OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643
www.nysparks.com

Eliot Spitzer
Governor

Carol Ash
Commissioner

March 7, 2008

Thomas Biamonte
Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.
10830 Blair Rd
Shelby, New York

Re: DEC
Shelby Crushed Stone/
Parcel 1—Shelby Fort Site
Town of Shelby, Orleans County
08PR1225

Dear Mr. Biamonte:

The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) is in receipt of the Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Report, prepared by the Archaeological Survey, SUNY-Buffalo and dated August 2007. Based on our phone conversation of March 6, 2008, I understand that OPRHP recommendations are not requested at this time because Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc. no longer plans to permit this proposed mine.

If future discussions are initiated with the OPRHP, it will be our recommendation that the limits of the Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340), as defined on the attached map, are donated to the Archaeological Conservancy. The OPRHP makes this recommendation given the importance of this site and the high cost of undertaking Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery.

Sincerely,

Nancy Herter

Nancy Herter
Historic Preservation Program Analyst,
Archaeology

cc. Douglas Perrelli, SUNY-Buffalo
Andy Stout, Archaeological Conservancy
Kathleen Mitchell, Seneca Nation THPO

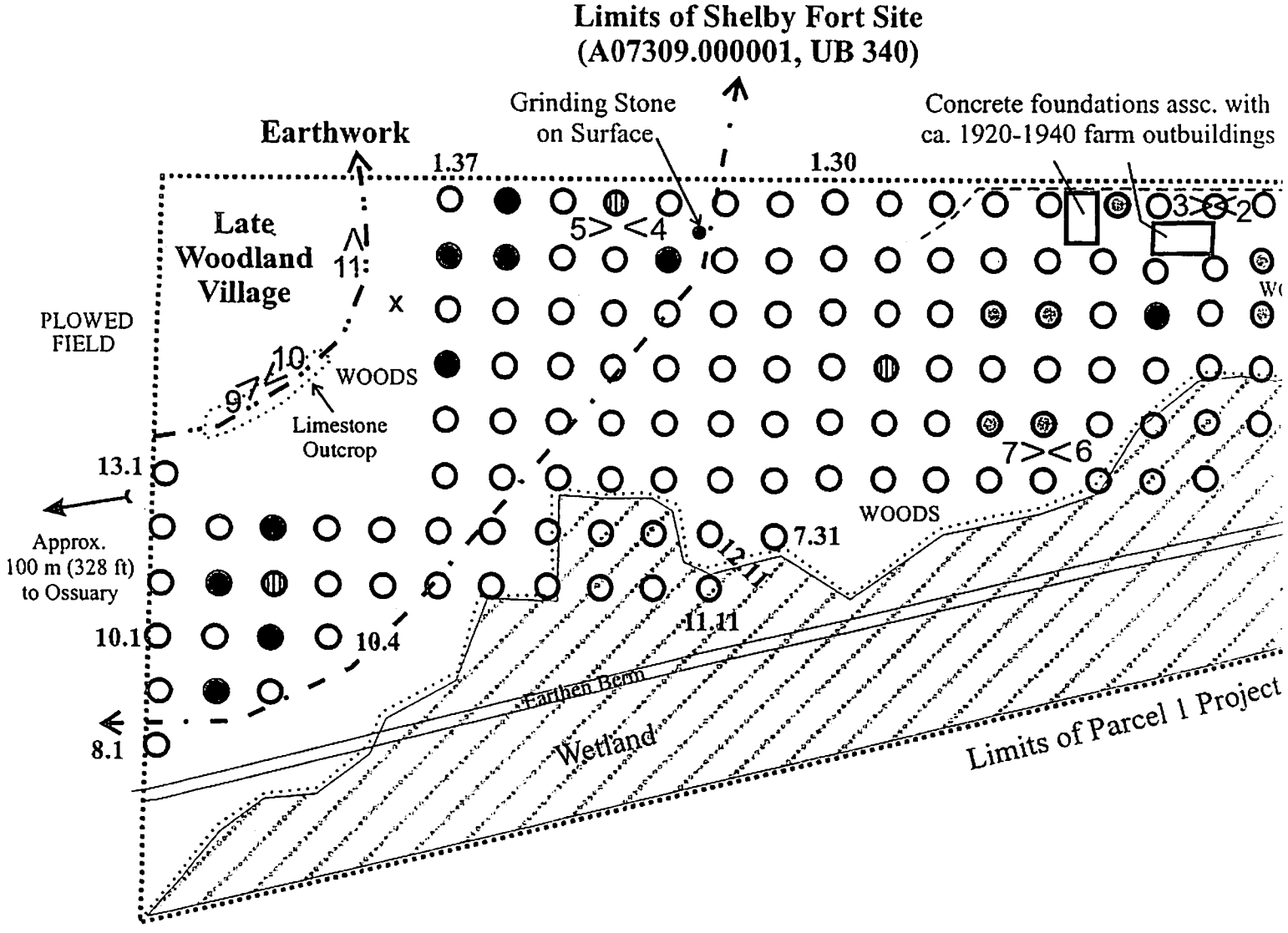
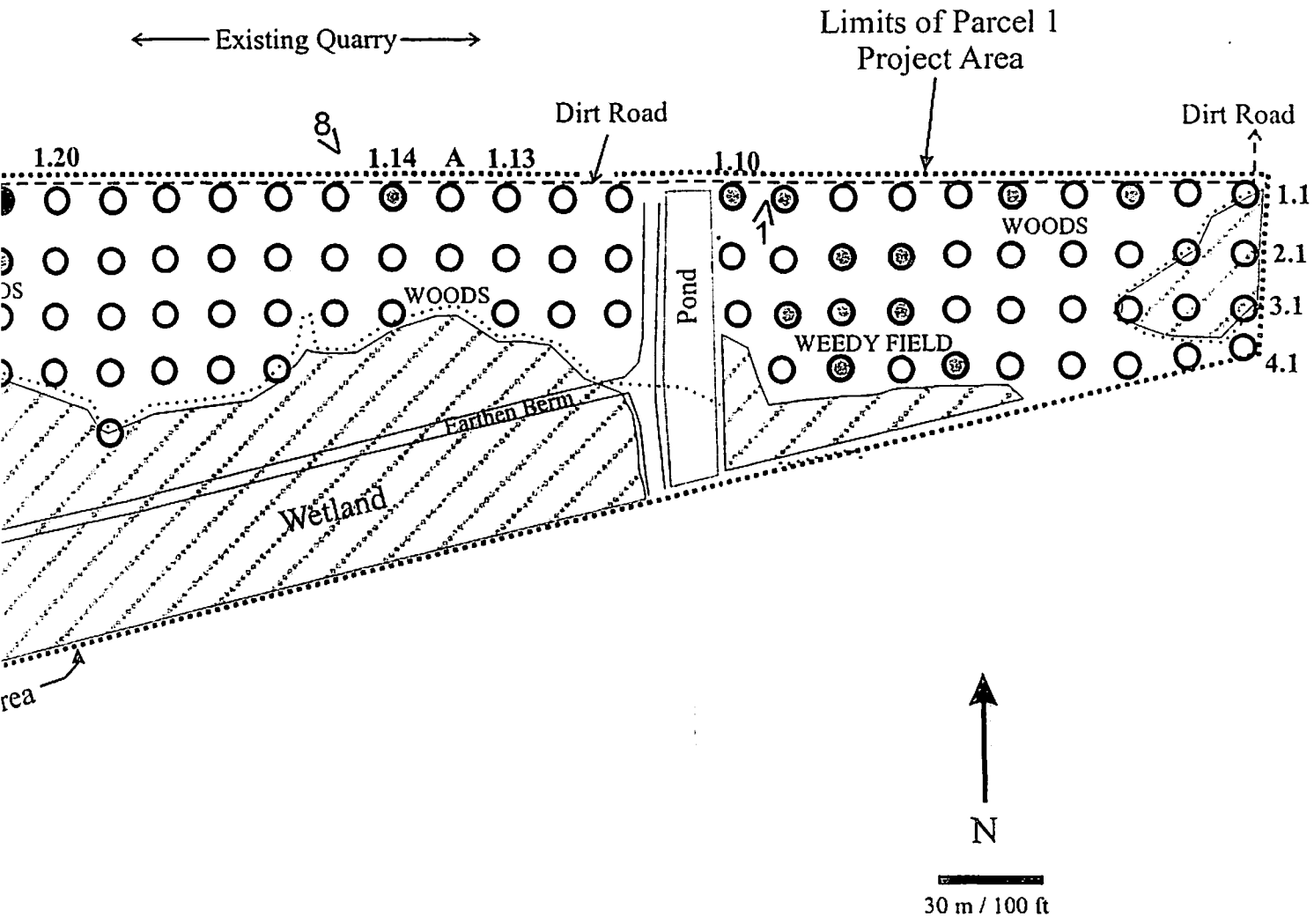


Figure 4. Shelb

Town of Shelby

SUN
Phase 1 A



rushed Stone Parcel 1 Project Area Map.

rleans County, New York (MCD 07309)

Buffalo Archaeological Survey
aeological Reconnaissance Survey
August 2007

- O Phase 1 Shovel Test Pit (STP)
- ● STP with Prehistoric Artifact
- ⊙ STP with Historic Artifact
- ◍ STP with Charcoal Fragments
- x Surface Pot Sherd (not collected)
- <2 Photo Angle

8/29 2:30

Tom,

Andy Stout

called

301-682-6359

Archaeological Conservatory

TALKED TO ANDY. SAID HE WOULD HELP US AS BEST AS POSSIBLE TO LOWER OUR COSTS. PLANS TO TALK TO NANCY (SHHPA) TO DISCUSS.

Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.

10830 Blair Road
Medina, New York 14103
585.798.4501
fax 585.798.1451

August 29, 2007

Andy Stout
The Archeological Conservancy
8 East 2nd Street
Suite 200
Frederick, Md. 21701

Dear Andy:

Enclosed is a map of Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc. with the designated Shelby Fort and 100-foot buffer. As you can see, this buffer is substantially larger then the original Shelby Fort buffer that was set when the quarry was approved.

Again, we appreciate your support and help on our expansion project. Please feel to call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Biamonte
President-Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.

University at Buffalo
The State University of New York

Department of Anthropology
College of Arts and Sciences

August 15, 2007

Thomas S. Biamonte, President
Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.
10830 Blair Road
Medina, New York 14103

Re: Phase 1A and B archaeological reconnaissance for two expansion parcels, Shelby Crushed Stone, Orleans County, New York.

Dear Tom,

The Archaeological Survey of the State University of New York at Buffalo has completed the archaeological reconnaissance surveys for the two mine expansion parcels as you requested. Enclosed are two copies of each report for your records and use. We treated the two parcels as separate projects so the one near Jeddo Creek would not be associated with the fort site and could be permitted separately. I sent copies of both reports to Nancy Herter at SHPO and we are recommending a meeting or conference prior to any further work in the parcel near the Shelby Fort. I am also including a copy of the letter I received from Kathleen Mitchell of the Seneca Nation THPO regarding the project for your records.

We have enjoyed working with you on this project and I look forward to continuing my role as a facilitator of communication between you, the Seneca Nation and SHPO. We also look forward to conducting more work on this project once all parties have met to decide on a course of action for the area around the fort. At this time we request payment for the Phase 1 A and B of the two parcels in the amount of **$ 9,775.00.** Please consider this letter an invoice for that amount and have the check made out to **The Research Foundation of SUNY.** Mail it to me at the Archaeological Survey. Thanks for working with us to protect cultural resources in western New York.

Sincerely,

Douglas J. Perrelli, Ph.D., RPA
Director and Principal Investigator
Archaeological Survey

380 MFAC, Ellicott Complex, Buffalo, NY 14261-0026
Tel: (716) 645-2414 Fax: (716) 645-3808

Seneca Nation Tribal Historic Preservation

467 Center St. Salamanca, NY 14779
Phone: (716) 945-9427 ▫ Fax: (716) 945-0351
E-mail: snithpo@sni.org

August 10, 2007

UB Archaeology Survey Department
Attn: Doug Perrelli
Dept. Of Anthropology
380 MFAC
Buffalo, NY 14261

RE: THPO # 07-1161, Shelby Crushed Stone expansion and Shelby Fort avoidance, Shelby, Medina, New York

Dear Doug:

We have received and reviewed the material on the above referenced project. We concur there should be a 100' buffer zone around the Shelby Fort site for avoidance. As for the proposed mine expansion, the area is deemed sensitive by the Seneca and we request the method of topsoil stripping occur prior to complete excavation of the area. This may rule out any ossuary and other potential significance for remains to be uncovered.

We look forward to corresponding with you on the coordination of this project and please keep us informed of the excavation plans and findings.

Sincerely,

Kathy McCarty

Seneca Nation of Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

of the

Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1

Town of Shelby
Orleans County, New York

Reports of the Archaeological Survey
Volume 39, Number 10

State University
of New York
at Buffalo

Department of Anthropology • Archaeological Survey

Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

of the

Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1

Town of Shelby
Orleans County
New York

by

James Hartner M.A., RPA

August 2007

Douglas J. Perrelli Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator

Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 39, Number 10

Archaeological Survey
Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Buffalo

Prepared for
Shelby Crushed Stone Inc.
Shelby, New York

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Involved Agencies: New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)
Seneca Nation of Indians Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Phase of Survey: IA/IB Archaeological Reconnaissance

Location Information
Location: Town of Shelby
Minor Civil Division: 07309
County: Orleans

Survey Area:
Maximum Length: 652 m (2140 ft)
Maximum Width: 207 m (679 ft)
Area Surveyed: 8.9 ha (21.9 ac)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle: Medina, New York

Archaeological Survey Overview
Number & Interval of Shovel Test Pits: 202 STPs aligned at 15 m (50 ft) intervals
Number & Size of Test Unit Excavations: None
Number & Size of Surface Inspected Areas: None

Results of Archaeological Survey
Prehistoric sites: One previously recorded prehistoric site was documented; the Shelby Fort site (A07309.000001, UB 340) (p. 13). This Late Woodland village and earthworks lies partially within the project limits. A buffer area is proposed around the site that will not be impacted by the planned quarry expansion.
Historic sites: None

Recommendations
Phase 2 excavations are recommended for the Shelby Fort site (A07309.000001, UB 340) to determine the nature of archaeological deposits outside a proposed 30 m (100 ft) buffer around the palisade. This represents the proposed area to be impacted by quarry expansion.

Report Author/Institution:
James Hartner M.A., RPA
Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Buffalo
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Vol. 39, No. 10

Date of Report: August 2007

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INTRODUCTION

In December 2006, and January and May 2007, the SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey conducted a Phase 1 archaeological reconnaissance survey for the Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1 project area in the Town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York (MCD 07309). This report (*Reports of the Archaeological Survey* Vol. 39, No. 10) presents the results of this study. Its goals were to locate, identify and describe all archaeological sites within the project area, assess their potential for nomination to the National and State Register of Places and assure compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) and Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law (1980). Another goal of this study was to assess Shelby Fort site deposits to help design a buffer zone around the site that will not be impacted by the planned quarry expansion.

The project plans call for the expansion of an existing limestone quarry to include Parcel 1. The western end of this triangular shaped tract includes the prehistoric Shelby Fort site (A07309.000001, UB 340), a Late Woodland period village and earthworks. The Phase 1 project area examined all parts of Parcel 1, except wetlands, areas of extensive soil disturbances and areas immediately adjacent to the prehistoric earthwork. The dimensions of the project area are: maximum length; 652 m (2140 ft), maximum width; 207 m (679 ft) and area; 8.9 ha (21.9 ac).

The project area limits were defined in consultation with Mr. Tom Biamonte, Shelby Crushed Stone Inc., 10830 Blair Road, Shelby, New York. The limits of the area to be impacted were identified with an on-site consultation and a map provided by Mr. Biamonte. The latter was used to create the Project Area Map presented in Figure 4. The field investigations were defined to include an archaeological reconnaissance survey of all parts of Parcel 1 to be impacted by the quarry expansion, except for the areas noted above.

The Phase 1 project area is situated in Orleans County in western New York state (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows its location in the Town of Shelby on the 1996 NYSDOT 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle. A 2005 NYSDOT aerial photo (Figure 3) shows a recent view of the project area. A detailed project area is presented in Figure 4. Photos 1-7 provide representative views of the project area and depict its setting at the time the field investigations were conducted in January and May 2007.

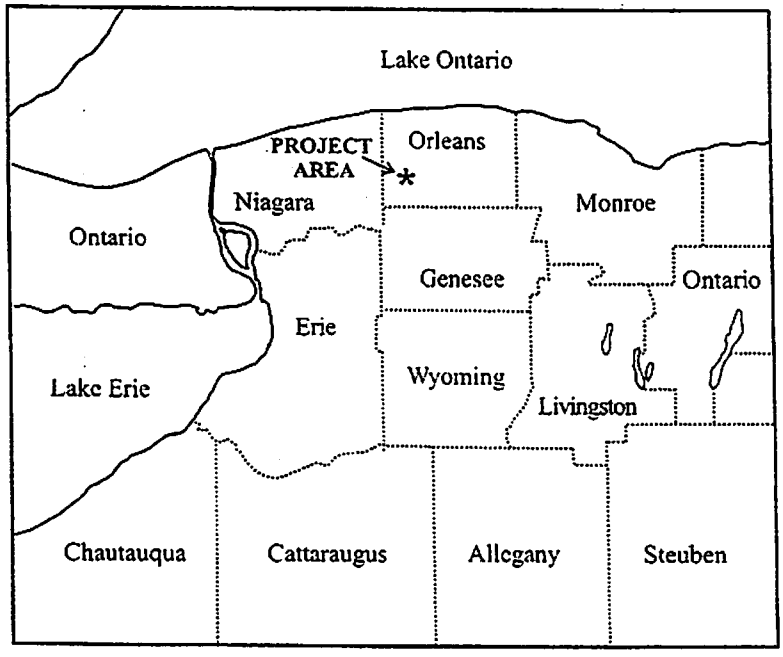


Figure 1. General Location of project area in western New York state.

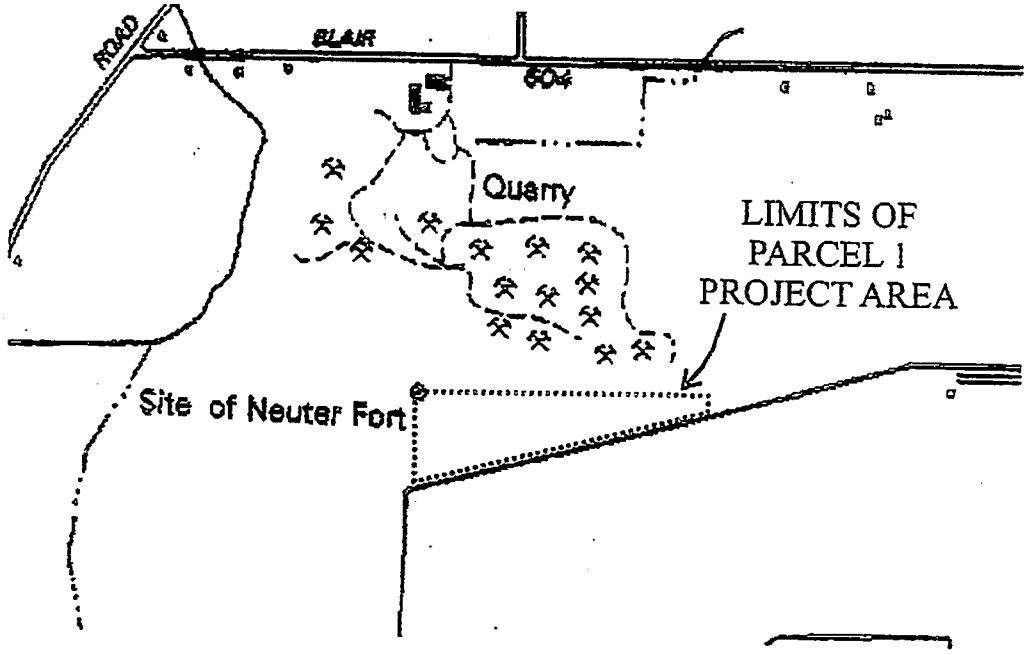


Figure 2. Location of Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1 project area on 1996 NYSDOT Medina, New York USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.

Figure 3. Location of project area on 2005 NYSGIS aerial photo.

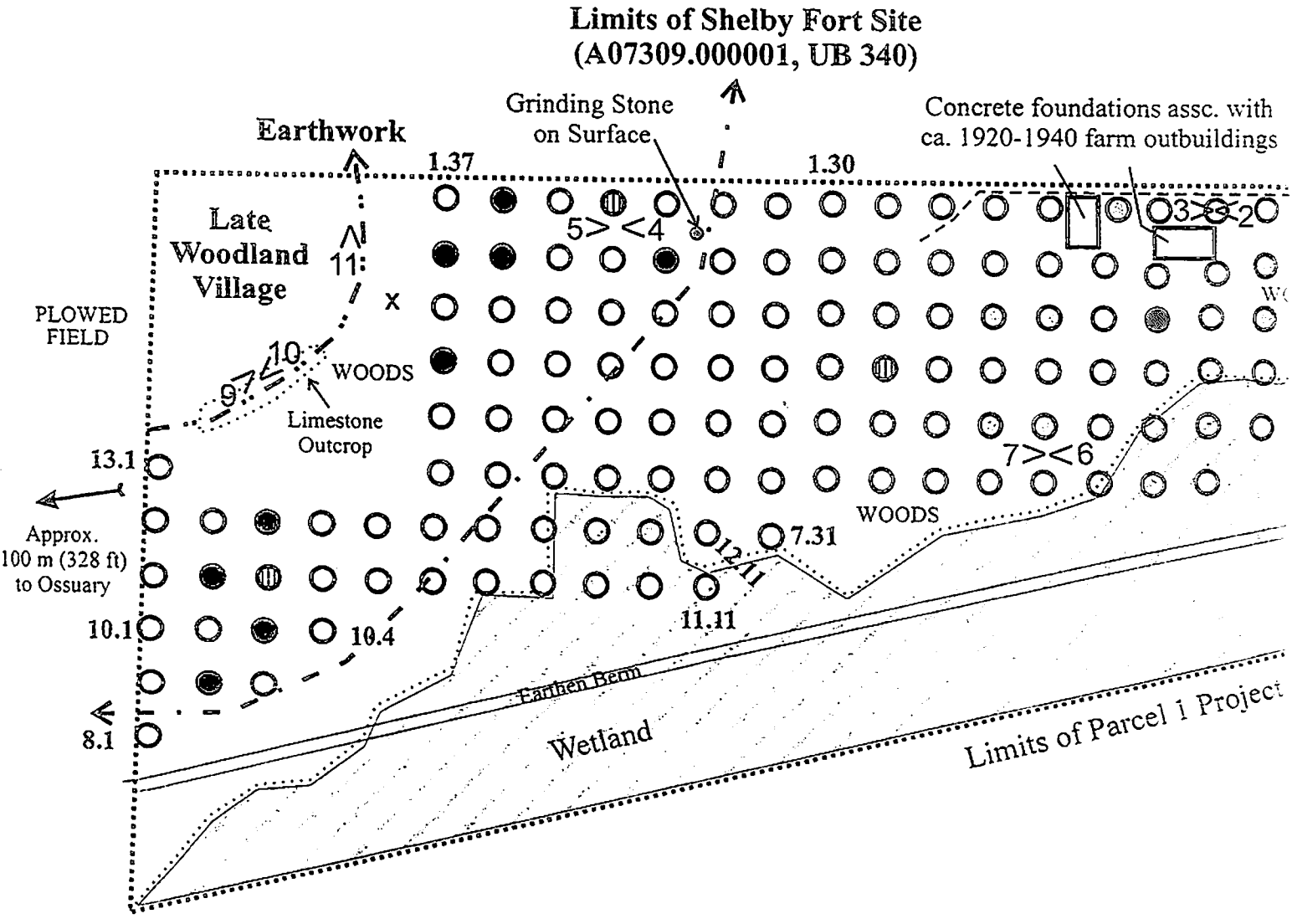
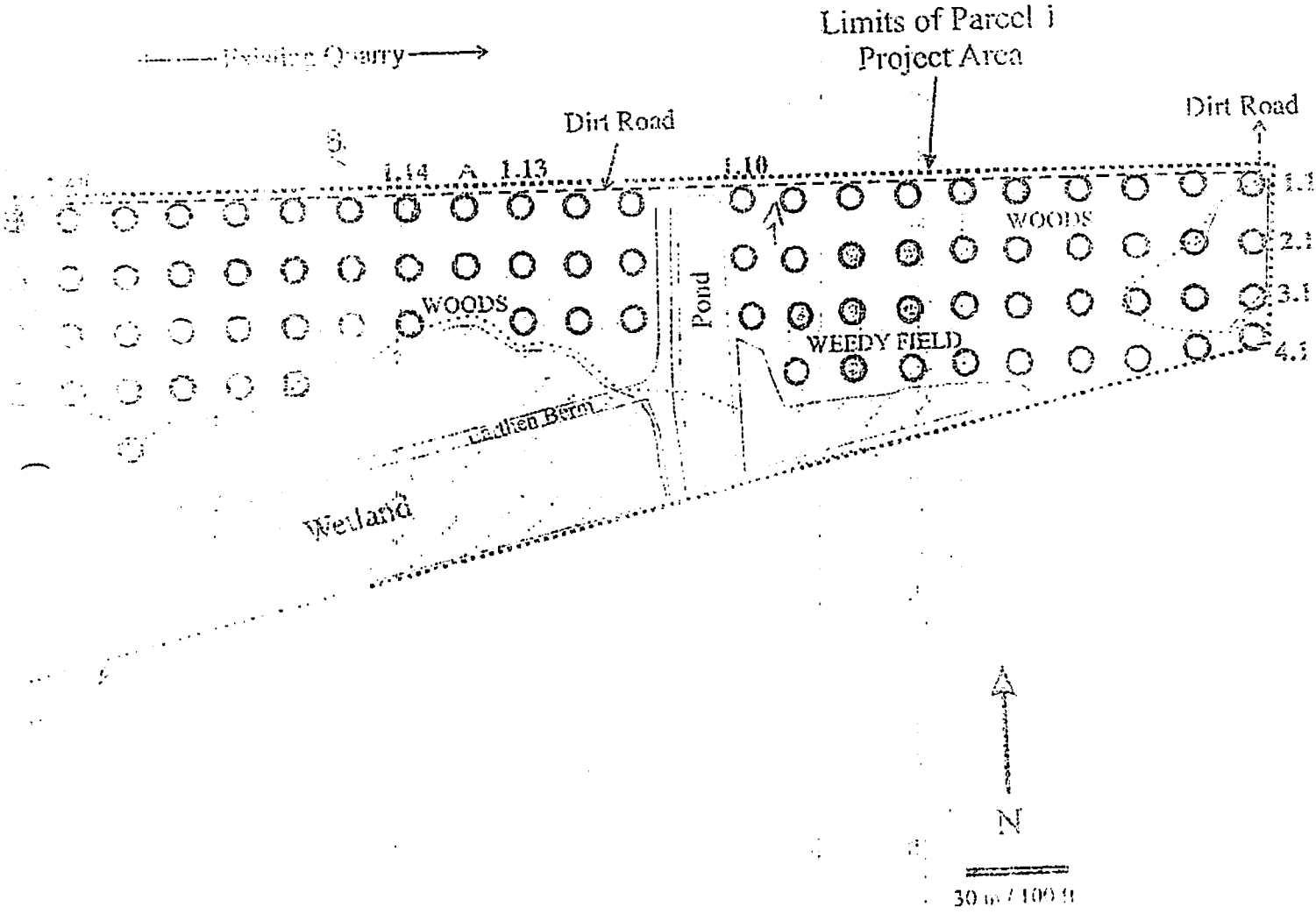


Figure 4. Shelb

Town of Shelb

SUN
Phase I A



...Stone Parcel 1 Project Area Map.

...County, New York (MCD 07309)

...Archaeological ...
...Cultural Resource Survey
August 2007

○ Phase I Shovel Test Pit (STP)
◍ STP with Prehistoric Artifact
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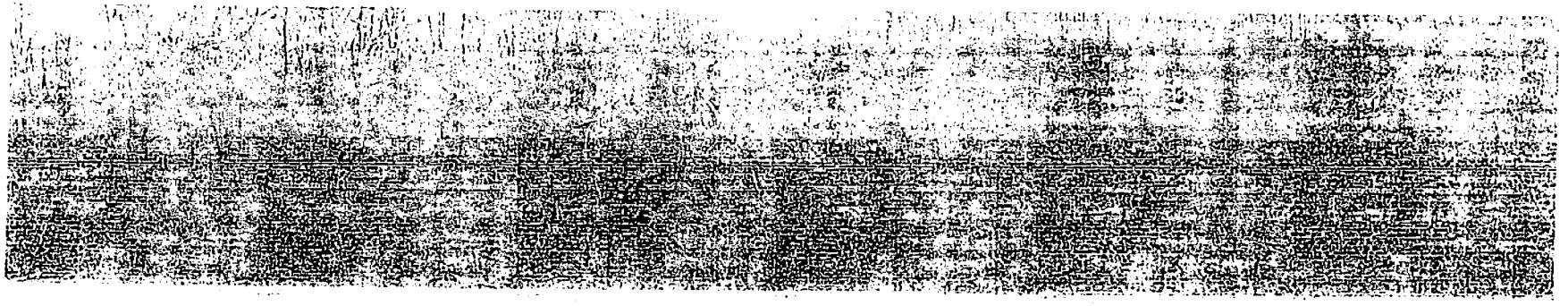
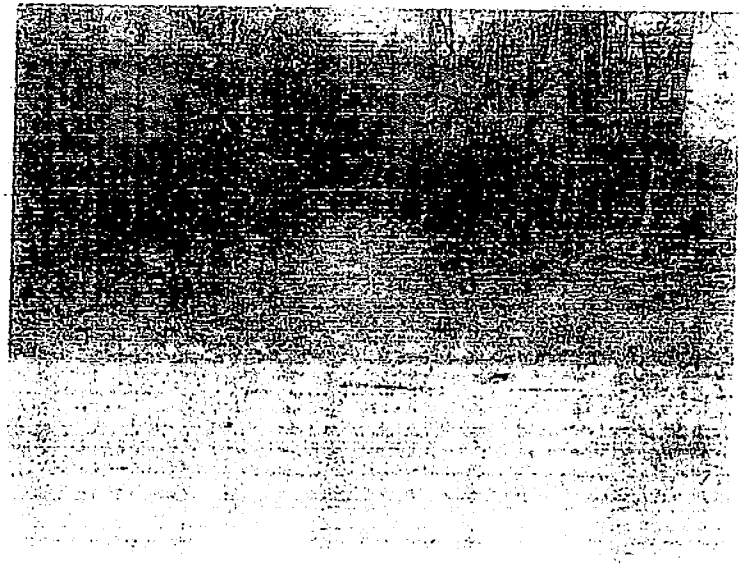


Photo 1. Parcel 1 project area, facing south from near STP 1.9. Note the pond at the right and the farm lane at the far right.



Photos 2-3. Views of Parcel 1 project area, facing east and west, respectively, along STP Transect 1 from near STP 1.25

Photo 4. Parcel 1 project area, facing east along STP Transect 1 from near STP 1.34.

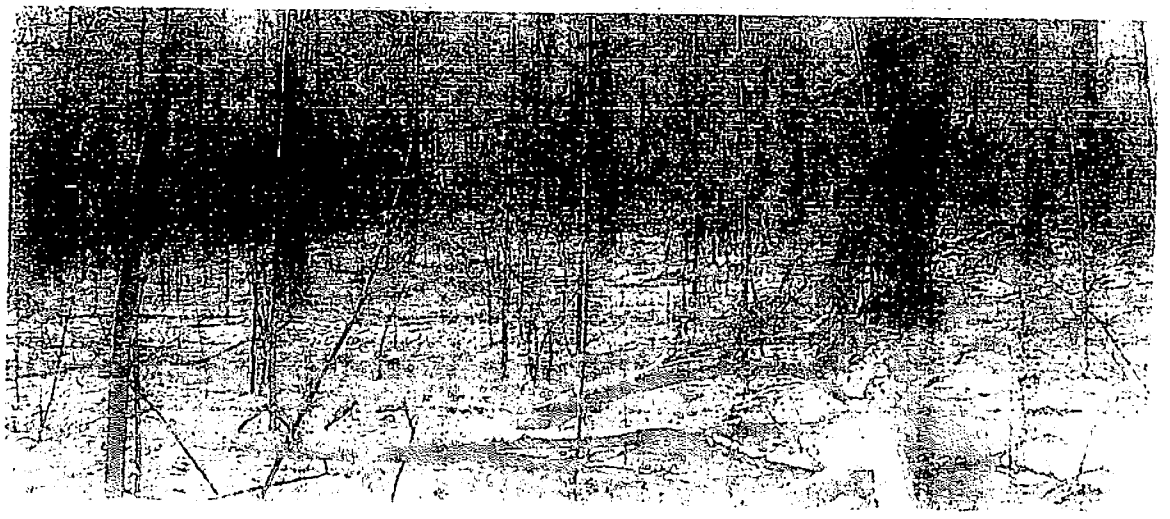


Photo 5. Parcel 1 project area, facing west along STP Transect 1 from near STP 1.34

Photo 6. Parcel 1 project area, facing east from near STP 5.26.

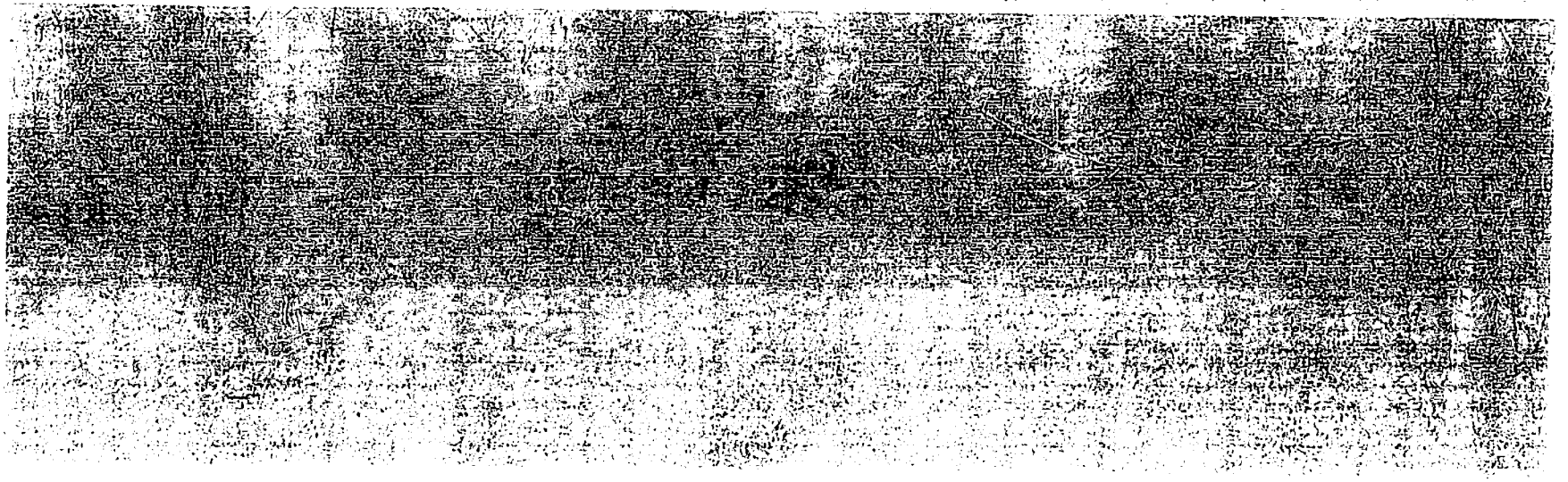


Photo 7. Parcel 1 project area, facing west from near STP 5.26.

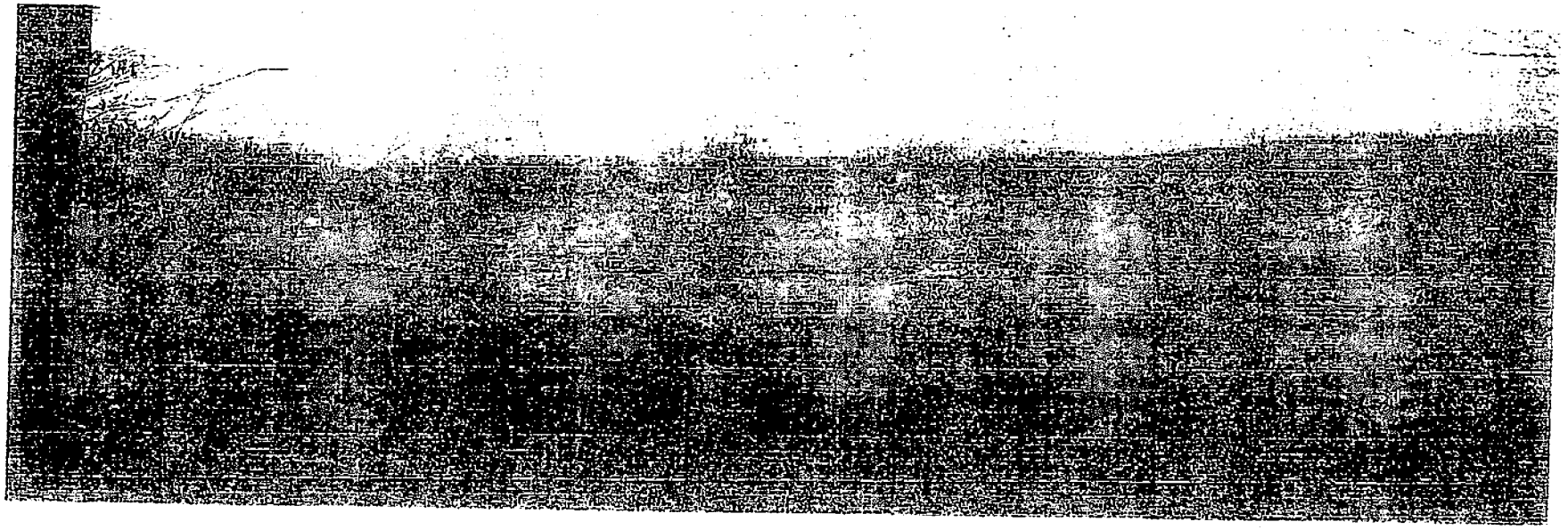


Photo 8. View of the existing limestone quarry located north of the Parcel 1 project area, facing northwest from near STP 1.15.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Environmental Setting

The Parcel 1 project area lies on the level to gently rolling terrain of the Ontario lake plain. Soils are derived from glacial till deposits that are part of the Hilton-Appleton-Kendaia soil association (Higgins et al. 1977: 5-6, General Soil Map). Deep, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and medium textured, soils are only about 1-2 m (3.3-6.6 ft) deep over Onondaga limestone bedrock. Slopes range from 0-8%.

Three soil series (Table 1, Figure 5) are found within the project limits (Ibid. Plate 35). A typical soil profile includes a 20-25 cm (8-10 in) deep Ap-horizon in areas that were once plowed. B-horizon soils extend up to a depth of about 75-100 cm (30-40 in). While most cultural deposits are expected to occur within the plowzone soils, the presence of cultural material below the plowzone is a possibility given the presence of the Shelby Fort site within the project limits. There are no drainages or steeps slopes associated with the project area. Deeply buried cultural deposits due to alluviation or eroded slopes are not expected to occur within the project limits. Deep deposits and buried features are expected in the vicinity of habitation sites like the Shelby Fort due to land use practices.

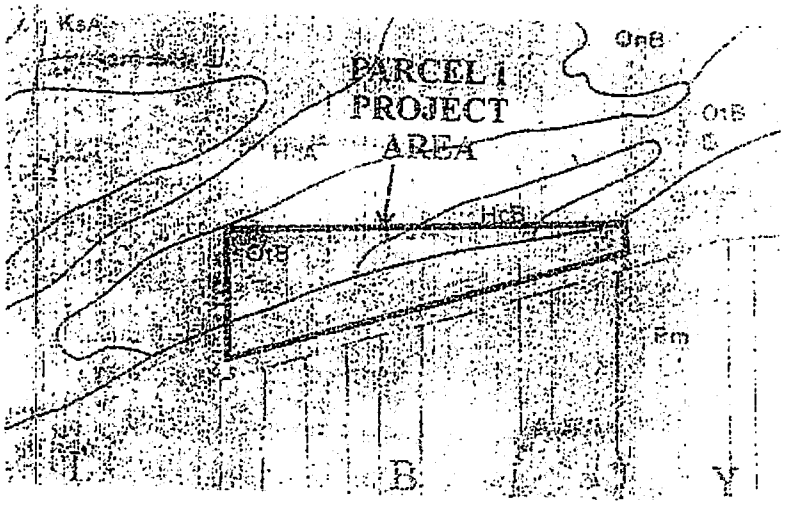


Figure 5. Project Area Soils Map.
(Higgins et al. 1977: Plate 35)
(HcB: Hilton loam - rock substratum, OtB. Ontario silt loam, rock substratum. Pm - Palms Muck)

Table 1. Summary of Soil Series associated with the Project Area.

Name	*Soil Horizon Depth (cm)*	*Color*	*Texture, Inclusions*	*Slope (%)*	*Drainage*	*Condition*
Hilton silt loam, rock substratum	Ap: 0-20 cm B2: 20-36 cm B22: 36-76 cm C1: 76-791 cm	Dk GBrn Brn RBrn Brn	Lo, 5% grl Lo, 5% grl, 1% pbs Lo, 10% grl, 4% pbs Lo, 10% grl,3 pbs	3-8	somewhat poorly drained	Glacial lake plain
Ontario silt loam rock substratum	Ap: 0-20 cm B2: 20-40 cm B21t: 40-63 cm B22t: 63-96 cm C1 96-112 cm	Dk GBrn Brn Brn-Dk Brn Red Brn	Lo, 5% grl Lo, 10% grl Lo, 10% grl Lo, 10% grl Gravelly Lo, 20%	0-8	well drained	drumlins, till plains
Palms Muck	40-130 cm organic material	---	---	0-3	poor	low lying areas

Prehistoric Context and Sensitivity

The results of the OPRHP and SUNY Buffalo site file search revealed that seven prehistoric sites are recorded within a 1.6 km (1 mi) radius of the project area (Table 2, Appendix C). Two other sites noted in the file search are multiple listings of the Shelby Fort (A07309.000001, UB 340). This Late Woodland period earthwork/village lies partially within the project limits. An associated cemetery lies outside the project limits. Three other small sites identified near the Phase I project area lie in environmental settings similar to that found within the project limits. Two represent camps and the other is characterized as a lithic scatter. Another site, a camp, appears to date to the Archaic period. The remaining three sites noted by the file search are poorly documented. One is a reported rock shelter. This site type may occur within the project limits given that it has limestone outcrops that occur only near the earthwork associated with the Shelby Fort. Another site is recorded as traces of occupation reported by Arthur Parker (1920). The last site is a reported burial, presumably prehistoric, that lies well outside the project limits. The gravelly knoll setting it is associated with does not occur within the project limits.

The presence of a large Late Woodland village situated partially within the Phase I project area indicates it has a high sensitivity. In addition, there are three confirmed and three reported sites near the project limits. Given the site types they represent and their environmental settings, the project area is assigned also assigned a high sensitivity for small, enclosed camps, lithic scatters and artifact findspots. Some of these sites could be associated with the Shelby Fort, while others might represent other occupations from other time periods.

Table 2. Summary of Previously Recorded Sites within a 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Project Area.

OPRHP Site#	*Other Site#*	*Distance from APE*	*Time period*	*Site Type*
A07309.000001	NYSM 2382, UB 340	656 m (2000 ft)	Late Woodland Iroquois	Earthwork / village / cemetery
A07309.000003	UB 2268	366 m (1200 ft)	Unidentified prehistoric	Lithic scatter
A07309.000004	UB 2266	427 m (1400 ft)	Unidentified prehistoric	Camp
A07309.000005	UB 2267	793 m (2600 ft)	Probably Archaic	Camp
same as A07309.000001	NYSM 4404	656 m (2000 ft)	Late Woodland Iroquois	Earthwork (circular)
same as A07309.000001	NYSM 4405	656 m (2000 ft)	Late Woodland Iroquois	Cemetery
	NYSM 6053	914 m (3000 ft)	Unidentified prehistoric	Rock shelter
	NYSM 4412	1.6 km (1 mi)	Unidentified prehistoric	Traces of occupation
	UB 1030	427 m (1400 ft)	Unidentified prehistoric	Reported burial

Historic Context and Sensitivity

The Parcel I project area is located in a rural setting not far from the hamlet of Shelby. Settlement of surrounding areas began in the early nineteenth century. In 1825, the landscape was transformed with the construction of the Erie Canal several miles to the north. By mid-century, much of Orleans County had been developed into a mosaic of farmsteads, hamlets and villages with the largest population centers located along the canal. Development in the areas adjacent to the Phase I project area was limited to scattered residences, often associated with a farm. This land use pattern remained unchanged throughout the late nineteenth and much of the twentieth century until the development of the adjacent quarry.

The following historic maps were examined for evidence of prior development in or near the project area: the 1852 Lightfoot and Geil Map of Orleans County (Figure 6), the 1860 Dawson Map of Niagara and Orleans Counties (Figure 7), the 1875 Beers Atlas of Niagara and Orleans Counties (Figure 8), the 1897 USGS Medina, New York 15 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 9), the 1943 War Department Medina, New York 15 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 10), the 1944 USGS Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 11), the 1980 USGS Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 12) and the 1996 NYSDOT Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle (Figure 13).

The context of the Parcel I project area relates to rural life in western New York. Located south of Blair Road, the project area lies within a part of the county that was among the first areas developed by Joseph Ellicott, the Holland Land Company agent. However, the historic maps show that early development occurred near the road; most activity areas associated with these farmsteads would be expected to occur near these residences and the associated outbuildings clustered around them. The first evidence of development near the Parcel I project area is not recorded until 1944 (Figure 10), which shows a farm outbuilding located within the project limits near the northern edge of the Phase I project area. The concrete slab foundation observed there during the fieldwork suggests it was built in the twentieth century, presumably circa 1920-1940. Another farm outbuilding is located outside the project limits, just east of the project area. No other development is recorded near the project limits other than a farm lane leading from Blair Road to the farm outbuildings.

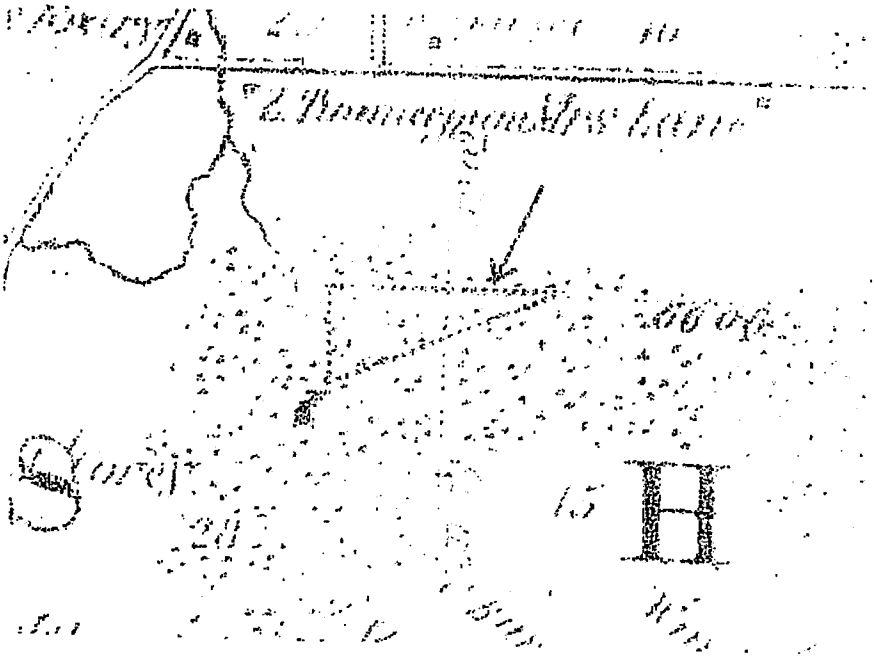


Figure 6. Location of the project area on 1852 Lightfoot and Geil Map of Orleans County.

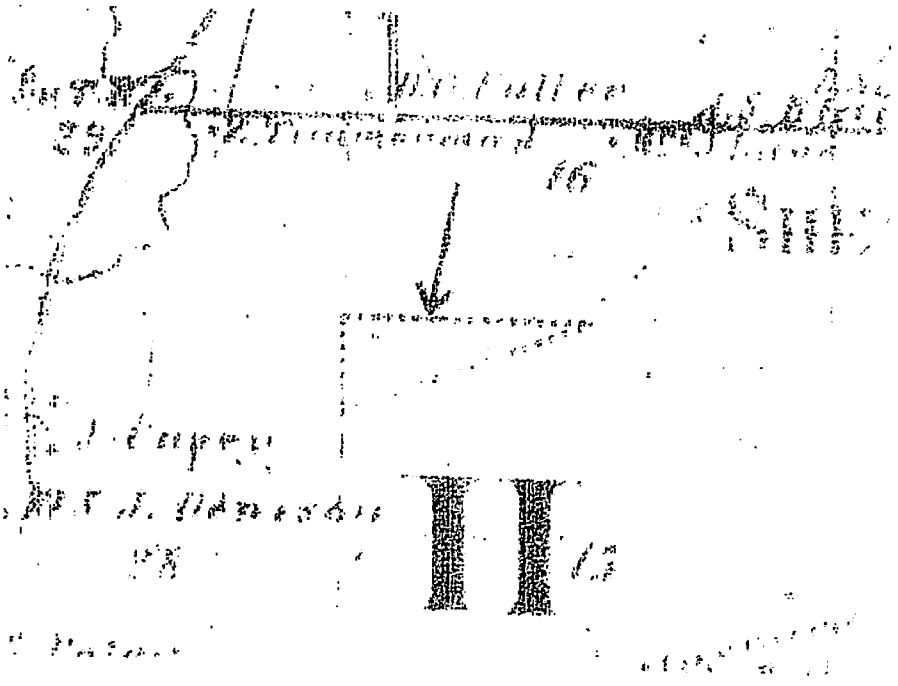


Figure 7. Location of the project area on 1860 Dawson Map of Niagara and Orleans Counties

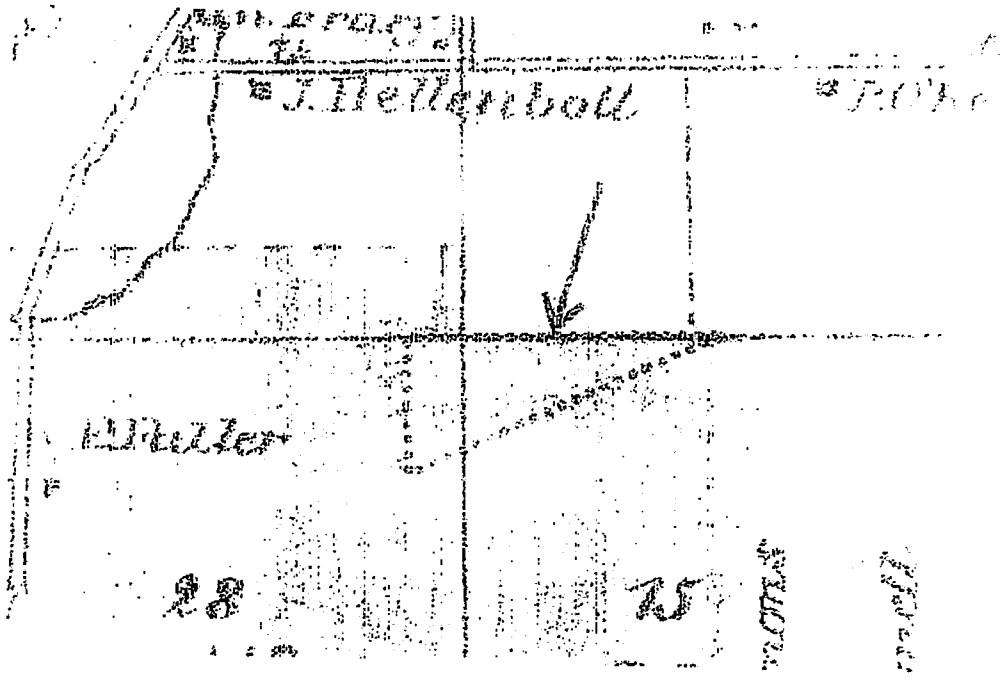


Figure 8. Location of the project area on 1875 Beers Atlas Map of the Town of Shelby

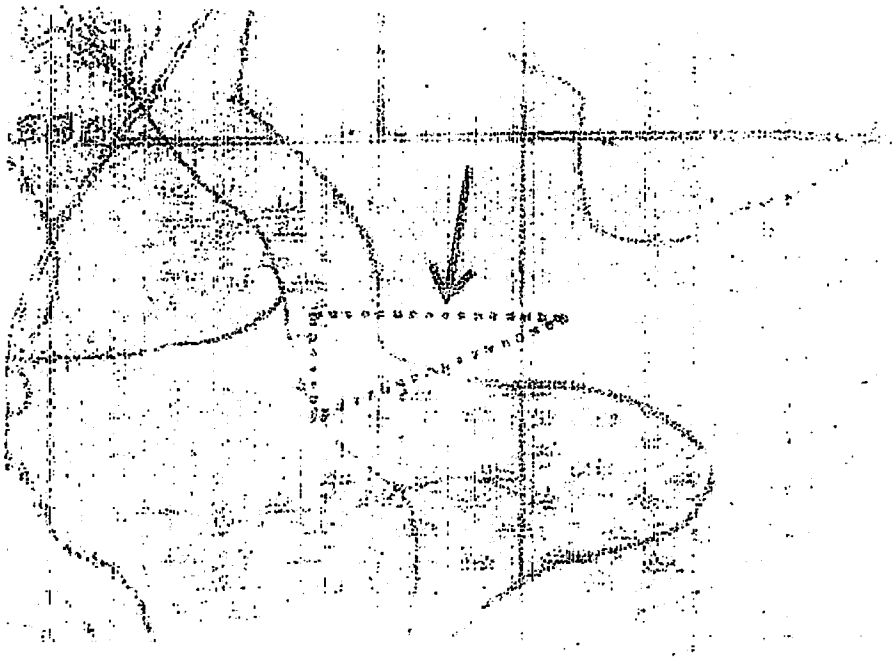


Figure 9. Location of the project area on 1997 USGS Medina, New York 15 Minute Series Quadrangle.

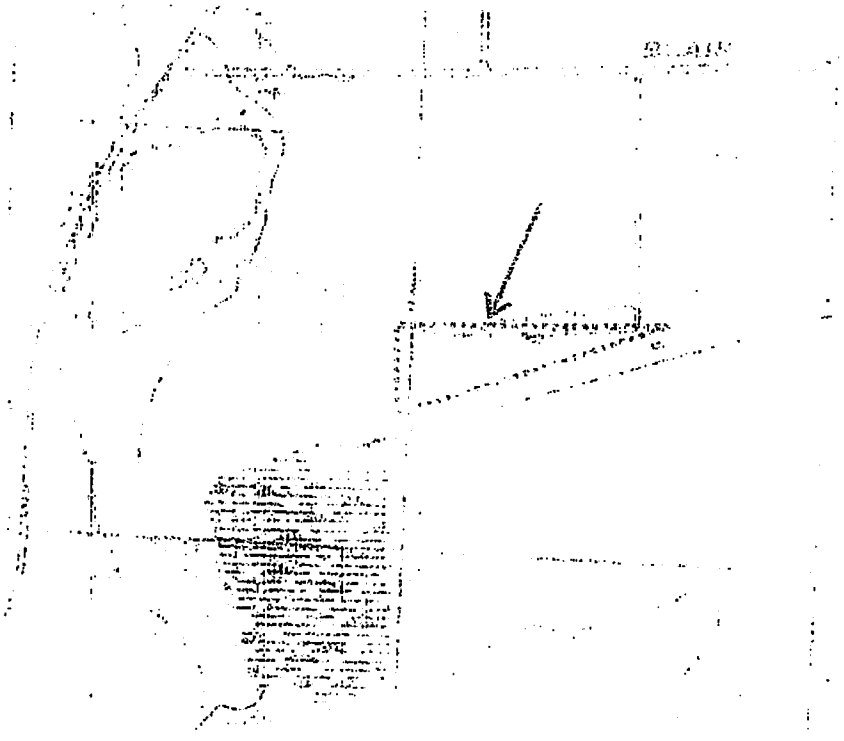


Figure 10. Location of the project area on 1944 War Department Medina, New York 15 Minute Series Quadrangle. Note the outbuilding associated with Shelby Fort site (UB 4110) lying near project limits.

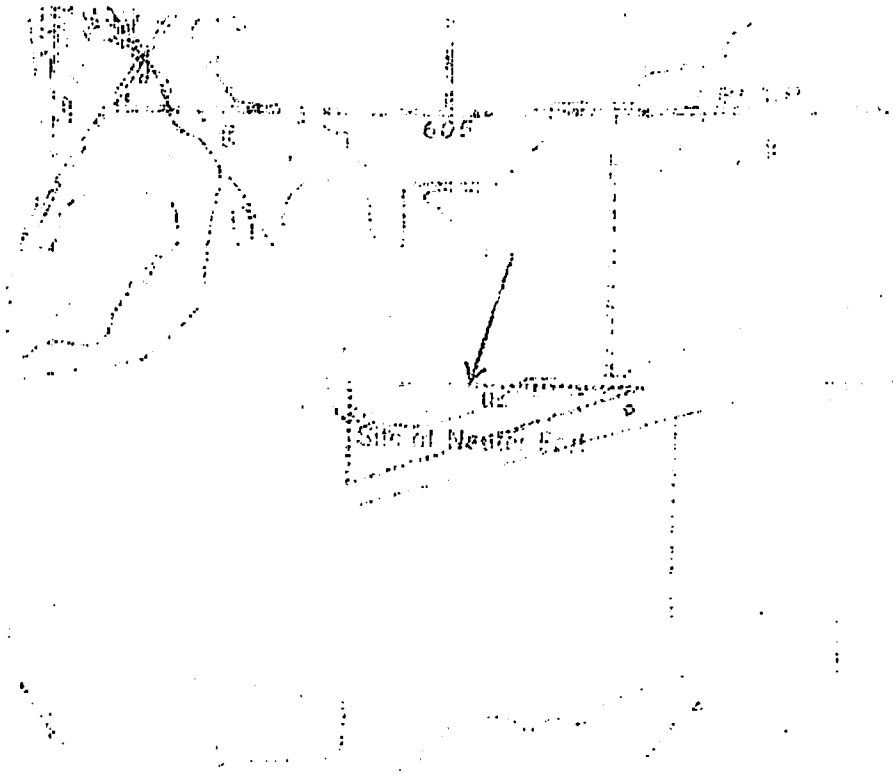


Figure 11 Location of the project area on the 1949 USGS Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.

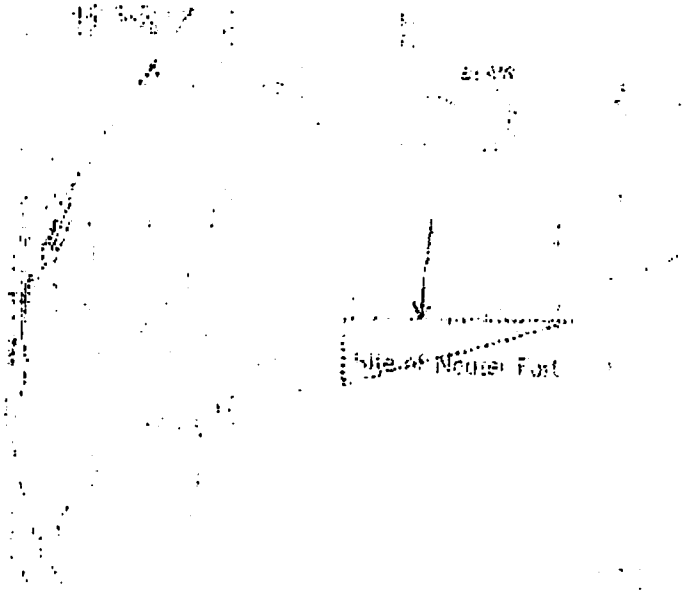


Figure 12 Location of the project area on the 1980 USGS Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Methodology

The methodology used for the field investigations considered information on the distribution and types of prehistoric and historic sites previously identified in and near the Parcel 1 project area by the background research. The presence of the prehistoric Late Woodland period Shelby Fort earthwork and village, located partially within the project area limits, indicated that it had a high sensitivity for the types of archaeological deposits and features associated with such a large habitation site. Similarities between the environmental setting and topography of the Parcel 1 project area, and those other prehistoric sites recorded nearby, suggests it also has a high sensitivity for small sites such as camps, lithic scatters and artifact findspots. Historic development in and adjacent to the project limits is limited to two circa 1920-1940 farm outbuildings. A moderate sensitivity is assigned to the area near their location.

While historic land use patterns suggest that much of the project area may have been plowed in the past, all parts of it are presently covered with vegetation precluding the use of surface inspection techniques to locate archaeological deposits. Despite this, efforts were made wherever possible to identify large features and artifacts not covered by leaf litter and vegetation and small artifacts in the occasional patch of bare soil.

Subsurface testing of the Phase 1 project area was undertaken with a series of 202 shovel test pits (STPs). No parts were excluded, except for most of the designated wetlands areas and the area immediately adjacent to the Late Woodland earthwork (Figure 4). A few parts of the wetland were tested where field conditions permitted the excavation of shovel test pits. In addition to providing information about the type and extent of archaeological deposits, the STPs were intended to provide information on the depth of the A and Ap Horizon plowzone soils, the nature of the B-horizon subsoil and to assure that no deeply buried cultural levels were present. Each hand excavated shovel test pit measured about 35-40 cm (14-16 in) in diameter and was excavated at least 15 cm (6 in) into culturally sterile subsoil wherever possible, often much deeper. The shovel test pits were aligned in grid pattern at 15 m (50 ft) intervals. All soils were screened through 6 mm (1/4 in) wire mesh to aid in the recovery of artifacts and to examine soils in detail. Soil profiles were recorded for each shovel test pit (Appendix B), along with a description of any artifacts that were recovered. No test unit excavations were completed as part of the Phase 1 investigations. All notes, photos and other records and artifacts generated by this study are curated at SUNY Buffalo Archaeological Survey.

Results

One prehistoric archaeological site, the Shelby Fort site (A07309.000001, UB 340) was documented by the fieldwork for the Parcel 1 project area (Figure 4). A portion of the earthwork and its associated village lie within the project limits. An associated artifact scatter lies within the Phase 1 project area, extending about 100 m (328 ft) outside of the earthwork. Two other find spots located about 225 m (738 ft) from the earthwork suggest the presence of an associated activity area (Figure 4, STP 1.21 and 3.24). A detailed site description is presented below (p. 16). Based on the results of the archaeological reconnaissance survey, a Phase 2 site examination is recommended for the Shelby Fort site and outlying activity area.

No historic sites were recorded by the Phase 1 field investigations. Two circa 1920-1940 concrete slabs associated with farm outbuildings were documented within the project limits (Figure 4). An associated artifact scatter includes pane glass, wire nails, coal ash and bottle glass. Part of a wooden superstructure also remains piled adjacent to one of the foundations. Other scattered historic artifacts occurred at the eastern end of the project area. Finds here include bottle glass, barbed wire and modern debris (Appendix B). The historic assemblage dates to the mid-twentieth century. It appears to be associated with the farm outbuildings once located in and near the project area and the various activities associated with them. No further investigation is recommended for the historic assemblage or the foundations.

Evidence of soil disturbances was recorded at the eastern of the project where a small pond and earthen berm are present. Another berm extends through the wetland area, along the southern edge of the project area. A farm lane lies along the northern edge of the project area and provided access to the farm outbuilding that once stood there. The Phase 1 shovel test pit grid included the margins of the wetland area at several locations. The depth of the A-horizon soils varied in part depending on the extent of the disturbances or the presence wetland areas. A typical shovel test pit at the western end of the site had a 20-30 cm (8-12 in) deep plowzone comprised of a gray brown to dark yellowish brown silty or sandy loam. The total depth of shovel test pits sufficient depth to expose the yellowish brown subsoil that had similar textures. Both strata contained moderate numbers of gravel, pebble and cobble inclusions. No deeply buried cultural levels were identified. Wetland areas have a deep, organic A-horizon often associated with a sandy subsoil.

Recommendations

The Phase 1 investigations represent a preliminary examination of the Shelby Fort site. It is likely that many of the archaeological deposits and, particularly, features associated with the site were not detected by the 15 m (50 ft) interval shovel test grid employed during the fieldwork. A smaller test interval, such as 5 m (16 ft) shovel test pit grid would be required to better define such deposits and identify some features, probably the larger ones. While removal of the plowzone soils would be the best approach to identify the greatest number of features that might remain in the subsoil, future investigations will also have to consider the wooded setting of the project area. Test unit excavations and shovel test pits can be relocated slightly to avoid obstacles. Stripping large areas would be impractical and such efforts would have to be limited to open areas between trees. Removal of the trees and their root systems could potentially compromise or damage artifacts and features. Large block excavations could be the best approach to sample areas for the presence of subsurface features.

Further data are required to understand the site's archaeological deposits in order to suggest a practical limit for a planned buffer zone around the earthwork/village. Therefore, a Phase 2 site examination is recommended. The extent and nature of the appropriate level of fieldwork is dependent on the extent of the area to be impacted by the planned quarry expansion. Further consultation between all interested parties is required to determine this. The Phase 1 investigation documented an artifact scatter around the earthwork with the furthest find from it being a large grinding stone located about 100 m (328 ft) to the east. Phase 2 investigations could begin by defining the extent of archaeological deposits within this area. Beyond this, two find spots suggest the presence of another activity area about 225 m (738 ft) east of the palisade.

Shelby Fort Site Description (A07309.000001, UB 340)

The Shelby Fort site represents a Late Woodland period village, its surrounding double-palisade earthwork and associated artifact scatters outside the earthwork. A wedge-shaped portion of the site was recently documented by the Phase 1 investigations of the Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1. This study represents a preliminary examination of an area outside the Shelby Fort, which will be impacted by the planned expansion of an existing limestone quarry. Further data are required to determine the extent to which the site's archaeological deposits might be impacted and to suggest a practical limit for a planned buffer zone that would preserve the village, its earthwork and some associated archaeological deposits. Therefore, a Phase 2 site examination is recommended. The extent and nature of fieldwork is dependent on the extent of the area to be impacted by the planned quarry expansion.

The location of the site at the west end of the Phase 1 project area is shown on Figure 4. Site maps are presented in Figures 13-14 (p. 24). Photos 4-5 (p. 5) and 9-11 (p. 17-18) depict the site's setting at the time the Phase 1 field investigations were conducted in January and May 2007. The historic maps that are referenced (Figures 6-12) are presented on pages 9-12.

Context. Known to antiquarians, historians and amateur collectors since the nineteenth century, the Shelby Fort has long been the subject of unsystematic excavations by those who recognized the extent the site's deposits. Frank Cushing (1875) conducted work at the site in the early 1870s. He reported an double earthring measuring 131 m (430 ft) in diameter with the two embankments spaced about 3.7 m (12 ft) apart. It enclosed an area of 1.3 ha (3.3 ac). Cushing described the recovery of numerous lithic, ceramic and bone artifacts, often in middens or features, as well as fragments of rush mats.

Marian White was the first professional archaeologist to attempt to place the village/earthwork into a regional context (White 1961). She did this by comparing the stylistic attributes of the site's pottery, obtained from collections of amateur excavators, with those of other late Woodland sites she had studied elsewhere in the western New York. Her analysis at the time assigned the Shelby Fort site to middle of a sequence of village sites, dating it to the pre-Iroquois contact period around AD 1550 (White 1961). By the early 1970s, she had reassessed her opinion of the site's age based a reanalysis of her earlier work and additional knowledge (White 1971, 1972). Further examination of collections from the Shelby Fort site had revealed the presence of trade goods that lead her to believe it represented a Wenro village site dating to the Contact or Early Historic period. It was unrelated to the villages she had studied nearer to Buffalo, which she considered to be part of a cohesive village movement sequence. White now estimated the Shelby Fort site to date to circa 1550-1575 depending on the date that the first trade goods began to arrive in western New York. White also noted the defensive location of the site and its double palisade as general indicators of the time in which the site was occupied. It was unlike other contemporary villages in the Late Prehistoric or Early Historic period that were often built in locations with steeply sloping hillsides (White 1977). While White recognized that these attributes might not aid in closely estimating the site's age, she did observe that it is the only known double-palisaded village in western New York that has yielded trade goods.

More recently, Nancy Herter conducted a study of Late Woodland village sites in western New York (2001). Through analysis of ceramics and other diagnostic artifacts, and radiocarbon dates where available, she developed a chronology that dates the Shelby Fort site to the early sixteenth century (Ibid. p. 198). No radiocarbon dates are available from the site, although collectors have reported finding corn, beans and squash. Herter also notes the presence at the Shelby Fort site of small numbers of Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Early Woodland period finds (Ibid. p. 76) indicating the site's multi-component nature.

Site Size. The limits of the portion of the site within the project area are based on the results of subsurface testing with a series of shovel test pits aligned at 15 m (50 ft) intervals, as well as the surface evidence available in the few visible areas within the project area's wooded setting (Figure 4). The Phase 1 assemblage includes 27 finds from 11 shovel test pits (Appendix B), as well two surface findspots that were mapped, but not collected. Two other STPs within the site limits yielded only charcoal fragments. The site limits are defined to include about a 100 m (328 ft) wide area extending outward from the earthwork. Two other artifact findspots lie outside this area, about 120-165 m (394-541 ft) to the east (STPs 1.21 and 3.24).

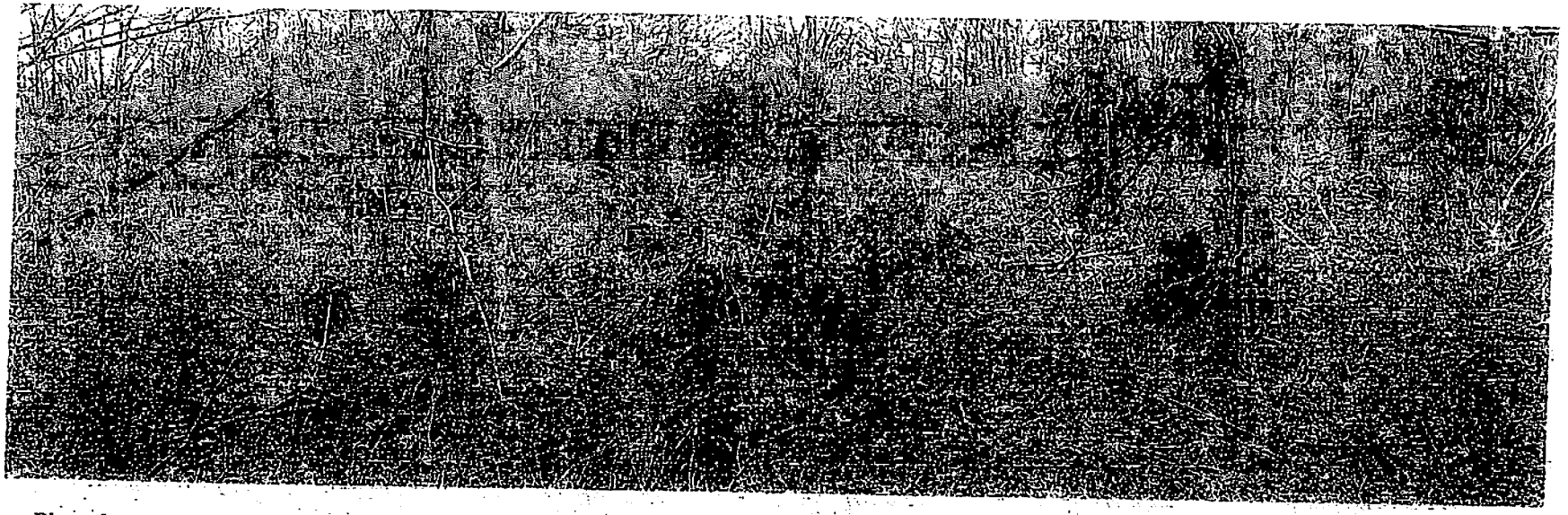


Photo 9. Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340), facing southwest along the earthwork and the low limestone outcropping in the southeast quadrant.

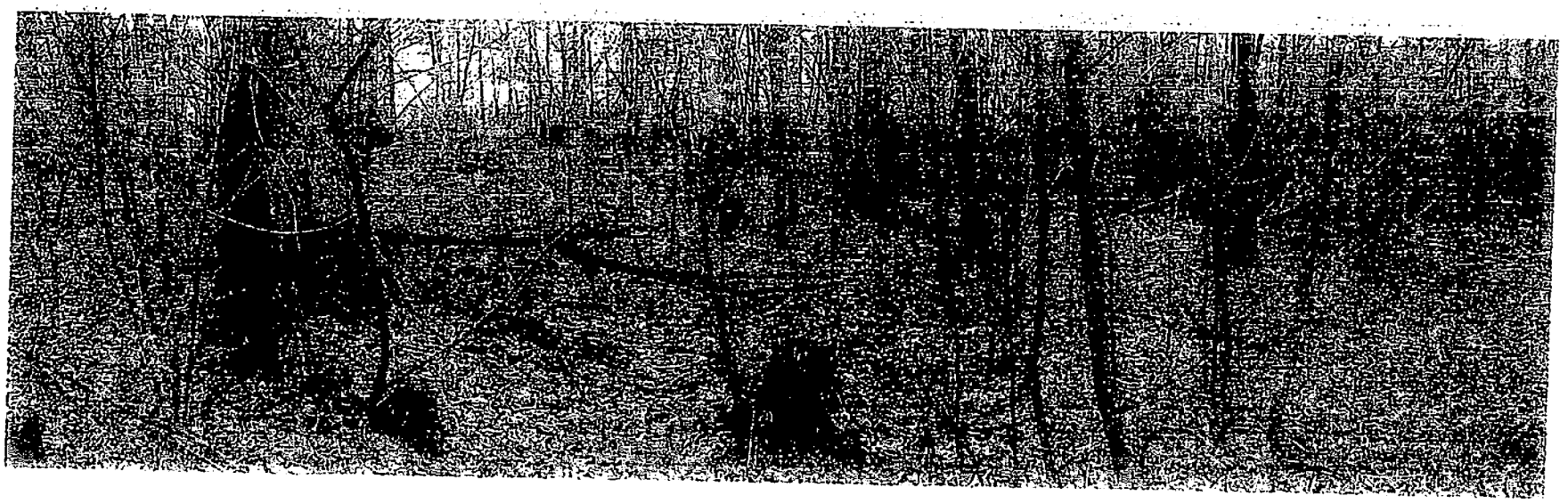


Photo 10. Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340), facing northeast along the earthwork in the southeast quadrant.

Photo 11. Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340), facing south along the earthwork in the southeast quadrant.

The results of the fieldwork indicate the site's deposits extend throughout A-horizon soils, which vary slightly in depth throughout the site limits from about 20-30 cm (8-12 in). No evidence of deeply buried cultural levels, artifacts within the subsoil or buried features was identified by the preliminary testing afforded by the Phase 1 shovel test pits. Indirect evidence includes burnt flakes found in STPs 1.36 and 11.2. Only the southwest quadrant of the village and earthwork lies within the Parcel 1 project area (Figure 4). The site limits extend outside the Phase 1 project limits to the north and west, including an ossuary situated about 100 m (328 ft) west of the project limits.

Site Location. The earthwork associated with the Shelby Fort site is located in the Town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York (MCD 07309). It is situated about 594 m (1950 ft) south of Blair Road and 792 m (2600 ft) east of Salt Works Road, west of the hamlet of Shelby.

Site Characteristics. The Shelby Fort site is situated in the Ontario lake plain physiographic province. This gently rolling part of the lake plain generally lacks prominent topographic features. Among the few that are present near the Parcel 1 project area is Jeddo Creek. Historically, along with Oak Orchard Creek to the east, it drained part of the extensive wetland that once surrounded much of the Shelby Fort site (Figures 6 and 9-10). Another atypical feature associated with the site is a limestone outcropping that has been incorporated into the southeast quadrant of the earthwork (Figure 4, Photo 9). The outcropping occurs near the western end of a low ridge trending in a southwest-northwest direction (Figure 12). The ridge is bounded on both sides by a wetland that appears to have been a factor in the selection of the site's setting given its defensive nature. Much of the ridge northwest of the earthwork has been removed by the existing quarry. It is unknown if other outcroppings once occurred within this area.

Elevations within the site limits vary slightly from about 184 m (605 ft) above mean sea level. Within the project limits, there is a slight downward slope from the earthwork towards the wetland situated south and southeast of the site (Figure 4).

Soils are derived from glacial till deposits that are part of the Hilton-Appleton-Kendaia soil association (Figure 5). Deep, somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and medium textured, soils are only about 1-2 m (3.3-6.6 ft) deep over Onondaga limestone bedrock. Slopes range from 0-8%. Well drained Ontario silt loam soils occur along the higher elevations associated with the ridge and the Shelby Fort site. A typical soil profile includes a 20-30 cm (8-12 in) deep Ap-horizon in areas that were once plowed. B-horizon soils extend to a depth of about 75 cm (30 in) in the higher elevations of the well drained areas. All the Phase 1 prehistoric finds occurred within the A-horizon soils.

Artifact Summary. Investigations of Parcel 1 and the Shelby Fort site yielded a Phase 1 assemblage that includes 27 finds from 11 shovel test pits (Table 3, Figure 4, Appendix B). These finds include a core, two groundstone manos, two burnt flakes, six unmodified flakes and 16 pot sherds. Two surface findspots, a grinding stone and a pot sherd, were also recorded, but not collected. Two other STPs within the site limits yielded charcoal fragments.

The core and most of the flakes are made of a dark, high quality Onondaga chert. Two flakes are derived from a mottled blue-gray variety. The core displays several flake scars suggesting it may be a fragment of a large, crudely chipped biface. Most of the flakes represent small bifacial thinning flakes. Two flakes are burned, one displaying several pot-lid fractures, while the other shows evidence of exfoliation. All the sherds are grit tempered, thin and well made representing small body sherds lacking any decoration or surface treatment. They are typical of Late Woodland Iroquoian pottery. Two groundstone manos were also recovered. One (STP 10.3) shows evidence of a polished surface and use wear along the edge, while other (STP 1.21) shows only slight signs of what appears to be use wear. An approximately 30 cm (12 in) diameter grinding stone, apparently in situ, was observed near STP 1.32 (Photo 12).

Table 3. Phase 1 Artifact Summary for Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340).

STP#	*Artifact*
1.21	1-possible mano
1.34	charcoal
1.36	1-burnt flake
2.33	1-flake
2.36	1-flake
2.37	1-flake, 16-grit tempered body sherds
3.24	1-core, 1-wire nail
4.37	1-flake, charcoal
9.2	1-flake
10.3	1-mano
11.2	1-burnt flake
11.3	charcoal
12.3	1-flake
Surface	1-30 cm diameter grinding stone
Surface	1-grit tempered body sherd

Photo 12. Shelby Fort Site (A07309.000001, UB 340), approximately 30 cm (12 in) diameter grinding stone on ground surface near STP 1.32.

Features. No subsurface features were recorded. This is likely attributable to the limited sampling offered by the 15 m (50 ft) shovel test pit grid employed by the Phase 1 investigations. Possible feature evidence includes several shovel test pits within the site limits that yielded charcoal fragments (Table 3). Two burnt chert flakes were also recovered from within the site limits (Table 3). The most prominent surface feature associated with the Shelby Fort site is the double-walled earthwork that surrounds the village. The portion situated within the Parcel 1 project area represents only the southeast quadrant of the village/earthwork (Photos 9-11). While the opposing northwest quadrant remains intact, the southwestern and northeastern quadrants were removed historically by repeated plowing. The grinding stone in Photo 12 and others near the fort are also features of great interest.

Integrity. Although the Phase 1 investigations did not document any archaeological deposits or features below the A-horizon soils, this likely reflects the minimal level of testing completed by the initial field investigations. Deep deposits and features are often associated with large habitation sites similar to the Shelby Fort site and it is reasonable to assume that they also occur in and near this site as well. The Phase 1 fieldwork included only a 15 m (50 ft) interval shovel test pit grid and limited surface inspections where possible within the project area's wooded setting. The results revealed the presence of an artifact scatter extending approximately 100 m (328 ft) from the earthwork suggesting that intact deposits might be encountered within this area. The presence of a large grinding stone near STP 1.32 and other outlying STP find spots provide an indication that activity areas occur outside the earthwork that might provide such evidence.

Research Potential. Phase 1 investigations of the Shelby Fort site indicate that the portion of the site within the project limits represents a low to moderately dense scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics in what appear to be plowzone soils. While the artifact assemblage includes only 27 finds from 11 shovel test pits, these are promising results for the limited testing that was conducted. Knowledge of the archaeological deposits associated with other Late Woodland period villages/earthworks suggests that the Shelby Fort site has a high research potential.

Potential Impacts. The artifact scatter associated with the Shelby Fort site extends outward approximately 100 m (328 ft) from the village and its associated earthwork. The portion of the site with Parcel 1 project area encompasses part of the area that will be impacted by the planned expansion of the adjacent limestone quarry. A 30m (100 ft) buffer zone that will not be impacted is proposed around the village and earthwork. Impacts to areas outlying this buffer should be mitigated through excavation.

Recommendations. The Phase 1 investigations represent a preliminary examination of the Shelby Fort site. It is likely that many of the archaeological deposits and, particularly, features associated with the site were not detected by the 15 m (50 ft) interval shovel test grid employed during the fieldwork. A smaller test interval, such as 5 m (16 ft) shovel test pit grid would be required to better define such deposits and identify some features, probably the larger ones. While removal of the plowzone soils would be the best approach to identify the greatest number of features that might remain in the subsoil, future investigations will also have to consider the wooded setting of the project area. Test unit excavations and shovel test pits can be relocated slightly to avoid obstacles. Stripping large areas may be impractical and such efforts would have to be limited to open areas between trees. Removal of the trees and their root systems could potentially compromise or damage artifacts and features. Large block excavations could be the best approach to sample areas for the presence of subsurface features.

Further data are required to understand the site's archaeological deposits and to suggest a practical limit for a planned buffer zone around the earthwork and its village. Therefore, a Phase 2 site examination is recommended. The extent and nature of fieldwork is dependent on the extent of the area to be impacted by quarry expansion. Further consultation between all interested parties is required to determine this. The Phase 1 investigation documented an artifact scatter around the earthwork and the Phase 2 investigations could begin by defining the extent of archaeological deposits within this and outlying areas.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

OPRHP Site Identifier A07309.000001 **Date** August 2007

Project Identifier Phase 1 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1 Project Area

Name James Hartner **Phone** (716) 645-2414 ext. 3

Organization Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

1) Site Identifier(s) Shelby Fort site (UB 340)

2) County Orleans **City/Town/Village/Hamlet** Town of Shelby **MCD** 07309

3) Present Owners Shelby Crushed Stone Inc.
Address 10830 Blair Road, Shelby, NY

4) Site Description (check all appropriate categories)

Type:
XX stray finds XX surface evidence __ stratified __camp XX buried evidence ?? single component
XX village ?? plowzone evidence __ multi-component ___ burial ___ below plowzone ___ workshop
__ mound ___ feature evidence __ shell midden __ quarry __ intact occupation ___ other

Location:
XX upland __ pasture ___ never cultivated ___ flood plain ___weeds/brush ?? previously cultivated
XX woodland __ under erosion ___under cultivation __ grass lawn ___ suburban/urban XX rural

Characteristics:
Soil Drainage: XX excellent XX good XX fair _ poor
Slope: ___ flat XX gentle XX moderate _ steep
Distance to water source: approx. 100 m wetland
Elevation: 184 m (605 ft) amsl

5) Site Investigation (append additional sheets if necessary)

Surface - none
Site Map - SUNY Buffalo
Collection (Location) - SUNY Buffalo
Subsurface - Date May 2006
Testing: shovel test pit XX core __ other _____
unit size STPs, 35 cm diameter, using 1/4 inch mesh screen, aligned at 15 m intervals
Excavation: unit size _____ number none

Investigator: James Hartner, Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

Manuscript or Published Reports:
Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Shelby Crushed Stone Parcel 1
Town of Shelby, Orleans County, New York
Reports of the Archaeological Survey, Volume 39, Number 10, SUNY Buffalo.

Present Repository of Materials: Archaeological Survey, SUNY Buffalo

A07309.000001, UB 340 OPRHP site form pg 2.

6) Component(s) (cultural affiliation/date):
Prehistoric Late Woodland

7) List of Material Remains: 1-core, 2-groundstone manos, 2-burnt flakes, 6-unmodified flakes, 16-pot sherds. 1-grinding stone and 1-pot sherd were also observed, but not collected.

___ Check here if historic materials are present.

8. Map References: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle: Medina, NY

For Office Use Only - UTM Coordinates:_____

9. Photography: See SUNY Buffalo Reports of the Archaeological Survey; Vol. 39, No. 10.

10. Eligibility Discussion:

A. XXX Property appears NR/SR eligible ___ Property does NOT appear NR/SR eligible
- Identify relevant theme: Prehistoric Subsistence and Settlement Patterns in Western New York
- Existence of relevant context? Yes
- Discuss Context: Late Woodland village and earthwork

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

C. Discussion: Phase 1 investigations of the Shelby Fort site indicate that the portion of the site within the project limits represents a low to moderately dense scatter of prehistoric lithics and ceramics in what appear to be plowzone soils. While the artifact assemblage includes only 27 finds from 11 shovel test pits, these are promising results for the limited testing that was conducted. Knowledge of the archaeological deposits associated with other Late Woodland period villages/earthworks suggests that the Shelby Fort site has a high research potential.

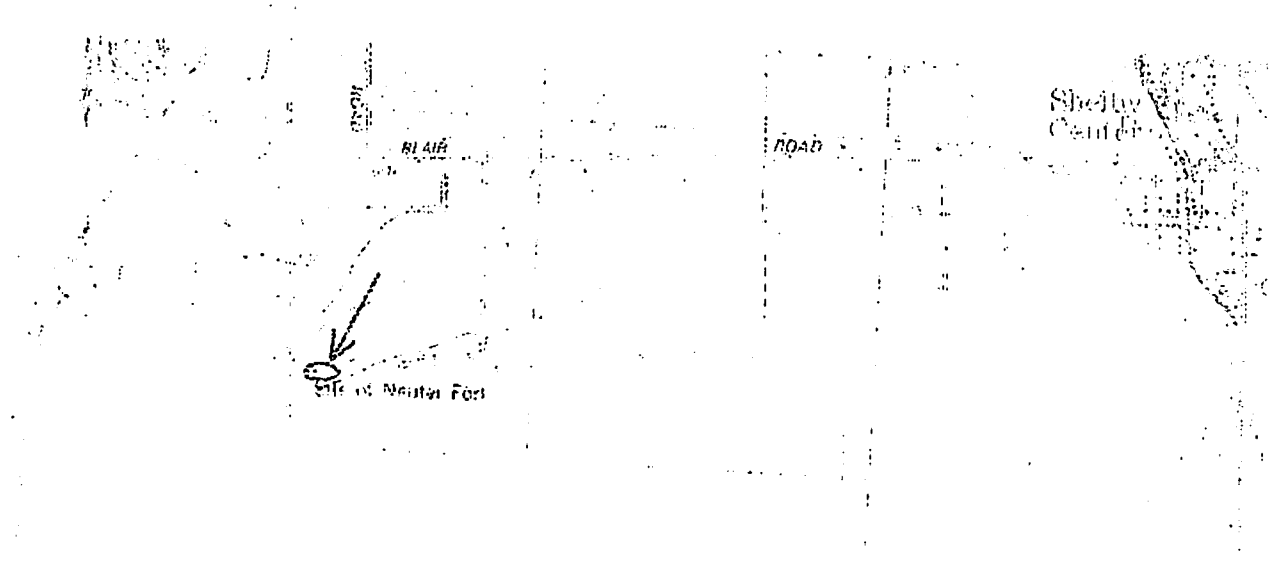


Figure 13. Location of Shelby Fort site (A07309.000001, UB 340) on the 1980 USGS Medina, New York 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle.
Confidential: Site Location Information is NOT for Public Release

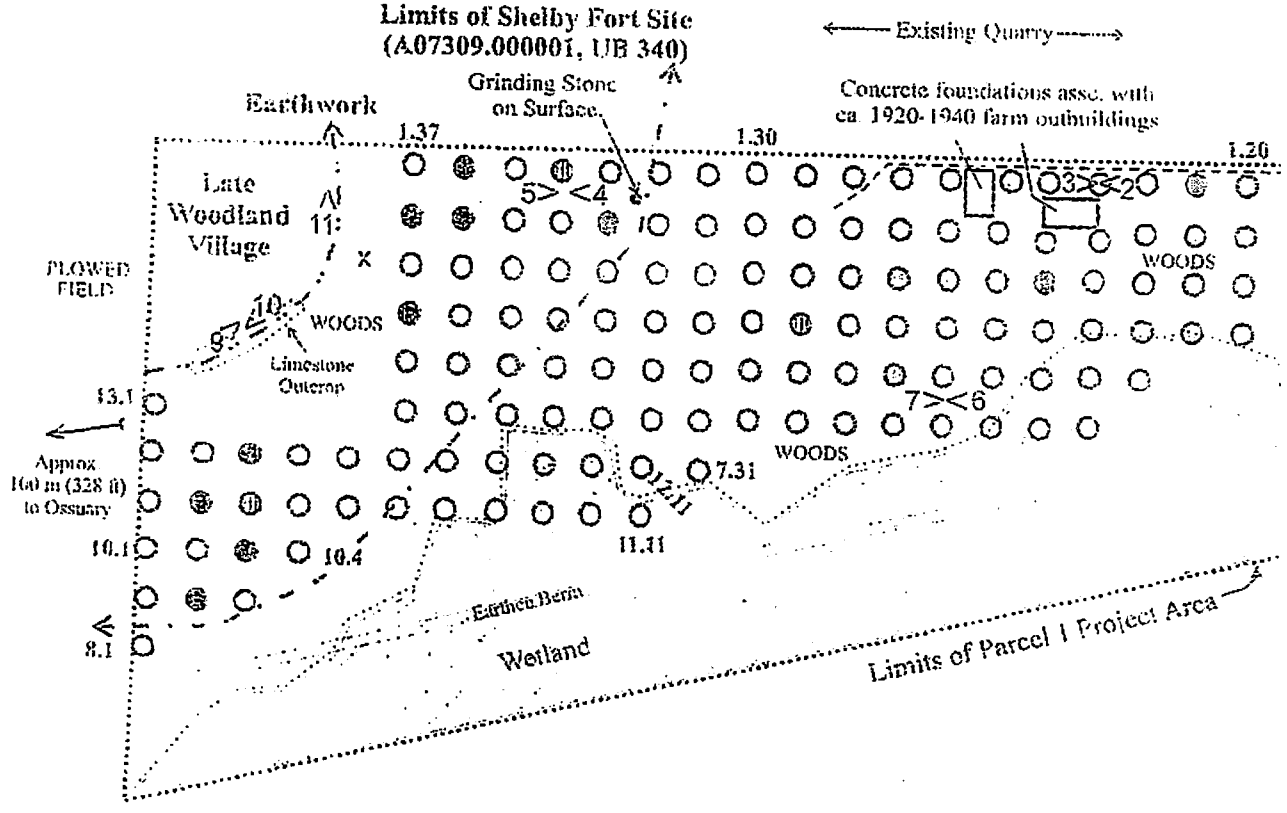


Figure 14. Shelby Fort site map (A07309.000001, UB 340)

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APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
1.1	0 – 46	VDkGBrn SaSi/ LtGry Sa, large Cbs, water impasse	---
1.2	0 – 43	VDkGBrn SaLo	---
	43 – 70	YBrn SiSa	---
1.3	0 – 26	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	1-colorless bottle glass
	26 – 63	Mottled Gry w/Or SiSa	---
1.4	0 – 30	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	30 – 49	LtGry Sa/LtRBrn mottles of Cl	---
1.5	0 – 27	DkGBrn SiLo, Rts	1- styrofoam, 2- iron barbed wire
	27 – 43	LtGry SaSi/SaCl	---
1.6	0 – 24	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	24 – 40	PaleYBrn/White SiSa, limestone/ bedrock (limestone/bedrock impasse)	---
1.7	0 – 32	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	32 – 51	Mottled Tan Sa w/ Or Cl	---
1.8	0 – 30	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	30 – 45	PaleYBrn SiSa	---
1.9	0 – 43	VDkGBrn SiLo, large Cbs, small Rts	2-colorless bottle glass, 1-unid. iron
	43 – 51	Sandstone (bedrock impasse)	---
1.10	0 – 21	DkGBrn Si, Grl, Cbs	1-colorless bottle glass
	21 – 29	Rock/compact Cl, Grl	---
1.11	0 – 32	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	32 – 48	LtYBrn/GBrn ClSa (fine)	---
1.12	0 – 30	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	30 – 45	PaleYBrn SiSa	---
1.13	0 – 22	VDkGBrn Si	---
	22 – 37	LtYBrn/Tan ClSa	---
A1	0 – 17	VDkBrn/Black Lo, Pbs	---
	17 – 28	YBrn Cl	---
	28 – 45	VDkGBrn Lo	---
	45 – 60	Gry Lo	---
1.14	0 – 38	VDkGBrn Si, Rts	3- mid-late 20th c. plastic
	38 – 48	YBrn Sa, hard packed almost rock consistency (packed sand impasse)	---
1.15	0 – 33	Blk/VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	33 – 52	LtGry Sa/LtYBrn ClSa	---
1.16	0 – 23	VDkGBrn SiLo (bedrock impasse)	---
1.17	0 – 34	VDkGBrn SaSi, Pbs	---
	34 – 39	LtGry Sa, Cbs (cobble impasse)	---
1.18	0 – 28	VDkGBrn Si	---
	28 – 42	LtRBrn Cl/LtYBrn Cl/Tan Sa, Grl, Cbs	---
1.19	0 – 22	DkBrn SiLo, Cbs	---
	22 – 38	YBrn SiLo	---
1.20	0 – 15	DkYBrn SiCl	---
	51 – 33	GryYBrn SaCl	---
	33 – 40	RYBrn SiSa (bedrock impasse)	---
1.21	0 – 40	VDkGBrn SaLo, Rts (boulder impasse)	1-mano?

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
1.22	0 – 13	VDkGBrn Si	---
	13 – 23	GBrn SiLo, Grl, Cbs(mixed top and sub with gravel and cobbles)	---
	23 - 34	GBrn SaSi (buried A)	---
	34 - 43	LtYBrn ClSi	---
1.23	0 – 35	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	35 - 45	DkYBrn ClSa (bedrock impasse)	---
1.24	0 - 19	DkBrn SiLo (organic) (@ 1m S of large historic structure)	14-lt. aqua, 2-colorless pane glass, 1-brown & 6 colorless bottle glass
	19 – 31	DkYBrn SaLo, large Cbs	---
	31 - 46	YBrn SaLo	---
1.25	0 - 30	DkYBrn SaLo, Rts	---
	30 - 52	Ybrn ClSi (bedrock impasse)	---
1.26	0 – 28	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	28 - 39	Ybrn SaCl	---
1.27	0 - 18	VdkGry SiLo	---
	18 - 40	RBrn SiCl	---
	40 – 50	DkYBrn SiSa	---
1.28	0 – 30	DkGBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	30 - 45	BrnYlw SiSa	---
1.29	0 - 30	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	---
1.30	0 - 23	Brn Silo (organic), Rts	---
	23 - 39	Ybrn SiCl, Pbs	---
1.31	0 – 19	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	19 - 38	Ybrn SaLo	---
1.32	0 - 26	Brn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	26 - 46	Ybrn SaCl, Rts, Cbs	---
1.33	0 - 20	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	20 - 42	Ybrn SiCl	---
1.34	0 - 12	DkBrn SaLo, Rts	charcoal
	12 - 13	DkYBrn SiSa, Rts	---
1.35	0 – 20	DkGBrn Si	---
	20 - 34	LtYBrn SaCl (fine)	---
1.36	0 - 12	LtBrn SiCl, Rts	1-burnt flake
	12 - 27	Ybrn SiSa, Rts (bedrock impasse)	---
1.37	0 - 12	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	12 - 30	Ybrn SiCl	---
2.1	0 - 30	VDkGBrn SiSa, Rts (water impasse)	---
2.2	0 - 20	DkBrn SaLo. (moved 1m North to avoid root, root impasse)	---
2.3	0 - 19	VDkGBrn/Black SaSi (fine)	---
	19 - 31	LtGry ClSa, Grl, Cbs	---
	31 - 39	Ybrn ClSa	---
2.4	0 - 39	Blk SaSi (fine), organic Si, Rts	---
	39 - 42	Water/subsoil (root and water impasse)	---
2.5	0 - 30	VDkGBrn Si	---
	30 - 43	LtGry SaSi	---
2.6	0 - 25	DkBrn SaLo	---
	25 - 46	GBrn Sa	---
2.7	0 - 30	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	1-coal
	30 - 48	VltGry Sa/ Cl pockets	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
2.8	0 - 52	VDkGry SaLo	9-coal ash
	52 - 67	GBrn SiSa	---
2.9	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SaSi (lens of LtBrn sand)	---
	23 - 30	LtBrn SiSa, Cbs (cobble impasse)	---
2.10	0 - 18	VDkGBrn/Blk Si (fine)	---
	18 - 32	Mottled Ylw/Tan/Or ClSi	---
2.11	0 - 24	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	24 - 39	Mottled Ylw/LtBrn/Or ClSa, (water impasse)	---
2.12	0 - 35	VDkGBrn SaLo (water table @ 30cm, water impasse)	---
2.13	0 - 31	VDkGBrn organic/Si	---
	31 - 44	Tan ClSa (water filling hole)	---
A2	0 - 23	VDkBrn/Black Lo	---
	23 - 30	GBrn SiLo (water filled hole)	---
2.14	0 - 22	VDkBrn Lo	---
	22 - 35	PaleBrn ClLo, Rts	---
2.15	0 - 30	VDkGry/LtBlack SiLo, Rts	---
	30 - 38	DkYBrn SiCl, (water filling hole)	---
2.16	0 - 33	VDkGBrn SaLo (bedrock impasse)	---
2.17	0 - 26	VDkGBrn SiLo, Cbs	---
	26 - 40	LtYBrn SiSa (fine), Cbs	---
2.18	0 - 34	LtGry limestone, (compact sand impasse)	---
2.19	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	23 - 34	LtGry SiCl/DkGBrn Silo, Cbs	---
	34 - 55	LtGry SiCl/LtRBrn SiCl/DkYBrn Sa (coarse)	---
2.20	0 - 27	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	27 - 40	RYBrn SiSa	---
2.21	0 - 44	VDkBrn SaLo, Rts, boulder	1-coal ash
	44 - 66	YBrn SiSa	---
2.22	0 - 18	Black Si, mulch	1-colorless lamp glass, 2-unid. iron, 1-coal ash, 1-unid. nail, 1-rubber frg.
	18 - 68	DkGBrn Si	---
2.23	0 - 33	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts (STP moved 2m E to avoid barn)	---
	33 - 36	DkYBrn ClSa, rock (bedrock impasse)	---
2.24	0 - 7	DkGBrn SaSi (concrete pad impasse, (on a historic structure, modern chimney fragment, metal pipes and threaded bolts on surface)	---
2.25	0 - 10	DkYBrn SiLo, 20% Cbs	---
	10 -30	YBrn SiCl	---
2.26	0 - 30	VDkBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	30 - 48	YBrn SaCl	---
2.27	0 - 36	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	36 - 51	Gry/YBrn SaCl, Cbs (cobble impasse)	---
2.28	0 - 30	VDkGBrn SiLo, Cbs	---
	30 - 50	DkYBrn/YBrn SiSa	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
2.29	0 - 30	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	30 - 45	YBrn SaSi	---
2.30	0 - 35	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	35 - 50	DkBrn SaLo	---
2.31	0 - 19	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	19 - 41	VLtYBrn SaLo, Grl, Cbs	---
2.32	0 - 26	LtBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	26 - 35	LtYBrn SaSi, Rts, Cbs	---
2.33	0 - 34	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	1-flake
2.34	0 - 30	DkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	30 - 45	YBrn SiSa	---
2.35	0 - 17	DkGBrn Si	---
	17 - 35	DkYBrn Si	---
2.36	0 - 22	DkBrn SaLo (STP in road)	1-flake
	22 - 40	DkYBrn SaSi	---
2.37	0 - 22	DkYBrn SiLo, Rts	1-flake, 16-grit tempered body sherds
	22 - 38	YBrn SiLo	---
3.1	0 - 38	VDkGBrn SaSi (water impasse)	---
3.2	0 - 22	Blk LoSa	---
	22 - 35	Brn SiSa (water table @ 23cm)	---
3.3	0 - 24	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	24 - 40	Mottled LtGry Sa/LtYBrn Cl	---
3.4	0 - 12	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	12 - 17	Tan Sa	---
	17 - 35	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	35 - 52	Blk Si	---
	52 - 64	Mottled Tan Sa/LtGry/YBrn	---
3.5	0 - 22	VDkGBrn SaLo	---
	22 - 42	YBrn Sa/LtGry Sa (root/rodent stains in profile of all STP walls)	---
3.6	0 - 26	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	26 - 40	PaleYBrn SiSa	---
3.7	0 - 38	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	1-concrete, 1-tarpaper, 23-wire nails
	38 - 42	VLtGry Sa, Cbs (adjacent to concrete barn foundation)	1-brick, 2-lt. aqua pane glass, 1-clear bottle glass
3.8	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SiLo	1-tarpaper
	23 - 43	Brn SiSa	---
3.9	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SaSi, Rts	1-brown bottle glass
	23 - 43	LtYBrn Si/DkYBrn SiSa	---
3.10	0 - 23	VDkGBrn Si (fine)	---
	23 - 43	Mottled Ylw/Or/Tan SiSa (fine)	---
3.11	0 - 23	VDkBrn Si, organic bog/ greasy	---
	23 - 39	Tan/LtYBrn/LtGry ClSa	---
3.12	0 - 22	VDkBrn Si, organic	---
	22 - 35	DkGry ClSa (water filling hole)	---
3.13	0 - 32	VDkGBrn Si, organic	---
	32 - 37	Tan ClSa (water filling hole)	---
3.14	0 - 10	VDkBrn Lo (water filling hole)	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
3.15	0 - 30	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	30 - 35	DkYBrn SiCl (water filling hole)	---
3.16	0 – 28	Black Si, organic	---
	28 – 41	Mottled Tan/Or ClSa	---
3.17	0 - 22	Black Si, organic	---
	22 – 32	Tan/Or (water filling hole)	---
3.18	0 - 20	VDkBrn SiLo	---
	20 - 36	StrBrn SiCl	---
3.19	0 - 20	VDkGry SiLo, Rts	---
	20 - 35	GBrn SiLoSa	---
3.20	0 - 44	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	---
3.21	0 - 40	VDkGBrn SaLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	40 – 55	Gry SiSa, Cbs	---
3.22	0 - 43	Black, Si	1-lime green bottle glass
	43 – 48	LtGry Sa, boulders (rock impasse)	---
3.23	0 - 45	Black, SiLo, Rts	---
	45 – 60	LtGry SiSa	---
3.24	0 - 14	VDkBrn Silo (organic), (STP located 3-4m S of old road)	1-core, 1-wire nail
	14 - 28	DkGBrn SiLo, <15% Grl, till	---
	28 - 44	LtBrnGry SiCl, Pbs, sandstone	---
3.25	0 - 24	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	---
3.26	0 - 39	VDkGBrn ClSi, Rts	1-machine cut nail, 1-unid. iron
	39 - 50	RBrn SaCl/Ylw Sa/LtGry SaCl	---
3.27	0 - 36	Black SiLo	31-wire nails
	36 – 50	YBrn Sa, limestone	---
3.28	0 - 29	VDkBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	29 - 37	LtGBrn SaSi, Cbs (half STP large boulder impasse)	---
3.29	0 - 28	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	---
3.30	0 - 25	DkBrn SiLo	---
	25 – 33	DkYBrn <5% Grl (rock impasse)	---
3.31	0 - 23	VDkBrn Si	---
	23 - 46	YBrn SaCl	---
3.32	0 - 30	DkBrn Silo, Rts, Cbs	---
	30 - 47	DkYBrn SaCl	---
3.33	0 - 23	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	23 - 40	YBrn SiCl	---
3.34	0 - 20	DkBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	20 – 31	YBrn SiSa, Rts, Cbs	---
3.35	0 - 16	DkGBrn Si	---
	16 - 31	YBrn Si	---
3.36	0 - 24	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	24 - 40	DkYBrn SaCl	---
3.37	0 - 25	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	25 – 50	RYBrn SiSa	---
4.1	0 – 26	VDkGBrn SaLo	---
	26 - 40	LtGry SiSa (fine)/YBrn SiSa (fine)/VDkGBrn SaSi (fine), 5% Pbs	---
	40 - 55	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine) (water impasse0	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
4.2	0 – 15	DkBrn SaLo	---
	15 – 43	Brn SiSa/YBrn Sa	---
	43 – 60	Blk SiSa (water table @ 53cm)	---
4.4	0 – 36	VDkGBrn SaSi (fine)	---
	36 – 52	Mottled Or/Ylw/Gry ClSa	---
4.5	0 – 28	DkGBrn SaLo	---
	28 – 39	VDkGBrn Si	charcoal
	39 – 48	LtGry Sa/VDkGBrn Si	---
	48 – 59	YBrn/DkYBrn SiSa	---
4.6	0 – 54	VDkGry SaLo	gum wrapper
	54 – 69	YBrn/GBrn SiSa	---
4.7	0 – 19	DkGBrn SiLo, Grl	---
	19 – 41	LtRBrn ClLo, Cbs	---
4.8	0 – 78	VDkGBrn SaLo (excavated on small berm south of structure)	2-colorless bottle glass, 1-aluminum pull tab, 1-coal ash
4.9	0 – 28	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	28 – 31	GBrn SaLo	---
	31 – 41	YBrn/Gry SiSa	---
4.17	0 – 39	VDkGBrn	---
	39 – 42	Tan/Or ClSa (water filling hole)	---
4.18		Write-off due to standing water	
4.19	0 – 32	VDkGry SiLo, Rts (water filling hole)	---
4.20	0 – 30	Black Lo	---
	30 – 35	GBrn SiLo, Rts, rock (water filling hole)	---
4.21	0 – 30	Black Lo	---
	30 – 42	YBrn/Gry Lo (water filling hole)	---
4.22	0 – 30	VDkBrn Lo	---
	30 – 46	PaleBrn SiSa	---
4.23	0 – 35	VDkGry SiLo, Rts (bedrock impasse)	
4.24	0 – 36	DkYBrn SiLo (STP 1m N of small ditch that runs E - W)	---
	36 – 51	YBrn SiCl/DkYBrn SaSi	---
4.25	0 – 23	DkYBrn SiCl	---
	23 – 45	DkGry SaSi, Cbs	---
4.27	0 – 36	Black Si	---
	36 – 51	Tan/LtBrn ClSa, Grl, Cbs	---
4.28	0 – 25	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	25 – 35	Gry SiSa	---
	35 – 50	RBrn SiSa	---
4.29	0 – 27	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	27 – 52	GryYBrn SiSa, mottled red, green, blue SiCl	charcoal
4.30	0 – 26	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	26 – 40	LtGry SiCl/ YBrn Sa, Grl	---
4.31	0 – 34	VDkGBrn Si	---
	34 – 47	Tan/LtYBrn SaLo	---
4.32	0 – 23	DkGBrn SiLo, Cbs, Rts	---
	23 – 40	YBrn SaCl	---
4.33	0 – 30	DkYBrn SiLo (rock impasse)	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
4.34	0 - 23	DkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	23 - 40	DkYBrn SiSa, Cbs	---
4.35	0 - 23	DkGBrn Si	---
	23 - 38	LtYBrn SaSi (fine)	---
4.36	0 - 18	DkYBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	18 - 30	LtYBrn SiSa, Rts	---
4.37	0 - 21	GBrn SiLo, Grl, Cbs	1-flake, charcoal
	21 - 36	LtBrn (fine)SaCl/Lo	---
5.20	0 - 28	Black Lo	---
	28 - 32	YBrn SiLo (water filling hole)	---
5.22	0 - 17	Black Lo (water filling hole)	---
5.23	0 - 35	VDkGry SiLo (water filling hole)	---
5.24	0 - 30	Black Lo	---
	30 - 46	YBrn SiLo, rocks	---
5.25	0 - 50	DkYBrn SiLo (water table at 45cm)	---
5.26	0 - 53	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	4-wire nail frgs.
	53 - 58	LtGry SaCl (water impasse)	---
5.27	0 - 41	Black Si	1-unid. nail
	41 - 55	Mottled Orange/Gry SaCl, Cbs	---
5.28	0 - 22	VDkBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	22 - 32	LtGBrn SaSi/LtRBrn SiSa	---
5.29	0 - 35	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	35 - 50	GryYBrn SiSa	---
5.30	0 - 27	VDkBrn SiLo, (organic), Rts	---
	27 - 43	LtGry SiCl, Cbs, limestone	---
5.31	0 - 21	DkGBrn Si	---
	21 - 37	Ylw/Tan SiSa	---
5.32	0 - 22	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	22 - 37	YBrn SaCl/Orange Brn SiSa	---
5.33	0 - 25	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	25 - 40	GryYBrn SiSa	---
5.34	0 - 21	VDkBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	21 - 32	DkBrn SiLo, Rts/DkBrn SiSa, Cbs	---
5.35	0 - 22	VDkGBrn Sa	---
	22 - 41	Ylw/Orange/Tan SaLo, rocks	---
5.36	0 - 22	DkBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	22 - 46	DkYBrn SiCl	---
5.37	0 - 23	DkGBrn SiLo	---
	23 - 43	DkYBrn SiCl	---
	20 - 30	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	30 - 50	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	50 - 68	YBrn SiSa	---
6.26	0 - 28	Black Lo	---
	28 - 44	GBrn SiLo, rocky	---
6.27	0 - 30	Black Lo	---
	30 - 45	StrBrn SiSa	---
6.28	0 - 25	Black Lo	---
	25 - 41	Gry SaLo, Pbs	---
6.29	0 - 36	DkGBrn SiLo (bedrock impasse)	---
6.30	0 - 40	DkBrn Lo	---
	40 - 57	Gry SiSa	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
6.31	0 – 35	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	35 - 40	Gry/White SiSa, Cbs (limestone impasse)	---
6.32	0 – 29	Black SaSi, Rts	---
	29 - 40	LtGry Sa, Rts	---
6.33	0 - 25	DkYBrn SiLo	---
	25 – 42	GryYBrn SaSi	---
6.34	0 – 20	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	20 – 40	Gry/RBrn/YBrn SiSa	---
6.36	0 – 31	Black SiLo, Rts	---
	31 - 45	YBrn SaCl (bedrock impasse)	---
6.37	0 - 21	VDkBrn SaLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	21 – 32	DkYBrn SiCl, Rts, Cbs	---
7.31	0 - 18	VDkGBrn Lo, Pbs	---
	18 - 40	Mottled YBrn/Gry SaLo, Pbs	---
8.1	0 – 30	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	30 - 40	Gry Cl (rock impasse)	---
9.1	0 - 24	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	24 - 40	PaleBrn LoSi/PaleRd Sa	---
9.2	0 - 26	VDkGBrn SiLo, Cbs	1-flake
	26 - 45	PaleBrn LoSi/Pink Sa	---
9.3	0 - 35	Black SiLo, Cbs (cobble impasse)	---
10.1	0 28	DkGBrn SiSa	---
	28 - 52	Mottled LtGry Sa/YBrn SaCl	---
10.2	0 - 20	DkGBrn LoSi, >10% Grl	---
	20 – 30	GBrn/YBrn SiSa, Cbs	---
	30 - 40	GBrn Sa	---
10.3	0 - 21	DkBrn LoSi, Rts, rock	mano
	21 - 41	Mottled YBrn/GBrn/RBrn Sa, rock	---
10.4	0 - 29	VDkGry SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	29 - 50	PaleBrn Si	---
11.1	0 - 24	Brn SiLo, Cbs	---
	24 40	DkYBrn SiCl	---
11.2	0 – 20	Brn Lo	1-burnt flake
	20 – 37	YBrn SiCl	---
11.3	0 - 26	DkYBrn SiLo	charcoal
	26 - 40	YBrn SaCl	---
11.4	0 - 23	DkBrn SiLo, Cbs, Rts	---
	23 - 42	Mottled GBrn/YBrn SiCl, Cbs	---
11.5	0 - 19	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	19 - 37	GBrn SiLo (coarse), large limestone Cbs	---
11.6	0 – 28	Brn lo, Cbs	---
	28 – 45	RBrn SaCl, Grl	---
11.7	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SiSa	---
	23 - 40	Gry SiSa, Cbs	---
11.8	0 - 21	VDkBrn Lo	---
	21 - 41	GBrn SaCl, <5% Grl	---
11.9	0 - 32	VDkGBrn SiCl	---
	32 +	Gry/White Si, large rock of limestone (bedrock impasse)	---

APPENDIX B: SHOVEL TEST SUMMARY AND ARTIFACT CATALOG (cont.)

STP#	Depth (cm)	Color/ Texture/ Inclusions	Artifact Summary
11.10	0 - 20	StrBrn Lo, <5% Grl	---
	20 - 30	LtGBrn SaCl, 20% Cbs (rock impasse)	---
11.11	0 - 21	DkYBrn SaLo	---
	21 - 35	YBrn SiSa, Cbs	---
12.1	0 - 40	LtBrn SaSi, Rts, 40% Grl	---
	40 - 60	YBrn SiSa, 40% Grl	---
12.2	0 - 20	DkGBrn SaSi, Rts, Grl	---
	20 - 38	YBrn SiSa	---
12.3	0 - 22	DkGBrn SaSi, Cbs, Rts, Grl	1-flake
	22 - 40	DkYBrn SiSa, Cbs, Grl	---
12.4	0 - 24	VDkGBrn SiSa, Rts, Cbs, 10% Grl	---
	24 - 50	Brn ClSi	---
12.5	0 - 21	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts, Cbs	---
	21 - 35	PaleBrn/Gry SiCl	---
	35 - 41	PaleBrn/Pink SiSa	---
12.6	0 - 40	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	40 - 55	LtGry Sa	---
12.7	0 - 20	DkBrn LoSi, Cbs	---
	20 - 43	Mottled GBrn/YBrn Sa	---
12.8	0 - 23	VDkGBrn SiLo, Rts	---
	23 - 44	PaleBrn LoSi/Red SiCl, Cbs	---
12.9	0 - 23	DkBrn LO, <5% Grl	---
	23 - 42	LtGBrn SaCl, Cbs	---
12.10	0 - 22	VDkGBrn Si	---
	22 - 40	LtBrn ClSa	---
12.11	0 - 28	VDkGBrn SiLo	---
	28 - 46	LtGry SiCl	---
13.1	0 - 19	DkBrn SiSa, Cbs, Rts, boulder	---

SHOVEL TEST KEY

Shade: Lt - Light, Dk - Dark, V-Very
Color: Brn - Brown, GBrn - Gray Brown, StrBrn - Strong Brown, RBrn - Red Brown, YBrn – Yellow Brown
Soils: Cl - Clay, Lo - Loam, Si - Silt, Sa - Sand
Other: / - Mottled, Grl - Gravel, Cbs - Cobbles, Pbs - Pebbles, Rts - Root

CONFIDENTIAL; Not for Public Release
NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Field Service Bureau Files Search

DATE: July 2007

Project: Two Parcels in vicinity of Blair, Fuller and Salt Works (CR 39B) Roads
Minor Civil Division (MCD): Town of Shelby (07309)
County: Orleans
USGS Quadrangle: Medina

1. Archaeological Sites (within 1.6 km / 1 mi radius):

   Refer to attached table.

2. Surveys and Reports within immediate or adjacent MCDs: (selected):

   OPR Report #5. *Stage IB Cultural Resource Report for the Village of Medina, Towns of Medina, Ridgeway and Shelby, Orleans County, New York,* Barbara Rhodes, 5/77 for EPA. One prehistoric, A07309.000001 (Item 1, Site 1) and one historic site, A07341.000008 (beyond 1.6 km).

   OPR Report #17. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Survey for PIN 4012.68; BIN 1028830, Route 63 over Orchard Creek, Town of Medina, Orleans County, NY,* University Buffalo, 12/86 for DOT. No sites within 4.2 acres.

   OPR Report #20. *Stage IB Cultural Resource Survey for Shelby Crushed Stone Quarry Expansion, Town of Medina, Orleans County, NY,* Carolyn Pierce at el., 1/86 for DEC. Three prehistoric sites; A07309.000003-5 (Item 1 Sites 2-4) within 60 acres. AND Stage II; 1/86. NOTE: survey lies close to proposed project area; excerpts enclosed.

   OPR Report #26, 90PR2211. *Stage IA/B Archaeological Survey for Proposed Septic System at the Job Corps Center, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, Town of Medina, Orleans County, NY,* DOI, 9/90. One prehistoric site (Salamanca Quad; beyond 1.6 km) within 0.7 acres. AND Stage I/II addendum (91PR1040); University Buffalo, 1/91; 0.7 acres; 22,025 sq ft; one prehistoric site (Knowlsville Quad; beyond 1.6 km).

   OPR Report #28, 93PR1115. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Zacher Subdivision, Town of Medina, Orleans County, NY,* Dean and Barbour, 5/93 for SEQRA. No sites within 10 acres.

   OPR Report #29, 93PR1055. *Stage IA/B Archaeological Reconnaissance for National Wildlife Refuge Study, Genesee and Orleans Counties, NY,* SJS Services, 4/93 for USFWS. No sites.

   OPR Report #40. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Survey for MCI Telecommunications Corporation Lightwave System Fiber Optics Cable Route, Towns of Barre, Clarendon and Shelby, Orleans County, NY (and multiple other counties)* Collamer, 1/90 for FCC. Fortythree sites identified including two within Town of Shelby (beyond 1.6 km).

   OPR Report #44, 99PR2987. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Investigations for Water District No. 6, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, NY* Dean and Barbour, 2/00 for HUD. No sites within 6.2 acres.

   OPR Report #51, 01PR2209. *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for PIN 4031.09.121, NY 31, 31A, 31E and 63 Reconstruction and Bridge Rehabilitation, Towns of Ridgeway and Shelby, Orleans County, NY,* Rochester Museum and Science Center, 3/01 for FHWA. Three prehistoric and one historic sites (Medina; beyond 1.6 km) within 43 acres.

   OPR Report #65, 04PR00312. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed East Orchard Creek Road Development (Medina Country Estates), Village of Medina, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, NY,* Robert Dean, 4/04 for RD. No sites within four acres.

Page 2. NYSOPRHP Site File/Structure Inventory/NR Search for Two Parcels within Town of Shelby, Orleans County.

OPR Report #71, 05PR5504. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Shelby Site Development, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, NY*, Powers and Teremy, 11/05 for SEQRA. No sites within 110 acres.

OPR Report #72, 07PR1138. *Stage IA/B Cultural Resource Investigations for Frontier Stone Quarry, Town of Shelby, Orleans County, NY*, Kirk Butterbaugh, 2/07 for DEC. No sites within 43.7 acres.

3. National Register eligible and listed properties within, adjacent or within view shed of project area:

   No NRE or NRL near.

4. Inventoried structures within, adjacent or within view shed of project area:

   07309.000082, Salt Works Road, former NIMO Building (Not eligible)(No inventory form).

5. National Register staff comments and concerns:

   Not available for comments at this time.

CONFIDENTIAL: NOT for public release

NYSOPRHP Site File Search Results

(Sites within 1.6 km / 1 mi radius from project area)

July 2007

Item 1. Archaeological Site Table. Two Parcels within Town of Shelby, Orleans County, NY (07309). Medina Quadrangle.

Map #	Site #	Site Name	Distance from PA / Distance from water/ elevation / slope	Affiliation/Dates	Type	Testing	Reference
1	A07309.000001 NYSM 2382 UB 2382	Shelby Fort Site	Adjacent within eastern PA parcel 274 m (900 ft) S of Jeddo Creek / 183 m (600 ft); flat-gentle	Late Woodland Iroquois	Earthwork	Excavations c.1918 & 1953 by Rochester Museum – they house the Collections	OPR Report #5
2	A07309.000003 UB 2268	Muck Road Site	160 m (525 ft) N / 335 m (1100 ft) SE of Jeddo Creek / 183 m (600 ft); flat	Unidentified prehistoric		Surface & 4 stps: (chert): 29 flakes, 2 cores, 6 chips, 2 chunks, 22 shatter	OPR Report #20
3	A07309.000004 UB 2266	T. Carter 1 Site	84 m (275 ft) N / 99 m (325 ft) S of Jeddo Creek / 183 m (600 ft); flat	Unidentified prehistoric		Surface & 10 stps & 1 unit: (chert): broken biface, 19 flakes, broken scraper, 17 shatter, 4 chunks	OPR Report #20
4	A07309.000005 UB 2267	T. Carter 2 Site	267 m (875 ft) N / 46 m (150 ft) E of Jeddo Creek / 183 m (600 ft); flat	Probably Archaic		Surface, 12 stps, 2 units: (chert): biface (broken), unfinished endscraper, 68 flakes, unfinished drill, 4 cores, 21 shatter, 2 chunks, possible spokeshave	OPR Report #20
5	NYSM 4404	ACP OLNS-2; Possibly Shelby Fort Site	Within eastern PA parcel / 280 m (920 ft) S of Jeddo Creek / 183 m (600 ft); flat-gentle	Late Woodland Iroquois	Earthwork (circular)	Testing/survey Beauchamp and Parker	Beauchamp and Parker
6	NYSM 4405	ACP OLNS-3	Within western PA parcel / very lg general area includes creeks / 177-189 m (580-620 ft); flat-gentle	Unidentified prehistoric; possibly associated with NYSM 4404	Cemetery	No information.	Documented by Parker
7	NYSM 6053		1 km (0.6 mi) E / + 914 m (3000 ft) SE Jeddo Creek / 177 m (580 ft); flat	Unidentified prehistoric	Rockshelter	No information	None
8	NYSM 4412	ACP OLNS	Very lg general area begins 1.6 km (1 mi) + SE / includes creeks / 186-213 m (610-700 ft); flat-gentle	Unidentified prehistoric	Traces of occupation	No information	Documented by Parker

Beauchamp, William "Aboriginal Occupation of New York," Bulletin of the NYS Museum 7(32); University of the State of Ny. Albany. 1900.
Parker, Arthur C "History of the Archaeology of New York State," NYS Museum Bulletins 238-239: 1920-22.

Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.

10830 Blair Road
Medina, New York 14103
585.798.4501
fax 585.798.1451

September 28, 2006

UB Archaeological Survey
Attn: Doug Perrelli
Dept. Of Anthropology
380 MFAC
Buffalo, NY 14261

Re: Archaeological Study

Dear Mr. Perrelli:

As we discussed on the telephone, we are in the process of preparing a modification of our existing mining permit at Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc. located in the Town of Shelby, Medina, New York. The first step in the process, as requested by Steven Army from the DEC, was to determine wetland boundaries on the site. This is complete. The next step is to complete an archeological study of the areas. Please send a proprosal for the areas as descibed on the enclosed maps and detailed below:

Parcel 1: Approximately 18 acres that is currently owned by Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc. Located south of the existing mine.

Parcel 2: Approximately 8 acres located west of Jeddo Creek.

Enclosed, you will find 6 maps designating the areas of interest. Please consider only the non-wetland area in parcel 1 as indicated on the wetland boundary map of May 3, 2006. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 585-798-4501. I look forward to your proposal.

Sincerely,

Thomas S. Biamonte
President – Shelby Crushed Stone, Inc.

Enc.

Seneca Nation Tribal Historic Preservation

467 Center St. Salamanca, NY 14779
Phone: (716) 945-9427 • Fax: (716) 945-0351
E-mail: snithpo@sni.org

August 10, 2007

UB Archaeology Survey Department
Attn: Doug Perrelli
Dept. Of Anthropology
380 MFAC
Buffalo, NY 14261

RE: THPO # 07-1161, Shelby Crushed Stone expansion and Shelby Fort avoidance, Shelby, Medina, New York

Dear Doug:

We have received and reviewed the material on the above referenced project. We concur there should be a 100' buffer zone around the Shelby Fort site for avoidance. As for the proposed mine expansion, the area is deemed sensitive by the Seneca and we request the method of topsoil stripping occur prior to complete excavation of the area. This may rule out any ossuary and other potential significance for remains to be uncovered.

We look forward to corresponding with you on the coordination of this project and please keep us informed of the excavation plans and findings.

Sincerely,

Kathy McCarty

Seneca Nation of Indians
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.