fragment	1		heavy-gauge sheet iron or cast iron; roughly triangular; 30mm x 25mm; 3mm thick	7
				Stratum Total	45			
				Unit Total	**125**			

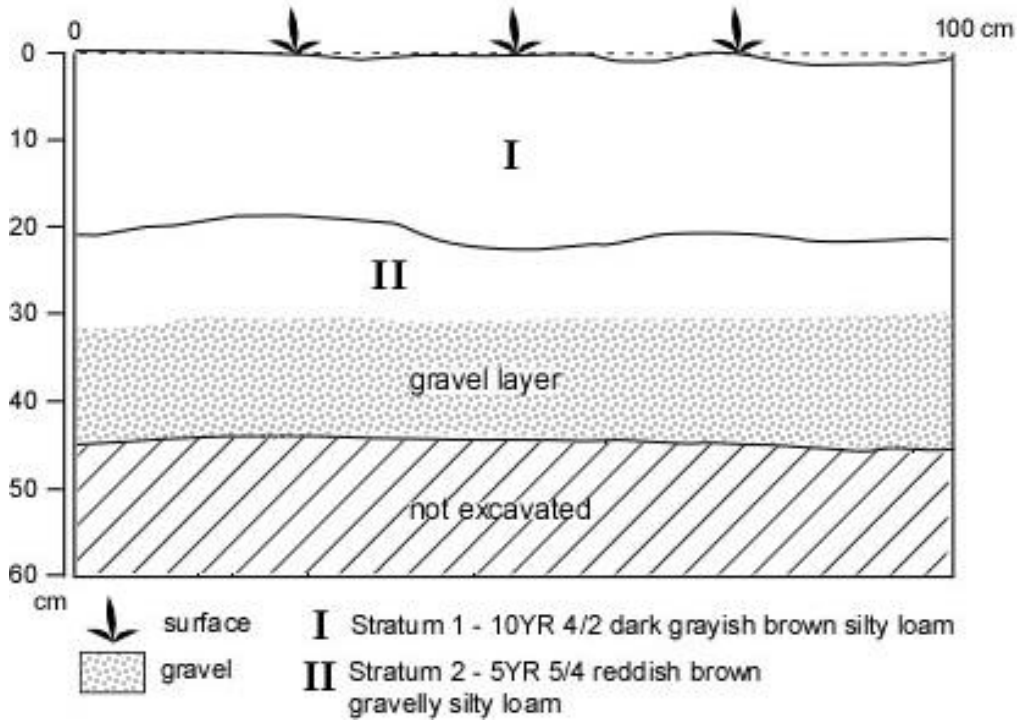

Figure 4.52. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 4, south wall profile.

Figure 4.53. Excavation [Locus 6] Unit 4, south wall *(Panamerican 2021).*

4.7 SITE ANALYSIS

4.7.1 Youngs Road Native American Site.

Initial Phase 2 Investigation (2017). A total of 141 precontact lithic artifacts were found during the Phase 1 investigation of 48 acres (the original Phase 1 survey area), of which 105 were found within the present 37-acre APE and 36 were located closer to Ellicott Creek. Seventy of the Phase 1 lithic artifacts were found at the six loci which comprise 7.6 acres of area selected for Phase 2 testing. The initial Phase 2 investigation resulted in finding 119 lithic artifacts. The artifacts and their distribution are similar among the loci (Table 4.38). Lithic debitage from stone tool finishing or maintenance was 85 percent of the debitage found during the investigation (i.e., tertiary reduction flakes and small, thin flake fragments that were likely finishing flakes). Locus 4 was selected as a lower probability location of artifact recovery for comparative purposes with the other loci. The Phase 2 shovel testing results reflected the Phase 1 results with a low yield of artifacts (Phase 1 [n=7] in comparison to Phase 2 [n=5]) as well as a lower artifact quantity than the other five investigated loci.

Table 4.38. Comparison of Phase 1 and initial Phase 2 (2015 and 2017 investigations) Precontact Artifacts from Youngs Road Precontact Site Loci 1 through 6 (excluding finds outside the investigation loci).

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

Including artifacts found outside the six loci selected for additional investigation, only eight stone tools were found as a result of the previous investigations of the site. The tools that were found include two utilized flakes, four scrapers (not definitively side or end scrapers), one end scraper, and one knife (biface). All eight were expediently produced and exhibit little or no use-wear. The end scraper is a unifacially modified exhausted core. The quick production and short-term use of the tools are likely the result of brief visits/site occupation. Similarly, the general lack of evidence for fire-use and paucity of tools may indicate a formerly ephemeral presence rather than established habitation/occupation. Indication of fire-use includes six artifacts showing alteration from heat exposure. No fire-cracked rocks, hearth features or charcoal were found.

The distribution of artifacts at the across the site was generally the same in both previous phases of investigation (2015 and 2017) and non-distinct across the study area. Distinct intra-site activity areas or frequency and seasonality of visits could not be determined from the material evidence. The artifact assemblages of the investigated loci were similar. The previous studies indicated the site is the result of recurrent, brief precontact period visits and travel along Ellicott Creek where chert from nearby quarries or found eroding from the creek bank was tested or used for expedient tool making. Other activities reflective of the artifact assemblage include small-scale stone-tool finishing and resource processing. All of the artifacts are made from locally available Onondaga chert. The Centerpointe Park Prehistoric Chert Quarry (USN 02902.000039) is less than 1.5 miles north of the site and Onondaga chert is also present in the soils of the project area.

Supplemental Phase 2 Investigation (2021). A total of 2,741 artifacts of Native American manufacture was found in the investigation units (Table 4.39; Figure 4.54). Their frequency varied significantly from one locus to another: a sum of 108 artifacts were found in Loci 1, 2 and 4, while Loci 3, 5, and 6 contained 641, 1,588, and 402 items, respectively. All the artifacts are lithics made from the immediately-available Onondaga chert.

The assemblage is nearly entirely debitage; 98.9 percent of the units' artifacts (2,708 of the total 2,741) are reduction flakes, flake fragments, or shatter (Tables 6.3 and 6.4). This pattern is consistent across all the study loci. Although debitage is frequently the most numerous artifact type found at Native American sites in the Northeast, the degree of its prevalence at Youngs Road is notably acute. It is consistent with a scenario in which people occasionally or regularly visited the study area, collected chert, and processed it to varying degrees for immediate use and/or for transportation off-site for utilization elsewhere.

All stages of lithic reduction are represented in the units' assemblages (Tables 4.42 to 4.44; Figures 4.55 to 4.57). In the three loci in which significant numbers of artifacts were found (Loci 3, 5 and 6), the largest portion of debitage (over half) was from secondary reduction. In Locus 3 there were 356 secondary reduction flakes out of 640 total debitage (56 percent); in Locus 5, 773 flakes out of 1,517 total debitage (51 percent) were from secondary reduction; and Locus 6 had 222 secondary reduction flakes out of 391 total debitage (57 percent). In Loci 3 and 5, tertiary reduction flakes were the second most numerous debitage: in Locus 3, 183 flakes were from tertiary reduction (29 percent of the total locus debitage) and in Locus 5, 383 flakes (25 percent) were from that stage of reduction. The frequencies of primary reduction flakes at Loci 3 and 5 were 20 and 101, respectively (three and six percent of the loci debitage totals, respectively). At Locus 6, the second highest frequency of debitage (*n* = 61 or 16 percent of the locus debitage total) was from primary reduction, while only nine percent of its flakes (*n*=35) were from tertiary reduction.

Table 4.39. Native American artifact frequency by excavation context.

		Artifact Frequency			
Locus	**Unit**	**Stratum 1**	**Stratum 2**	**Unit Total**	**Locus Total**
1	1	29	0	29	82
	2	32	0	32	
	3	5	0	5	
	4	16	0	16	
2	1	1	0	1	8
	2	7	0	7	
3	1	7	0	7	643
	2	196	8	204	
	3	185	9	194	
	4	178	60	238	
4	1	0	0	0	18
	2	15	3	18	
5	1	133	0	133	1,588
	2	130	123	253	
	3	502	40	542	
	4	604	56	660	
6	1	273	8	281	402
	2	15	0	15	
	3	80	0	80	
	4	17	9	26	
Total		**2,423**	**316**	**2,739**	**2,741**

This debitage distribution is consistent with any number of several hypotheses concerning the behaviors of those individuals who left the debitage. It may simply be directly correlated with the stages of tool manufacture represented by the assemblages of each locus, in which case people at Loci 3 and 5 were involved in a later stage of tool manufacture than were those who visited Locus 6. It may also reflect differing practices related to very early-stage reduction of stone they intended to continue to work further off-site: those reduction fragments that have been categorized here as from secondary reduction may have been parts of cores whose lower-quality or irregular portions were removed to facilitate their transportation elsewhere. The debitage distribution may also reflect differences in stone availability through time, possibly even within a single year: people may have retained or used larger primary-stage fragments at times when stone was not as easy to acquire, such as periods of conflict or during winter months when stone sources were covered with snow. Finally, at least some of the units' flakes may have been left during the production of expedient flake tools, rather than having been related to manufacture of formal tools.

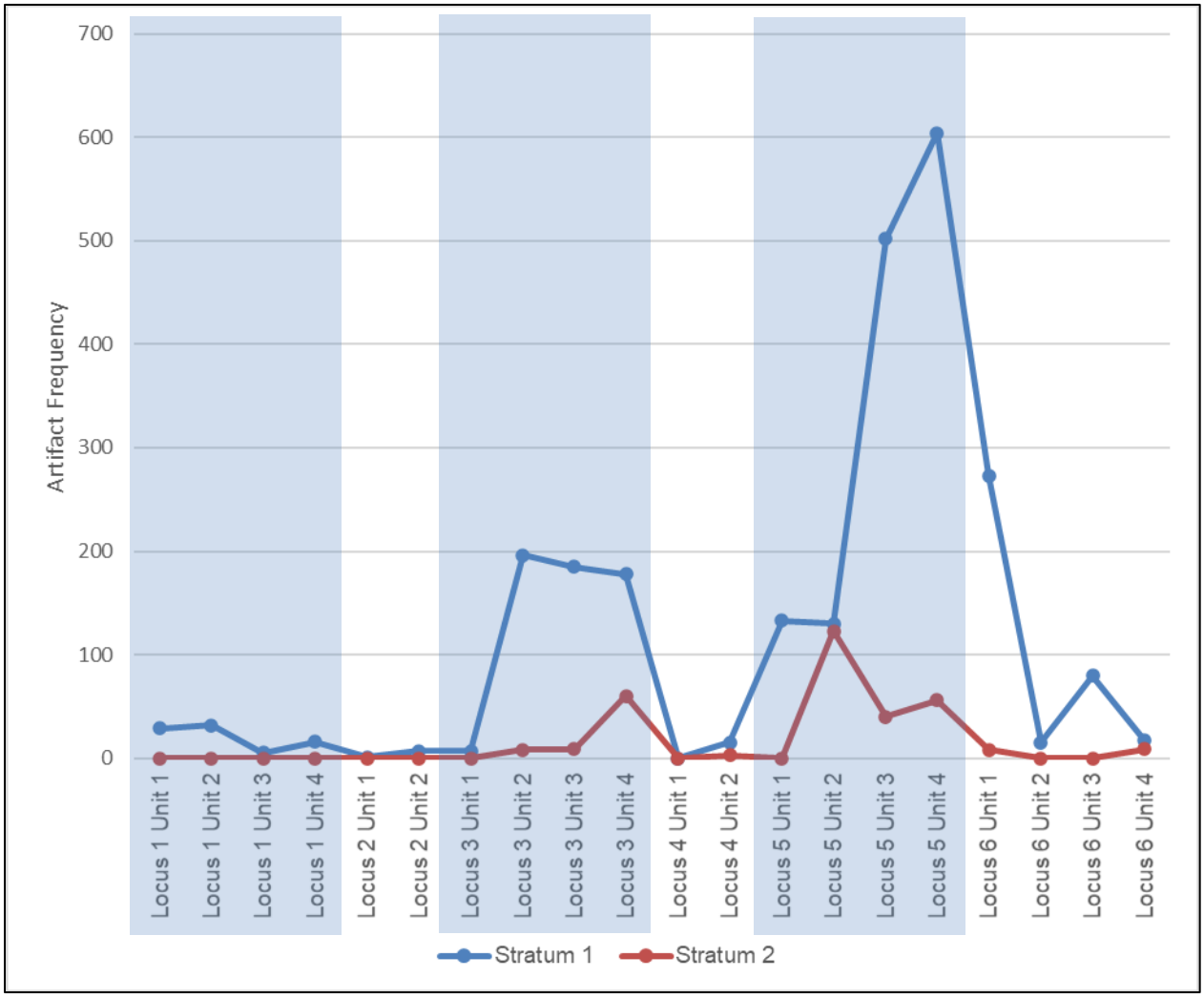

Figure 4.54. Native American artifact frequency distribution by excavation context (blue shading highlights separate loci).

Table 4.40. Debitage frequency by excavation context.

Locus	Unit	Debitage Frequency			
		Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Unit Total	Locus Total
1	1	29	0	29	80
	2	31	0	31	
	3	5	0	5	
	4	15	0	15	
2	1	1	0	1	8
	2	7	0	7	
3	1	7	0	7	638
	2	196	8	204	
	3	183	8	191	
	4	178	60	238	
4	1	0	0	0	18
	2	15	3	18	
5	1	132	0	132	1,571
	2	130	120	250	
	3	495	39	534	
	4	600	55	655	
6	1	266	8	274	393
	2	15	0	15	
	3	77	0	77	
	4	16	9	25	
Total		**2,398**	**310**	**2,708**	**2,708**

Table 4.41. Percentage of total artifacts represented by debitage, by excavation context.

Locus	Unit	Percentage of artifact total			
		Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Unit Total	Locus Total
1	1	100%	-	100%	97.6%
	2	96.9%	-	96.9%	
	3	100%	-	100%	
	4	93.8%	-	93.8%	
2	1	100%	-	100%	100%
	2	100%	-	100%	
3	1	100%	-	100%	99.5%
	2	100%	100%	100%	
	3	98.9%	88.9%	98.5%	
	4	100%	100%	100%	
4	1	-	-	-	100%
	2	100%	100%	100%	
5	1	99.2%	-	99.2%	98.9%
	2	100%	97.6%	98.8%	
	3	98.6%	97.5%	98.5%	
	4	99.3%	98.2%	99.2%	
6	1	97.4%	100%	97.5%	97.7%
	2	100%	-	100%	
	3	98.8%	-	98.8%	
	4	94.1%	100%	96.2%	
Total		**99%**	**98.1%**	**98.9%**	**98.9%**

Table 4.42. Debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

Debitage Type	Frequency						
	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4	Locus 5	Locus 6	Total
Primary reduction flake	5	2	20	0	101	61	**189**
Secondary reduction flake*	23	2	356	9	773	222	**1,385**
Tertiary reduction flake	11	1	183	6	383	35	**619**
Flake fragment	12	1	44	2	189	48	**296**
Shatter	29	2	37	1	125	25	**219**
Total	**80**	**8**	**640**	**18**	**1517**	**391**	**2,708**

*Includes biface thinning flakes.

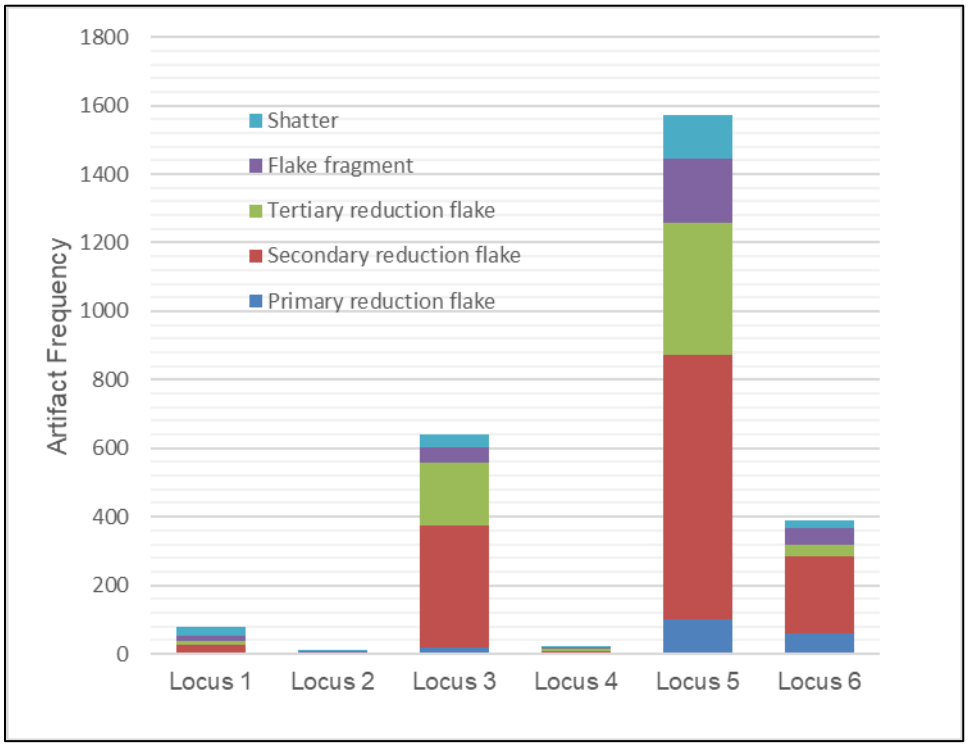

Figure 4.55. Debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

Table 4.43. Stratum 1 debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

Debitage Type	Frequency						
	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4	Locus 5	Locus 6	Total
Primary reduction flake	5	2	17	0	94	56	**174**
Secondary reduction flake*	23	2	321	7	657	213	**1,223**
Tertiary reduction flake	11	1	159	5	335	35	**546**
Flake fragment	12	1	39	2	160	46	**260**
Shatter	29	2	28	1	111	24	**195**
Total	**80**	**8**	**564**	**15**	**1,357**	**374**	**2,398**

*Includes biface thinning flakes.

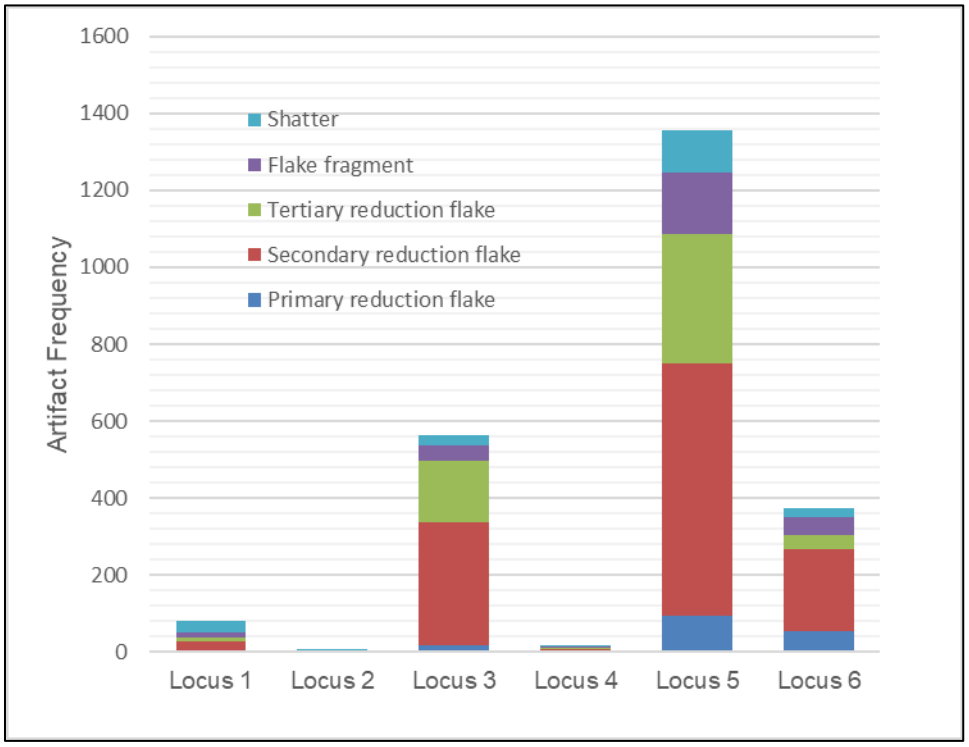

Figure 4.56. Stratum 1 debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

Table 4.44. Stratum 2 debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

Debitage Type	Frequency						
	Locus 1	Locus 2	Locus 3	Locus 4	Locus 5	Locus 6	Total
Primary reduction flake	0	0	3	0	7	5	**10**
Secondary reduction flake*	0	0	35	2	116	9	**162**
Tertiary reduction flake	0	0	24	1	48	0	**73**
Flake fragment	0	0	5	0	29	2	**36**
Shatter	0	0	9	0	14	1	**24**
Total	**0**	**0**	**76**	**3**	**214**	**17**	**310**

*Includes biface thinning flakes.

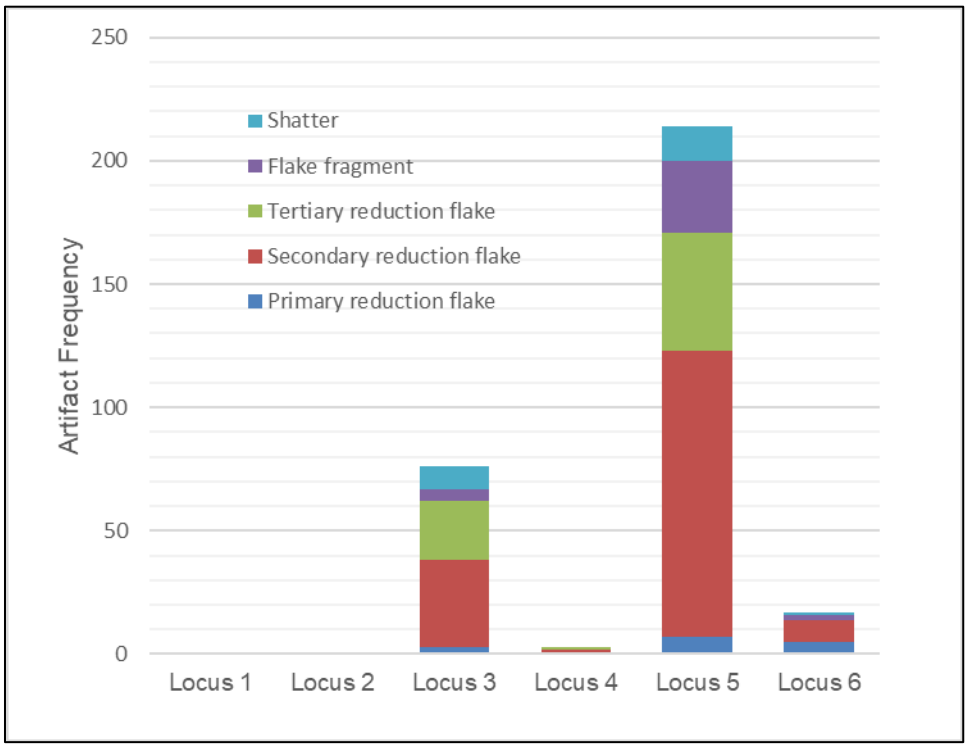

Figure 4.57. Stratum 1 debitage reduction stage frequencies by locus.

The non-debitage portion of the assemblage from the units provides additional information about the activities during which people formed the site. Of the 33 non-debitage artifacts, 13 are byproducts of stone tool production, including: 11 core fragments, of which 10 are multidirectional and one is unidirectional; a biface preform that was abandoned during manufacture; and a tool preform with possible unifacial retouch (Table 4.45). A further 16 artifacts are tools or tool fragments, comprising: a projectile point fragment from Locus 6, Unit 4, Stratum 1 (the base of a narrow-stemmed point with a concave base that does not conform to any of western New York's projectile point styles); two projectile point tips; a projectile point midsection; an asymmetrical trianguloid biface; four biface fragments; a biface preform (probably from a projectile point); a drill; a scraper; a flake scraper; a unifacial tool fragment; and two utilized flakes. These items were distributed among the three loci with significant numbers of artifacts (Loci 3, 5 and 6) and one – the scraper – was from Locus 1. Although they account for a small portion of the site's artifact assemblage (less than half a percent), the presence of the tools is consistent with a

scenario where people were engaged in some degree of resource processing during their visits. The remaining four non-debitage artifacts are heat spall fragments ('potlid flakes') that likely fractured as a result of being exposed to fire, such as a campfire. Three were from Locus 5 Unit 3 and one was from Locus 5 Unit 4. None of the non-debitage artifacts is temporally diagnostic.

Table 4.45. Non-debitage Native American artifacts.

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Type	Qty
1	2	1	Core fragment, unidirectional	1
	4	1	Scraper	1
3	3	1	Biface preform, abandoned during manufacture	1
			Scraper (flake scraper)	1
		2	Core fragment, multidirectional	1
5	1	1	Core fragment, multidirectional	1
	2	2	Biface fragment	1
			Biface fragment (projectile point)	1
			Drill	1
	3	1	Heat spall fragment	3
			Biface	1
			Biface fragment (one is a projectile point tip, one is a projectile point midsection, and one is possibly a late-stage projectile point preform)	3
		2	Tool preform (possible unifacial retouch)	1
	4	1	Core fragment, multidirectional	2
			Heat spall fragment	1
			Biface fragment	1
		2	Core fragment, multidirectional	1
6	1	1	Unifacial tool fragment	1
			Core fragment, multidirectional	4
			Biface fragment	2
	3	1	Utilized flake	2
			Core fragment, multidirectional	1
	4	1	Biface fragment (projectile point)	1

Besides the four heat spall fragments from Locus 5, heat-fractured surfaces – likely the results of heating with fire (i.e., possibly campfires) – were observed on an additional 191 pieces of debitage, 7.1 percent of the total debitage (Tables 4.46 and 4.47). The highest meaningful proportion of heat-fractured debitage was in Locus 5, where 8.5 percent of the total stone debris had surfaces broken by heat.[1] Somewhat smaller amounts of heat-fractured debitage was observed in all the other loci. The presence of the heat-fractured artifacts is consistent with a scenario in which people at the site used campfires to accompany their activities there. It is also possible that the surfaces could have been the results of forest fires or burns, but in those instances, a much larger part of the assemblage would probably show signs of stress from heating.

[1] One piece of heat-fractured debitage is present in the assemblage from Locus 2, which had a grand total of eight artifacts. Thus, 12.5 percent of the assemblage from that locus was heat fractured; however, the small number of items from there makes the proportion of minimal analytical use. In this case, the presence of the heat-fractured item is more useful than its quantification.

Table 4.46. Artifacts with heat-fractured surfaces, distribution by stratum.

Locus	Unit	Stratum	Total Debitage Frequency	Frequency of debitage with heat-fractured surfaces	Percentage of total debitage with heat-fractured surfaces
1	1	1	29	0	-
		2	0	0	-
	2	1	31	2	3.2%
		2	0	0	-
	3	1	5	0	-
		2	0	0	-
	4	1	15	0	-
		2	0	0	-
2	1	1	1	1	100%
		2	0	0	-
	2	1	7	0	-
		2	0	0	-
3	1	1	5	0	-
		2	0	0	-
	2	1	196	15	7.7%
		2	8	0	-
	3	1	183	4	2.1%
		2	8	0	-
	4	1	178	11	6.2%
		2	60	6	10%
4	1	1	0	0	-
		2	0	0	-
	2	1	15	1	6.7%
		2	3	0	-
5	1	1	132	6	4.5%
		2	0	0	-
	2	1	130	13	10%
		2	120	12	10%
	3	1	495	46	9.3%
		2	39	2	5.1%
	4	1	600	49	8.2%
		2	55	6	10.9%
6	1	1	266	13	4.8%
		2	8	1	12.5%
	2	1	15	0	-
		2	0	0	-
	3	1	79	2	2.5%
		2	0	0	-
	4	1	16	1	6.3%
		2	9	0	-
		Total	**2,708**	**191**	**7.1%**

Table 4.47. Artifacts with heat-fractured surfaces, distribution by locus.

Locus	Total Debitage Frequency	Frequency of debitage with heat-fractured surfaces	Percentage of total debitage with heat-fractured surfaces
1	80	2	2.5%
2	8	1	12.5%
3	638	36	5.6%
4	18	1	5.5%
5	1,571	134	8.5%
6	393	17	4.3%
Total	**2,708**	**191**	**7.1%**

Overall, the evidence from the units suggests that people visited Youngs Road primarily to acquire its easily accessible Onondaga chert. They also processed the stone to varying degrees, ranging from the preparation of blanks for use elsewhere to the manufacture of preforms and flakes. At least some of them also performed other activities related to processing resources, which could have included meat, or fish, birds, or floral materials from the adjacent Ellicott Creek. Finally, those people stayed for long enough intervals where they likely built fires to accompany their activities, or that were possibly integral to their tasks. Overall, however, it appears from the evidence in the units that chert acquisition and processing was the primary activity in which those people were engaged.

4.7.2 G. Wilkens Site.

Previous Investigations. Although this investigation was not centered on the G. Wilkens Site, some artifacts likely related to it were found in the units, and are discussed in this section.

As identified in the Phase 1 investigation (Hanley et al. 2015), remains of the former G. Wilkens farmstead found in the south-central portion of the Youngs Road Project's APE include concrete debris piles, concrete pads, and potential sections of stone and concrete foundations found level with the surface. The former structures (possibly three or more based upon observed linear components) have been removed or filled. The Phase 1 investigation yielded historic and modern artifacts in the area of the structural features as well as scattered across the APE.

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

Items of Euro-American manufacture were not found in any of the additional STPs dug in the vicinity around the structural foundation ruins (i.e., yard) during the initial Phase 2 investigation (2016) at Locus 5 (the locus investigated because it contained the Wilkens site). Three Euro-American artifacts were found south of the Wilkens foundations during investigation at Locus 6. These items include one glass marble, one window glass shard, and one redware sherd (jug-handle fragment).

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

Supplemental Phase 2 Investigation (2021). A total of 357 artifacts of Euro-American manufacture were found in the investigation units, many of which are likely attributable to the G. Wilkens Site (Table 4.48). Of these, relatively small numbers were in Loci 1 to 5 (a combined total of 71 items) and moderate amounts were in Locus 6 (a sum of 286 artifacts). Domestic (or kitchen group) ceramics represent the most numerous Euro-American artifact class. Of the 357 Euro-American artifacts found, 236 (66 percent) are ceramics, among which are pieces of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, yellowware, white granite, stoneware, and redware (Table 4.49). The redware and stoneware (*n*=122 and *n*=4, respectively) make up over half the ceramic assemblage (53.4 percent) but have long manufacturing histories and usually are not useful for dating purposes. The other types of ceramics, however, have more specific periods of production and can provide useful chronological data. Creamware was in production from the 1760s to

Table 4.48. Euro-American artifact frequency by excavation context.

Locus	Unit	Artifact Frequency			
		Stratum 1	Stratum 2	Unit Total	Locus Total
1	1	5	0	5	11
	2	1	0	1	
	3	0	0	0	
	4	5	0	5	
2	1	1	0	1	1
	2	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	
	3	0	0	0	
	4	0	0	0	
4	1	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	
5	1	1	0	1	59
	2	8	0	8	
	3	34	0	34	
	4	15	1	16	
6	1	105	0	105	286
	2	1	0	1	
	3	55	0	55	
	4	80	45	125	
Total		**311**	**46**	**357**	**357**

Table 4.49. Euro-American ceramics by unit (only showing totals for units that contained ceramics).

Locus	Unit	Artifact Frequency								
		Cream-ware	Pearl-ware	White-ware	White granite	RFW*	Red-ware	Stone-ware	Yellow-ware	Total
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	**4**
	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
5	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	**5**
6	1	40	10	0	0	0	27	3	1	**81**
	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
	3	0	17	13	0	0	20	0	0	**50**
	4	0	0	9	1	15	65	1	0	**91**
Total		**40**	**27**	**26**	**1**	**15**	**122**	**4**	**1**	**236**

*Unidentifiable Refined White Earthenware.

the 1810s; pearlware from the 1780s to 1830s; whiteware since the 1830s; yellowware from the 1830s to the 1940s; and white granite since the 1840s (Miller 2000).

Fragments of creamware and pearlware were found in two units in Locus 6 (Units 1 and 3); although these wares may date to the War of 1812 era, they were found with more recent artifacts in both contexts: yellowware in Unit 1 and whiteware in Unit 3, both of which indicate a *terminus post quem* for items in the units later in the nineteenth century.

The non-ceramic portion of the Euro-American assemblage includes: eleven brick fragments; 26 pieces of ceramic tile; 51 fragments of flat glass; 13 nails (of which 11 are cut or hand-forged and two are of indeterminate manufacture); three mammal bone fragments (none of which have butcher marks and might all be non-cultural); a molar from a medium-sized mammal (which might not be cultural); seven pieces of container glass (of which five are clear and have no patination and two are olive and have moderate amounts of patination); a fragment of a white clay smoking pipe bowl; a piece of thin clear curved glass (either from a container or a lamp); an iron buckle; four unidentified iron fragments; a piece of red molded plastic possibly from a vehicle light or reflector; and a fragment of black molded rubber that is probably from a bicycle tire tube. These materials were likely left during a series of dumping episodes or more isolated (sometimes possibly accidental) events. Their age(s) are consistent with the post-ca.-1830s *terminus post quem* for the ceramics in the Locus 6 units noted above.

5.0 Meyer and Meyer Site War of 1812 Component Metal Detecting Investigation

5.1 BACKGROUND

Prior to the current investigation, the precise location of the Meyer and Meyer Site's War of 1812 component of the site was poorly understood. Panamerican's Phase 1B investigation (Hanley et al. 2015) encompassed the entire area of the reported site location, but no evidence such as artifacts or features definitively attributable to the early nineteenth century were found. Research was conducted for the present study to acquire information concerning the site's location.

In April 2017, Mr. Hanley (Panamerican) visited the Marian E. White Anthropology Research Museum at UB where Dr. Douglas Perrelli (Director, Archaeological Survey) shared original notes and artifacts from the 1961 Houghton Chapter investigation.

Maps in the UB file for the site depict it at a location in relation to several existing features (e.g., Youngs Road, Ellicott Creek, a vegetation area) (Figures 5.1 to 5.3; see Figures 1.1, 2.1, and 2.2). Figure 5.3 is from a site form completed by "C. Fletcher" in 1976, indicating the site is located on the east edge of a wooded area along the east side of Ellicott Creek. One of Marian White's sketches from the Houghton dig appears to indicate the site (test unit locations) is on an east/west-oriented rise approximately two acres in area and located east of the creek (see Figure 2.1).

Figure 5.7 presents a "hill-shade map" generated to see if such a rise/ridge would be apparent. A very slight rise is visible just north of where the site location is referenced relative to the USGS site file map on file at SUNY Buffalo (see Figure 5.3).

Written descriptions of the site on file at SUNY Buffalo include the following note:

> "This site is located on one of the last undisturbed pieces of land near the airport and is covered by dense underbrush" found on a site form dated July 6, 1992 and completed as part of a "1992 Field School Niagara Frontier Site Survey." Also checked on the form for the "Location" category are "woodland" and "urban."

A UB Survey Keysort Card states "Just west of Young Road and south of thruway on E. side, Ellicott Creek" in the space allotted for "Address." Under "Landmarks" the following is written: "E. Bank of Ellicott Cr. (11 Mile Cr.) S. of Will'ville Historic marker near the site reads 'US Barracks of 1812.' Along Garrison Road to creek and extending S-E were barracks of 1812, Gen. Smyth's Army."

5.2 RESULTS OF THE METAL DETECTING INVESTIGATION

The metal-detecting survey was conducted between June 16 and June 18, 2021 (see Results Map – Figure 5.10). A Trimble® global positioning system (GPS) unit was used to identify the corners of the approximately 3-acre (1.2-hectare) area centered on the Marian White War of 1812 site location as indicated in the SUNY Buffalo site files (see Figure 5.1) and to record the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates of find locations. A measuring tape was used to establish 15-m (50-ft) transect intervals along the four sides of the survey area. The resulting survey box comprised eight transects aligned north-south and eight transects aligned east-west; each transect was 105 m (344.5 ft) long.

The survey commenced with passes from north to south followed by south to north, starting at the east extent of the survey area working westwards. With each pass, the metal detector specialist achieved a two-meter wide "swath" of coverage moving the metal detector over the surface from his far left across his body to his far right and back (Figure 5.5).

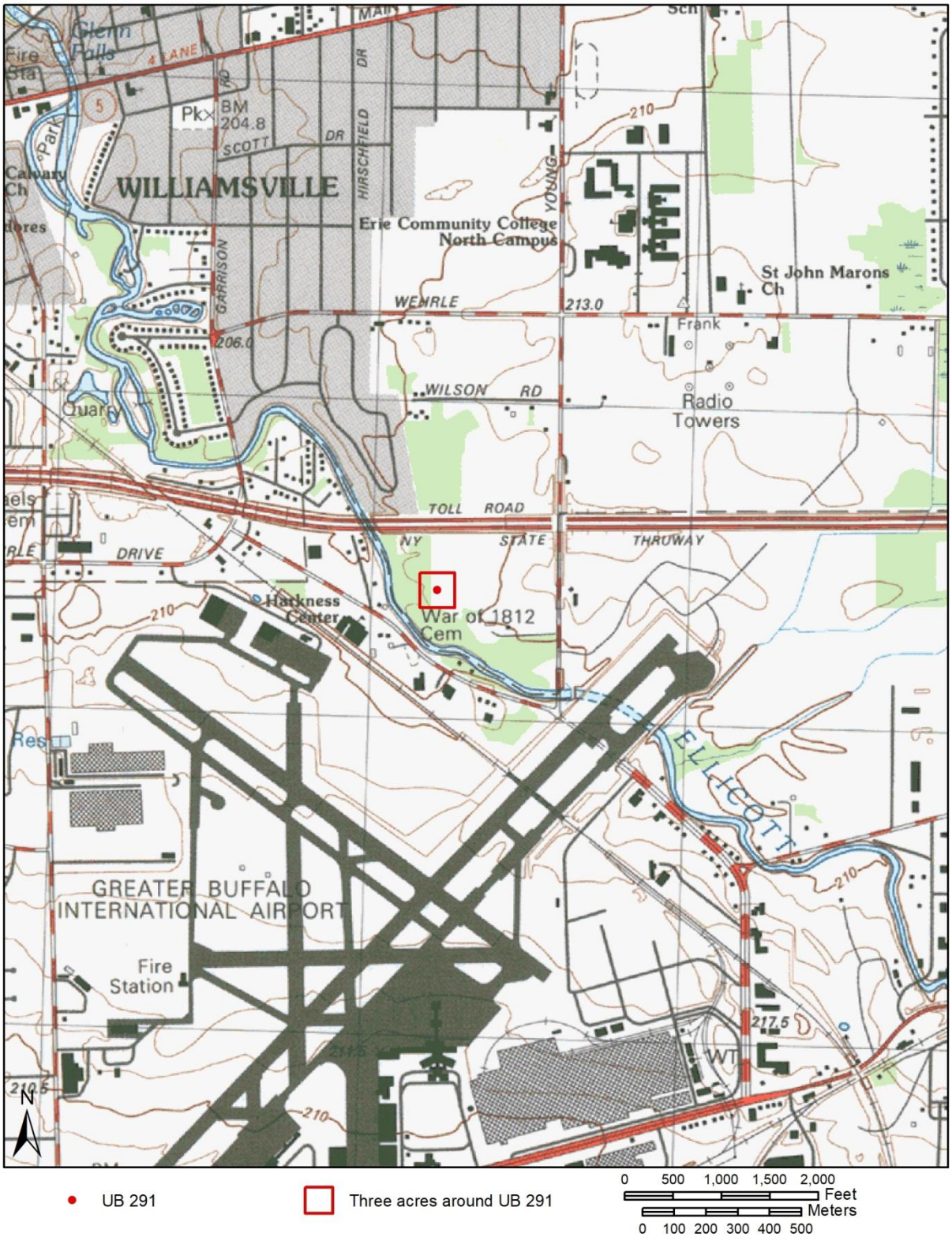

Figure 5.1. Location of the 3-acre (1.2-hectare) metal-detection survey area centered on the informed UB291/Meyer and Meyer Site location as indicated in the SUNY Buffalo site files *(USGS Lancaster, NY 1982).*

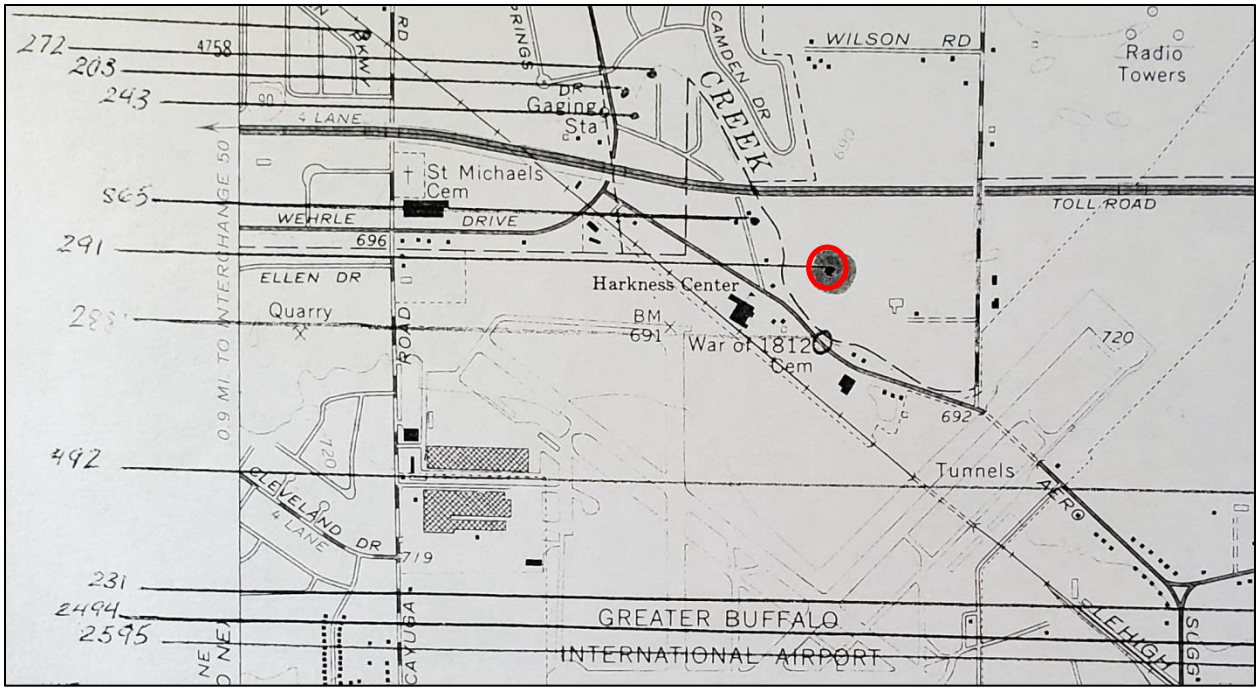

Figure 5.2. The location of Site UB 291 indicated in red on a USGS Site File Map at SUNY Buffalo.

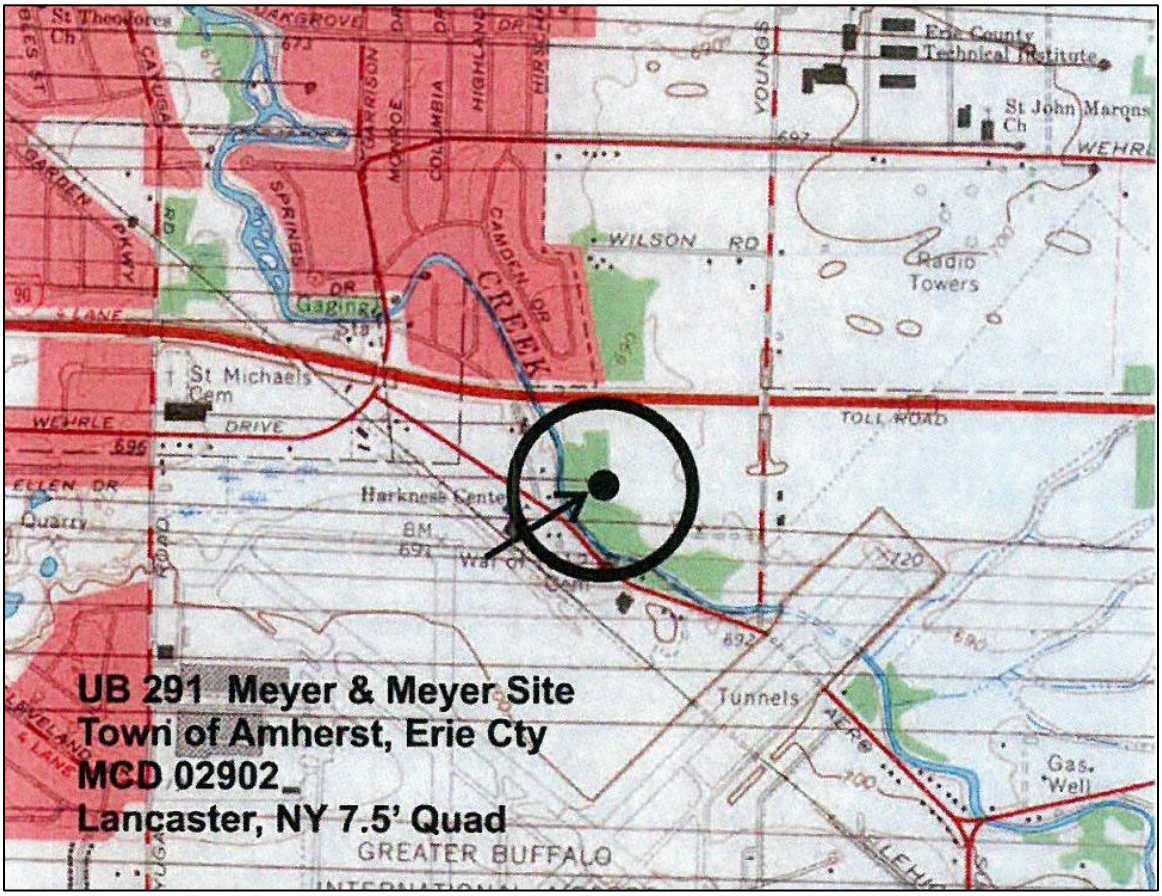

Figure 5.3. The location of Site UB 291 indicated on an OPRHP Site Form on file at SUNY Buffalo.

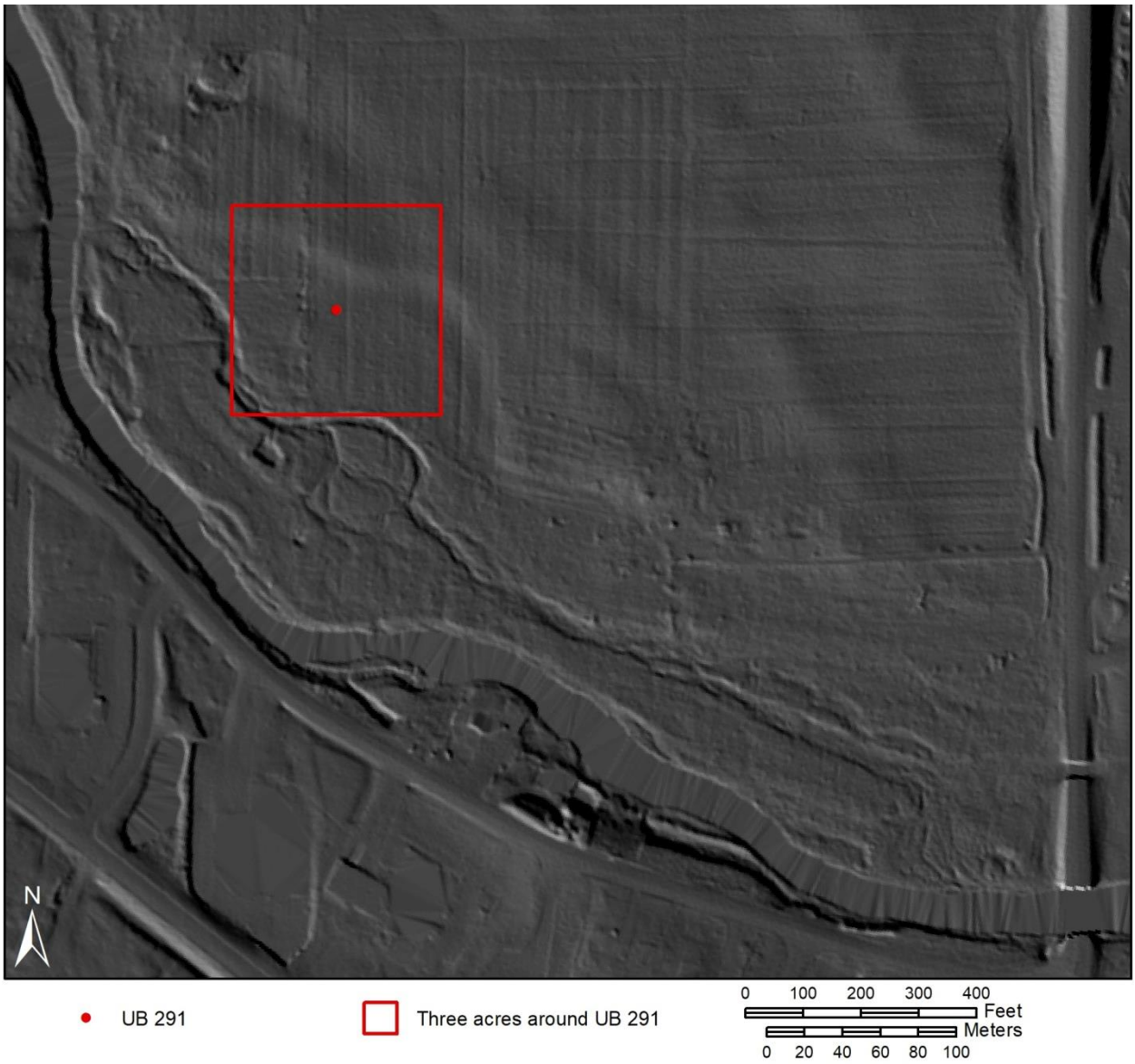

Figure 5.4. "Hill-shade map" with data derived from 2019 1-m digital elevation model. Note: The site location is referenced to that shown on the USGS Site File Map at SUNY Buffalo (see Figure 5.3) *(Source: Discover GIS Data NY; Orthos.dhses.ny.gov)*.

Figure 5.5. Conduct of the metal detecting survey within 3-acre area centered on reported UB 291/Meyer and Meyer (War of 1812) Site location. View is facing north near find M12 *(Panamerican 2021).*

Figure 5.6. A digging trowel and a metal detecting Pinpointer tool were employed to extract indicated buried metal objects in the survey. View is facing south at find M20 *(Panamerican 2021).*

No clearly historic (i.e., more than 50 years old) artifacts were found in the three-acre study area, excluding a few largely non-diagnostic cut nails (Figure 5.10; see Appendix C4: Artifact Catalog – Metal Detecting Survey). The survey area was extended an additional 30 m (100 ft) north and similar results were recorded. Subsequently, areas adjacent to the survey were reconnoitered for topographical features that resembled the elevated westward-pointing "peninsula" drawn by White in the 1961 Houghton notes (see Figure 2.1). A similar setting was identified approximately 100 ft (30 m) northeast of the limits of the initial 3-acre survey area (Figure 5.8; see Figure 5.7)

Survey in this setting identified five items potentially of early nineteenth-century origin (M62, M66, M67, M69 and M71) within a ca. a 15-m (50-ft) diameter area. The finds include:

Find M62: 1-to-2-pound cannonball/canister shot

Find M66: possible iron stirrup fragment

Find M67: non-diagnostic glazed redware

Find M69: non-diagnostic glazed redware

Find M71: horseshoe nail

Of particular importance is the 1.25-inch (3.2-cm) diameter 1-to-2-pound cannonball/canister shot (Find M62) (Figure 5.9). The cannonball is consistent with a military context and it likely comes from the Meyer and Meyer Site's War of 1812 component. The distribution of the other five possibly early-nineteenth-century items suggests the site limits are within the north, south and east limits of the additional surveyed area. The west limits of the site are anticipated to extend to adjacent Ellicott Creek.

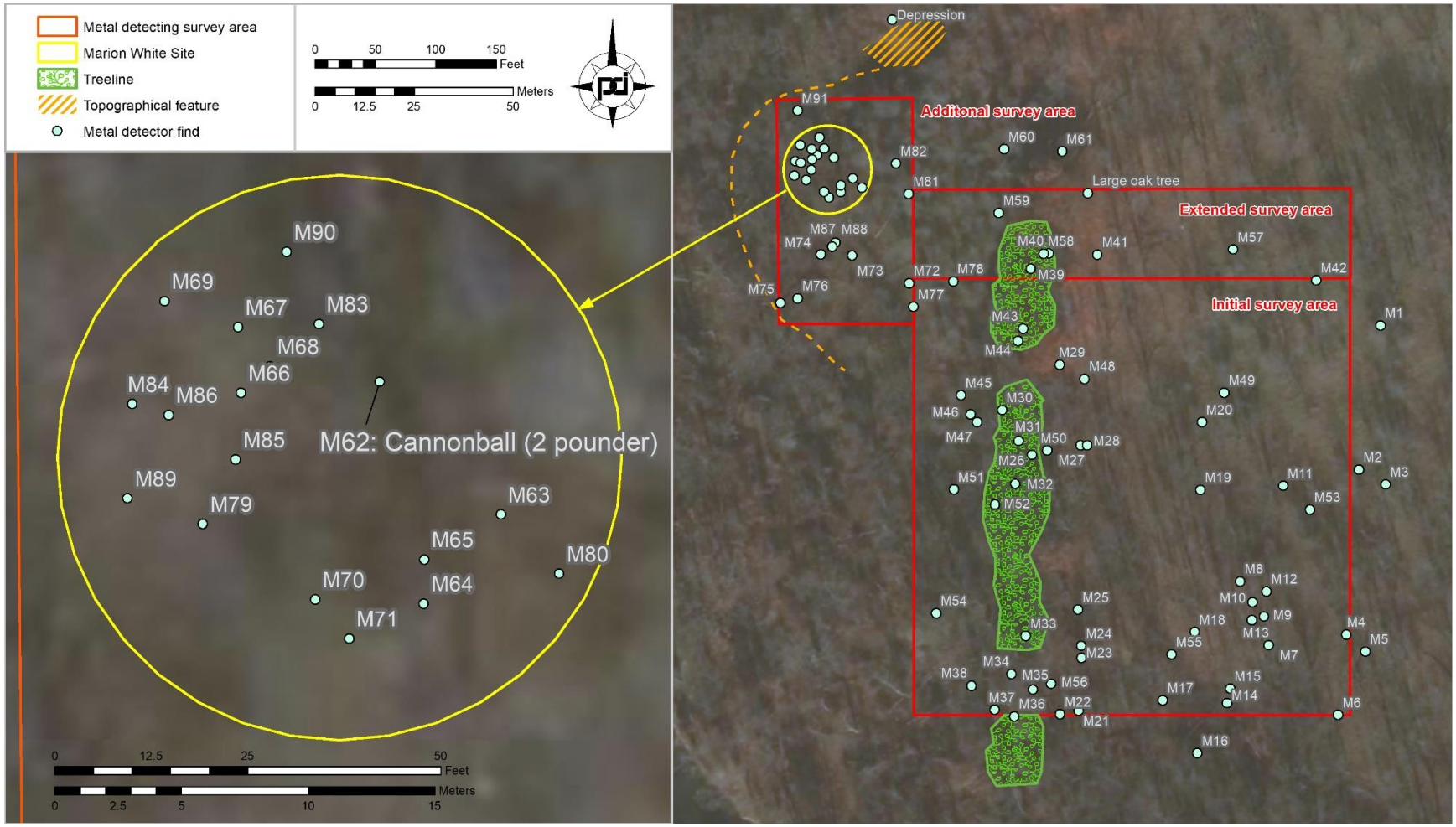

Figure 5.7. Results of the Metal Detecting Survey and determined location of the UB291/Meyer and Meyer (War of 1812) component of A02902.000025).

Figure 5.8. Setting of the relocated UB 291/M&M (War of 1812) Site, facing west towards Ellicott Creek *(Panamerican 2021).*

Figure 5.9. A 1.25-inch diameter 1-to-2-pound cannonball/canister shot designated find M62 *(Panamerican 2021).*

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 YOUNGS ROAD NATIVE AMERICAN SITE (A02902.000025)

Conclusions. A total of 191 lithics (largely debitage) were found in the previous Phase 1B (2015) and Phase 2 (2016) shovel test investigations, including eight tools (two utilized flakes, four scrapers [not definitively side or end scarpers], one end scraper, and one knife [biface]. All eight were expediently produced and exhibit little or no use-wear. The quick production and short-term use of the tools are likely the result of brief visits/site occupation.

The supplemental Phase 2 investigation (2021) included twenty (20) 1m x 1m excavation units, resulting in 2,741 lithic artifacts finds. Ninety-eight percent of the finds were debitage, with 7.1-percent of the total exhibiting heat fractured surfaces. Fifteen tools were identified, including six biface scrapers, one drill, one scraper, one flake scraper, one abandoned preform, one projectile tip, one projectile mid-section, one projectile fragment, and two utilized flakes, in addition to five cores. With the exception of the Brewerton Corner Notched projectile point and pottery found during the Houghton Chapter excavation, no diagnostic precontact-period artifacts were found. Likewise, besides the feature noted during the Houghton dig, no Native American features have been identified.

Overall, the evidence from this and previous investigations suggests that people visited Youngs Road primarily to acquire its easily accessible Onondaga chert; many of these events may have occurred as people were passing through the site. They also processed the stone to varying degrees, ranging from the preparation of blanks for use elsewhere to the manufacture of preforms and flakes. At least some of them also performed other activities related to processing resources, which could have included meat, or fish, birds, or floral materials from the adjacent Ellicott Creek. Finally, those people stayed for long enough intervals where they likely built fires to accompany their activities, or that were possibly integral to their tasks. Overall, however, it appears from the evidence in the units that chert acquisition and processing was the primary activity in which those people were engaged.

Recommendations. Investigations at Youngs Road have yielded limited information regarding precontact Native American subsistence or settlement. The paucity of significant data (i.e., intact features or diagnostic artifacts) renders comparison of this site with other sites in the area difficult. Further investigations at the site outside the area investigated by the Houghton Chapter as part of their Meyer and Meyer Site work are unlikely to acquire any new information.

Mechanical soil stripping of the site outside the Houghton Chapter dig area is not recommended. as the potential for intact buried precontact features is considered extremely low due to the presence of shallow bedrock; in some areas, topsoil extends to bedrock. Additionally, the irregular upper surface of the bedrock, coupled with the presence of numerous and dense woody root systems, would make a mechanical soil removal operation highly destructive for soils at and below the A-B interface.

Further investigation of the portion of the site outside the setting of the Houghton Chapter dig is not likely to yield additional significant information. Therefore, no further investigation (i.e., Phase 3) of this part of the site, or its avoidance during the construction of the Krog project, is recommended. Recommendations related to part of the site at the Houghton work location are provided below.

6.2 G. WILKENS HISTORIC SITE (A02902.001333)

Recommendations. The NYSHPO has recommended that the G. Wilkens Site is not eligible for S/NRHP. Although artifacts related to the site were found during the current investigation, none of the materials suggests the SHPO recommendation should be revisited, and Panamerican recommends no further archaeological investigation of the site.

6.3 UB 291 / MEYER AND MEYER SITE WAR OF 1812 COMPONENT (A02902.000025)

Conclusions. The UB291 / Meyer and Meyer War of 1812 component (A02902.000025) represents a potential campsite/cabin site related to that conflict first identified by the Frederick Houghton Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association in 1961. The 1961 investigation included six units, resulting in archaeological materials that included buttons, gunflints, musket balls and canister shot. The site is associated with recorded local history of troops garrisoned along the east side of Ellicott Creek, sometime between 1812 and 1814.

The metal detecting investigation conducted for the current investigation, primarily through the identification of the cannonball, likely re-established the site's approximate location. The site is located in the northwest portion of the Krog project area, approximately 250-ft (76-m) east of Ellicott Creek and 400-ft (122-m) south of the New York State Thruway, on a peninsula-like rise similar to that recorded in the 1961 field notes (see Figure 2.1). The location also likely contains the setting of the Native American materials found during the Houghton Chapter dig.

Recommendations. This investigation was limited to relocating the UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer Site's War of 1812 component. Although the site Phase 1B investigation (2015) included survey of the area with the site, no artifacts or buried features were found associated with the site in the survey conducted at 15-m (50-ft) intervals.

Panamerican recommends investigation of the UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer War of 1812 Site to determine its limits and integrity, with a level-of-effort that would include 7.5-meter (25-ft) interval testing of an area measuring approximately 105-m x 105-m (344-ft by 344-ft) (or approximately 3 acres) centered on the cannonball/canister shot find (M62) to determine the site limits, and the presence or absence of any potential artifact concentrations or features (Figure 6.1). The investigation will also acquire additional information concerning extent and configuration of the Native American materials and features initially noted during the Houghton work. Alternatively, Panamerican recommends the Krog project avoids the area within 30 meters (100 ft) of the cannonball find. These recommendations should be implemented only after consultation with the SHPO. Updated NYSHPO site forms will be provided following the consultation process.

Figure 6.1. Confirmed location of the UB 291 / Meyer and Meyer War of 1812 Site (A02902.000025) and recommended additional Phase 2 close-interval (7.5-m [25-ft]) shovel test investigation.

7.0 References

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