

SURVEY AREA CL7

Survey Area CL7 (SA CL7) is an approximately 16-ac segment of the Study Area lying on the north and south side of Ingersoll Road east of State Highway 30A in the northeastern portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL7 is partially contained within SAs 8 and 14, extending south from SA14 across Ingersoll Road to Auries Creek and picking back up south of the power line corridor on the south bank of the Creek. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a planned 350 m segment of collection line.



Figure 4-99. Overview photo – Collection Line 7, facing East.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields, wooded areas, and low-lying wetlands adjacent to Auries Creek (Figure 4-99). Elevations in SA CL7 range from 377-503 ft amsl. Auries Creek bisects the Survey Area east-west into two separate sections.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL7 consisted of a 49 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth 61 cmbs (Figure 4-100: STP B-2). Another typical soil profile in SA CL7 consisted of a 25 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay loam overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay B horizon to a depth of 37 cmbs (Figure 4-100: STP D-8).

Phase IB testing in SA CL7 included the excavation of 62 STPs and 2.5 acres of systematic surface survey.

[REDACTED]

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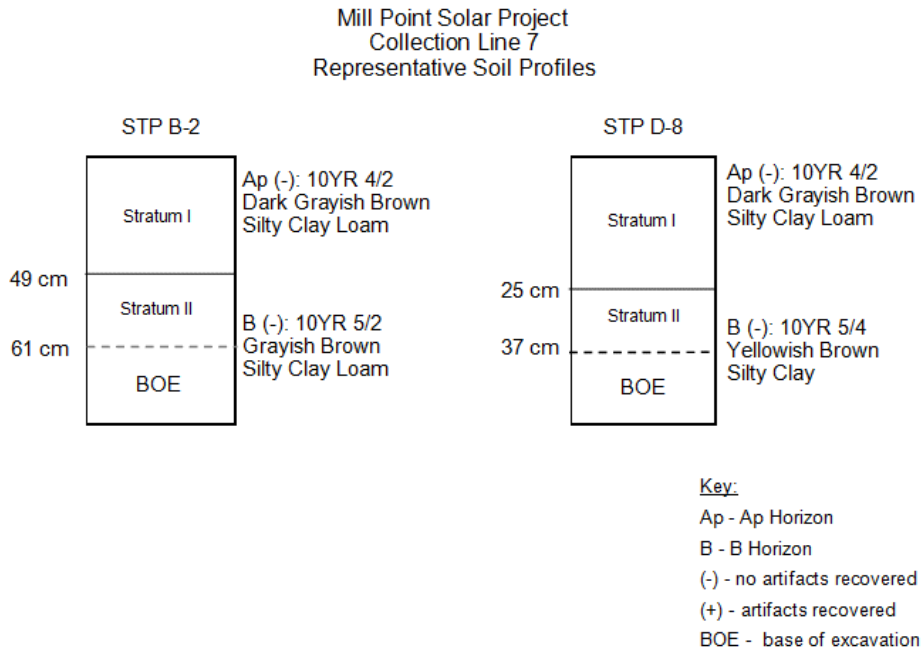


Figure 4-100. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 7.

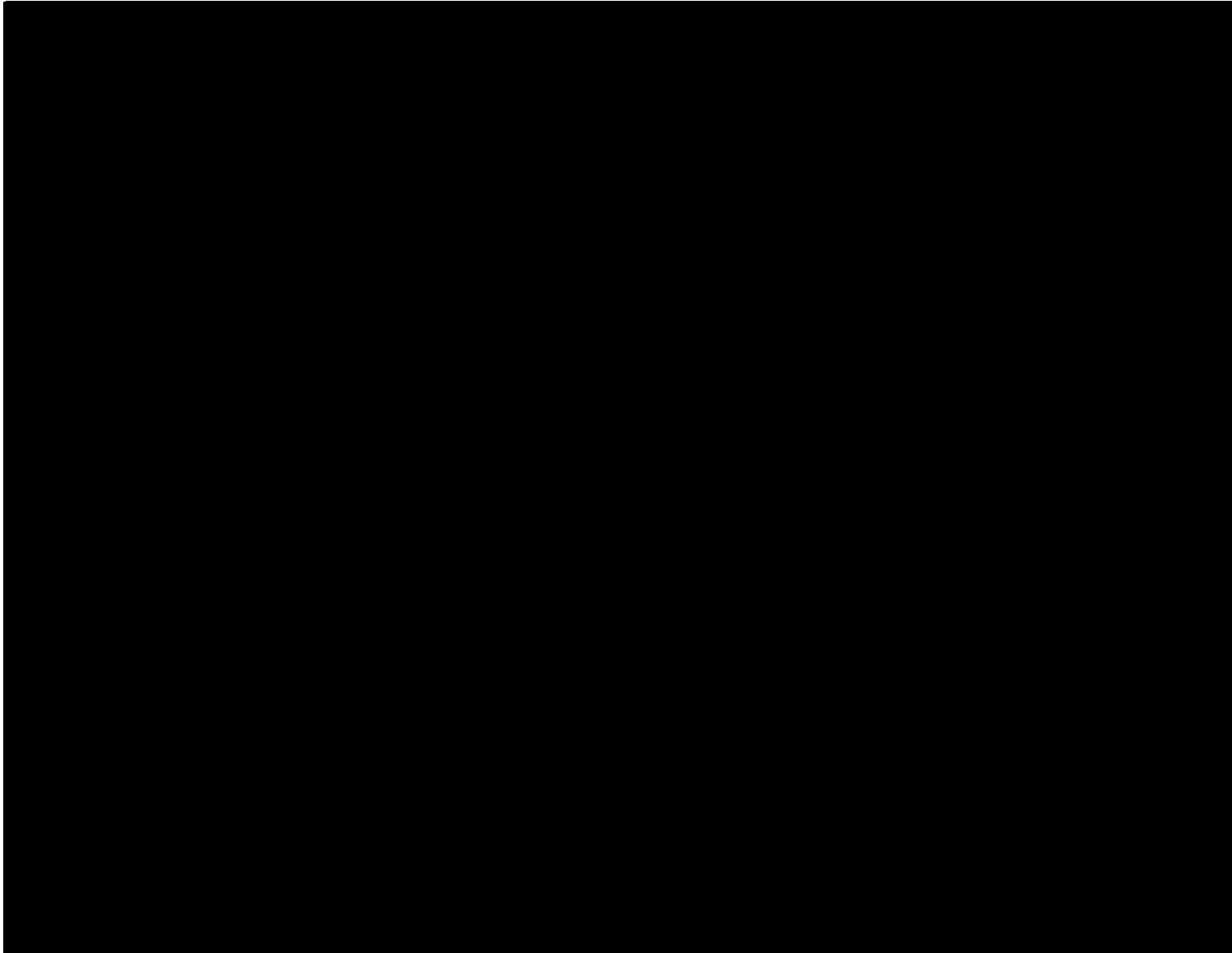


Figure 4-101. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 7.

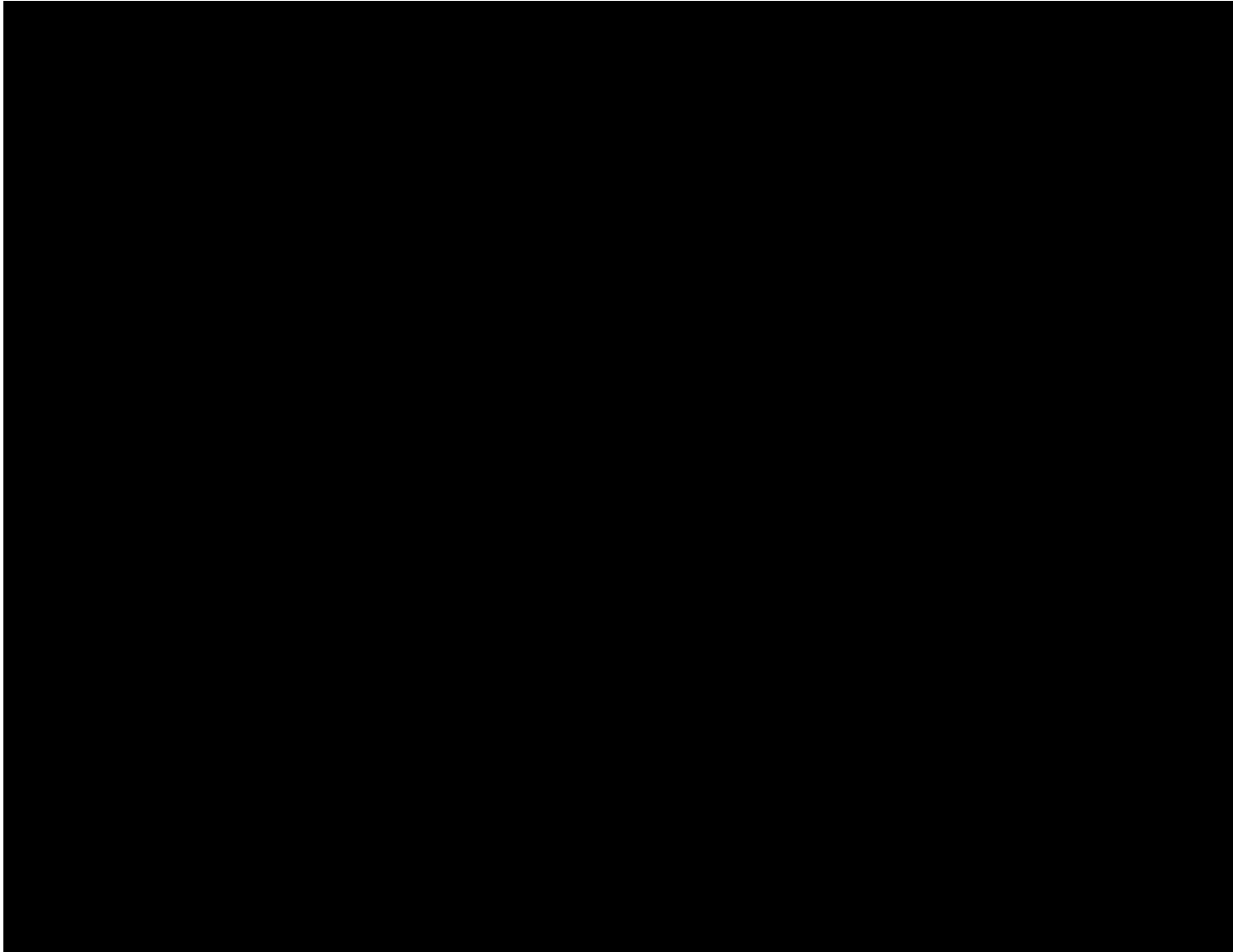


Figure 4-102. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 7.

SURVEY AREA CL8

Survey Area CL8 (SA CL8) is an approximately 51-ac portion of the Study Area in two separate segments. The northern segment is located immediately south of Argersinger Road and extends from Survey Area 5 west across Van Epps Road into Survey Area 3. The southern segment is located immediately east of Van Epps Road and extends from the road through Survey Area 6 to Auries Creek in the east. SA CL8 is located in the central portion of the overall Study Area (Figure 4-1). SA CL8 is contained entirely within SAs 3, 5, and 6. The Survey Area constitutes a 300-ft (91.4 m) corridor around a two planned collection line segments totaling 2,520 m.



Figure 4-103. Overview photo – Collection Line 8, facing Northeast.

At the time of the survey, the Survey Area consisted of open agricultural fields, wooded areas, and low-lying wetlands adjacent to Auries Creek. Elevations in SA CL8 range from 440-625 ft amsl. Auries Creek forms the eastern boundary of the southern segment of SA CL8.

[REDACTED]

A typical soil profile in SA CL8 consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam overlying a brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty loam B horizon to a depth of 40 cmbs (Figure 4-104: STP A-1). Another typical soil profile in SA CL8 consisted of a 32 cm Ap horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam overlying a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam B horizon to a depth of 45 cmbs (Figure 4-104: STP 2H-1).

Phase IB testing in SA CL8 included the excavation of 100 STPs. An additional 28 STPs were not excavated due to inundated soils, previous ground disturbance, or steep slope. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-106).

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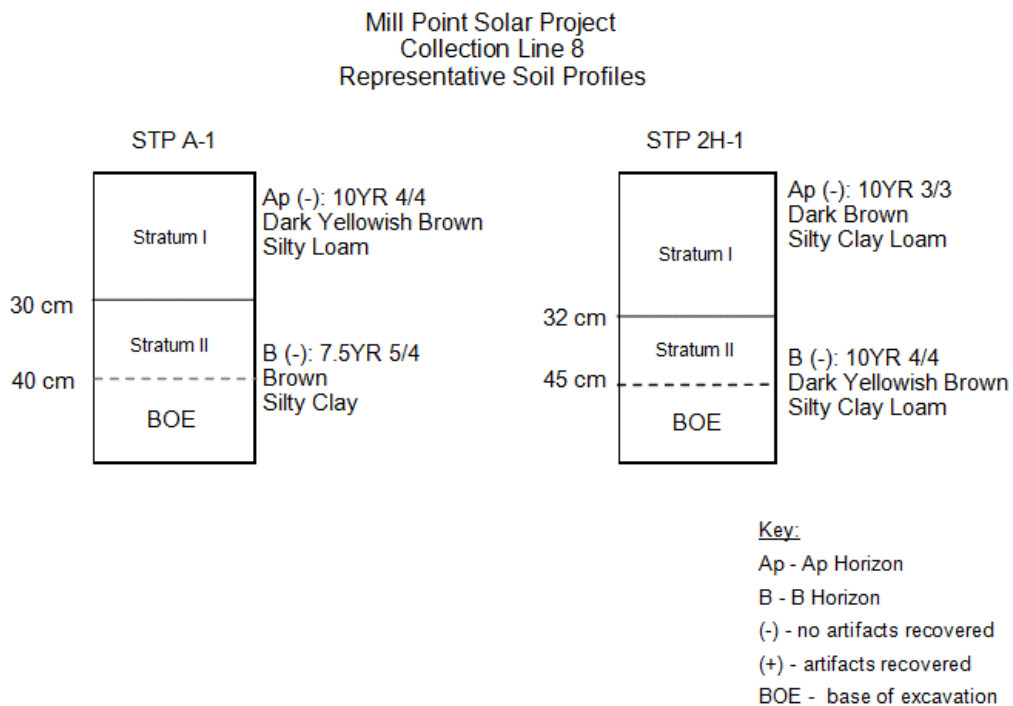


Figure 4-104. Representative soil profiles – Collection Line 8.

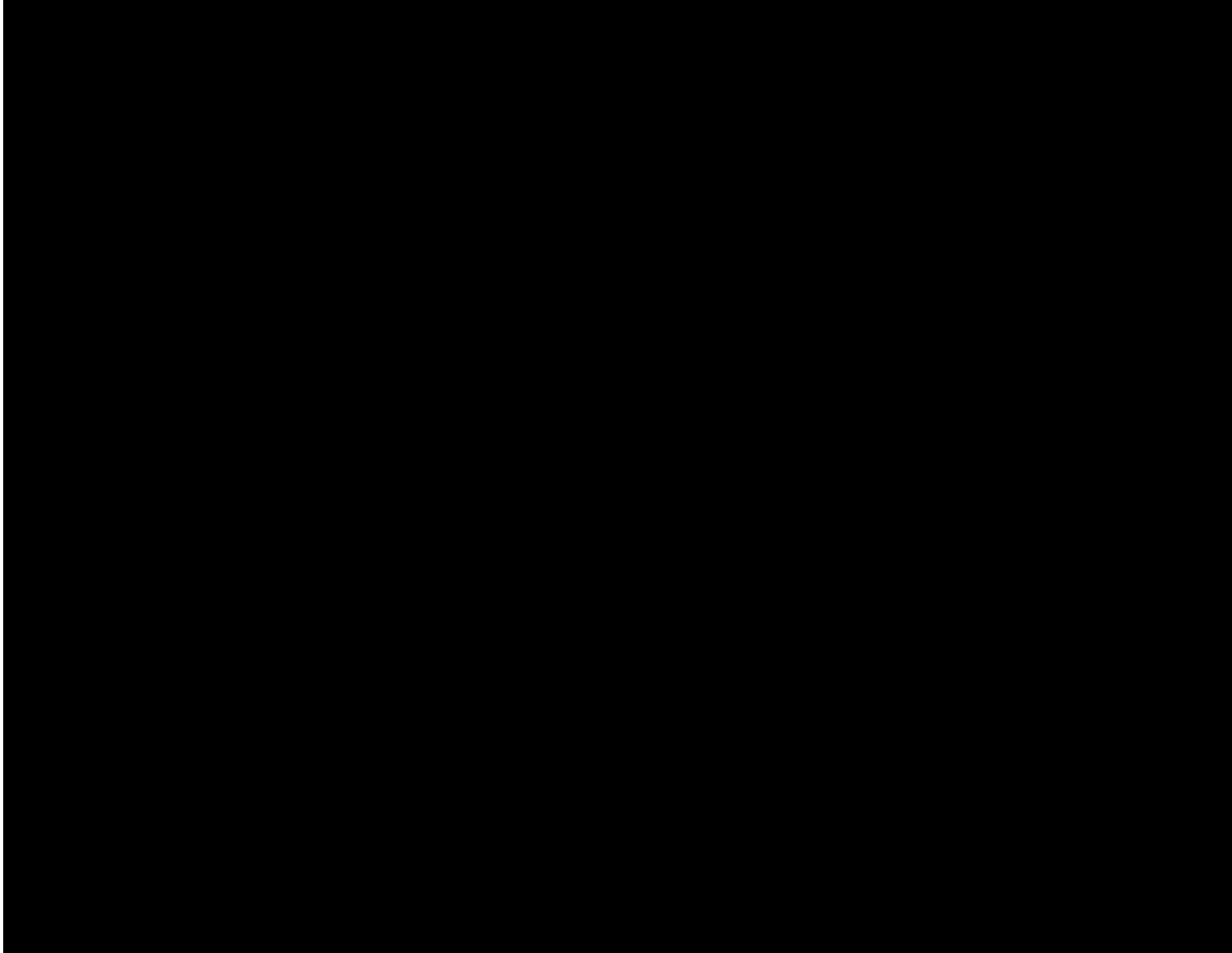


Figure 4-105. Map of Phase IB archaeological sensitivity – Collection Line 8.

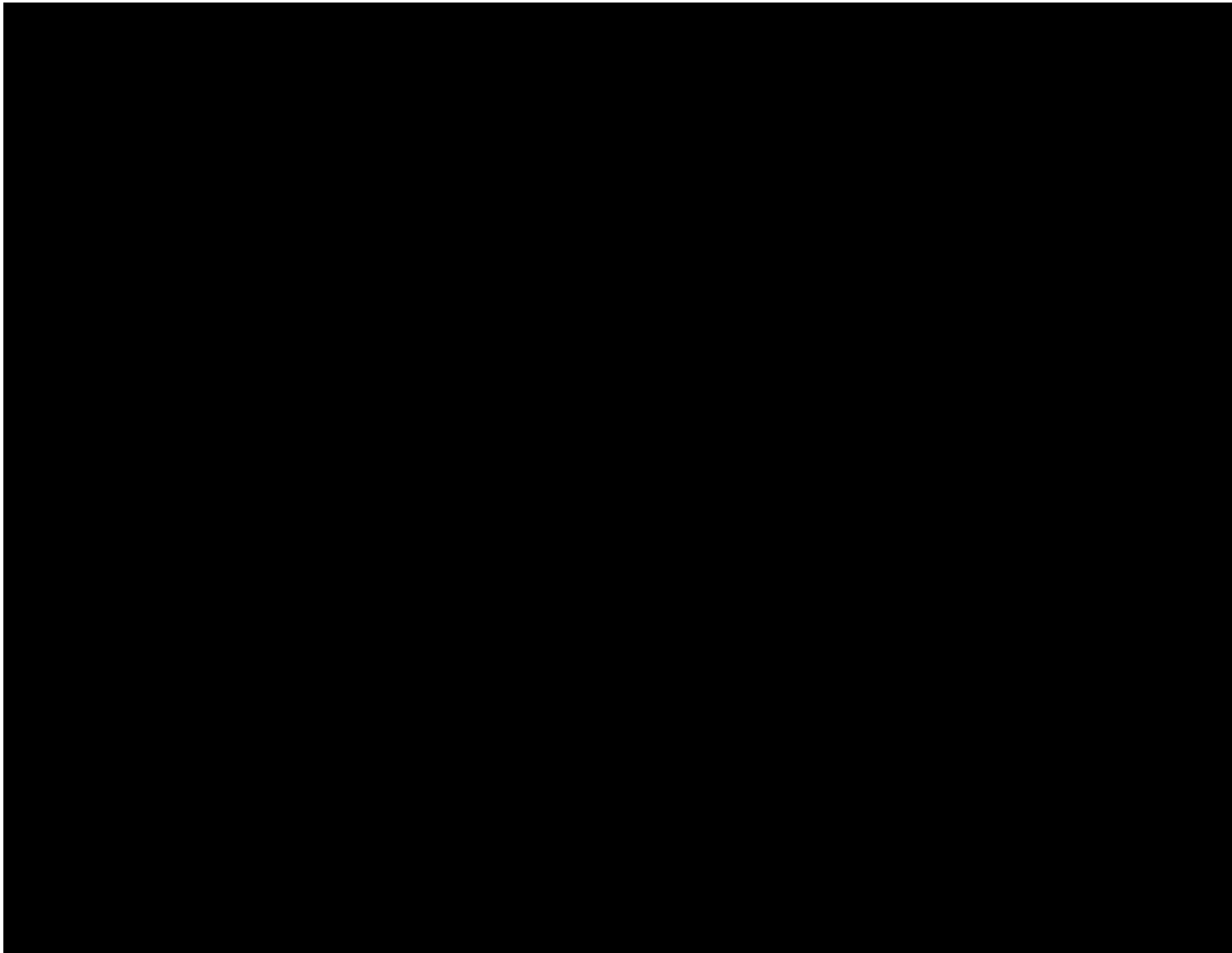


Figure 4-106. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 8 – North Section.

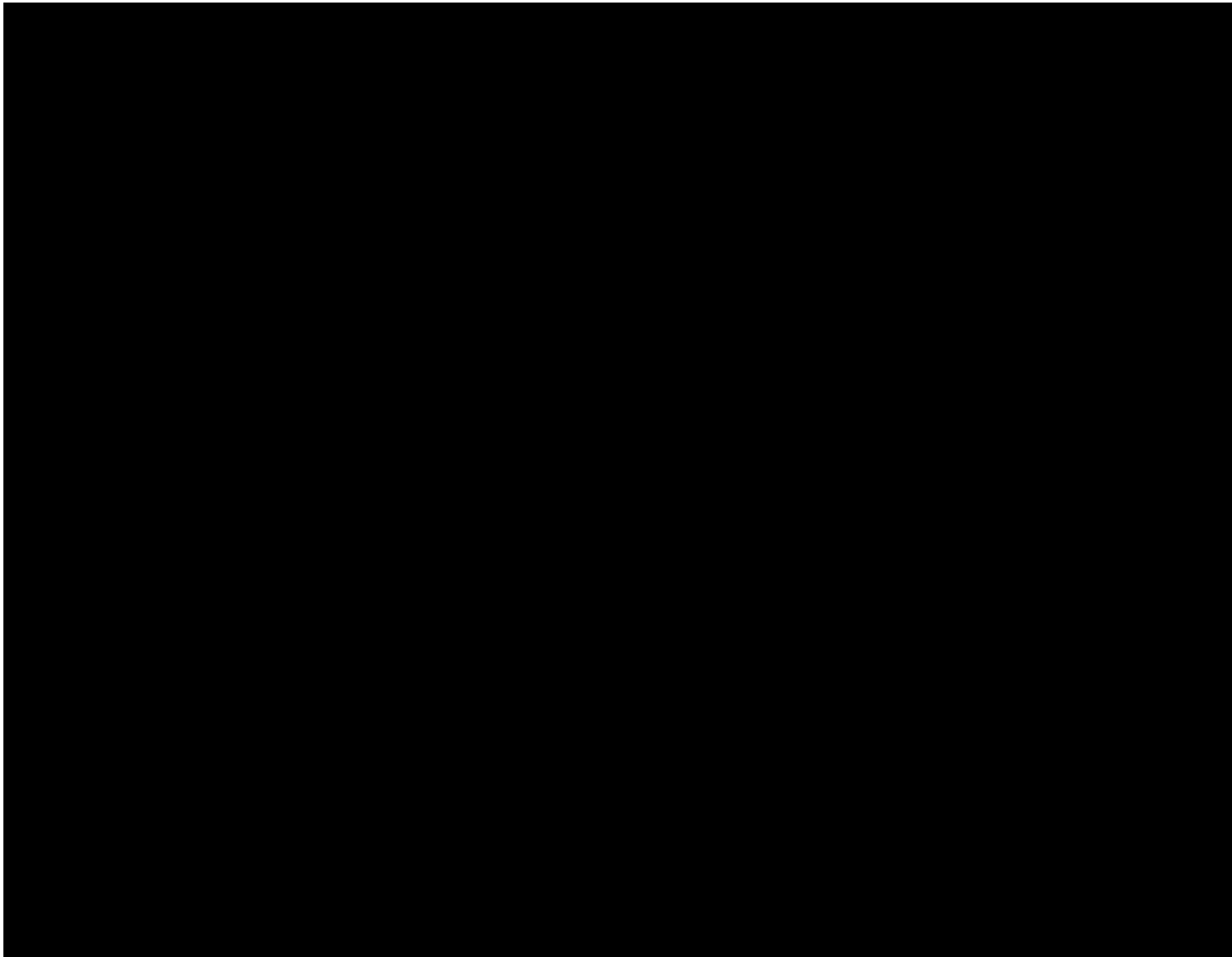


Figure 4-107. Map of Phase IB archaeological investigations – Collection Line 8 – South Section.

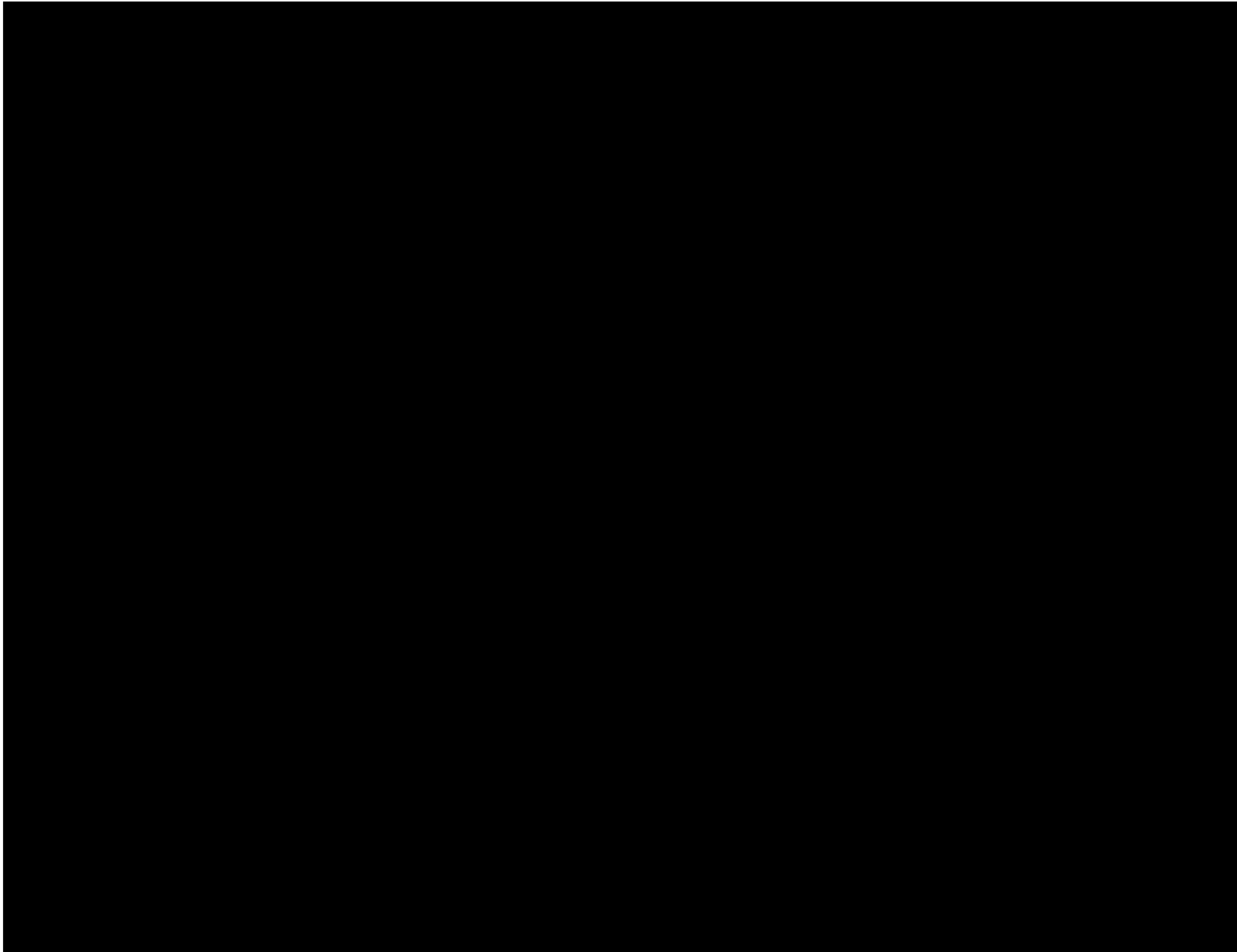
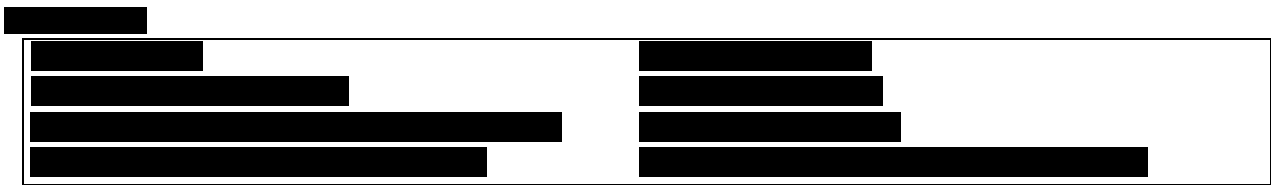


Figure 4-108. Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites.

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██████████ (Figure 4-108). ██████████

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(Figure 4-109). ██████████

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The recorded site dimensions are approximately 43-x-8.5 m (Figure 4-110).

██████████ is defined by one positive STP (STP AF-8) and six surface finds. Radial

STPs were excavated at 1 m and 3 m intervals in four cardinal directions of the original positive STP. A typical soil profile consisted of a 38 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay overlying a B horizon of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay to a depth of 48 cmbs (Figure 4-112: STP AF-8). Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or Stratum I.

In total, eleven precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from one STP and five surface finds within ██████████ (Figure 4-110). Identified artifacts include eleven flake fragments (n=9). One is a proximal, fine-grained, chert biface thinning flake (Figure 4-111). ██████████ is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area.



Figure 4-110. [REDACTED]

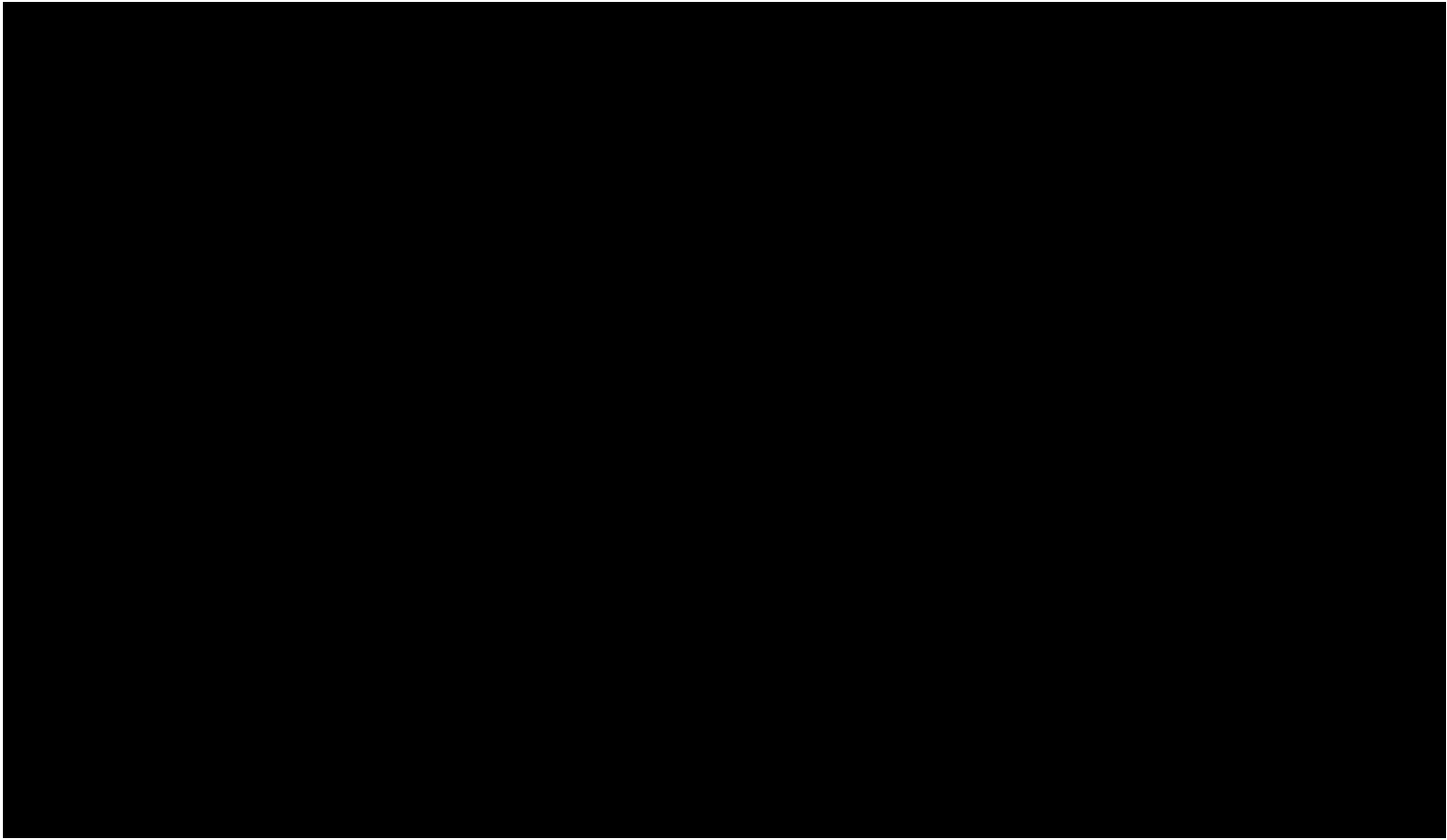
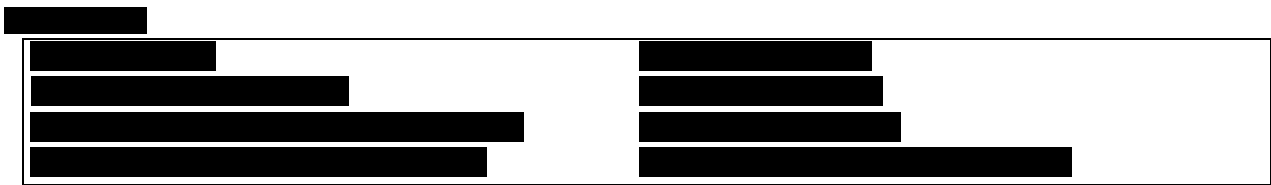


Figure 4-111. [REDACTED] A) Black chert flake (3.3); B) Black chert flake fragment, proximal fragment (3.2); C) Gray chert flake fragment (3.1).

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██████████ (Figure 4-114).

██████████ is defined by one surface find (SF1) and one positive radial STP (SF1 + 1mS). Radial STPs were excavated at 1 m and 3 m intervals in four cardinal directions of the original surface find. A typical soil profile consisted of a 32 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) clay to a depth of 42 cmbs (Figure 4-115: STP SF1+1mS). Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or Stratum I.

In total, two precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from one STP and one surface find within ██████████ (Figure 4-114). Identified artifacts include one proximal, grey chert utilized flake fragment and one black chert piece of shatter with cortex (Figure 4-116). ██████████ is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area.

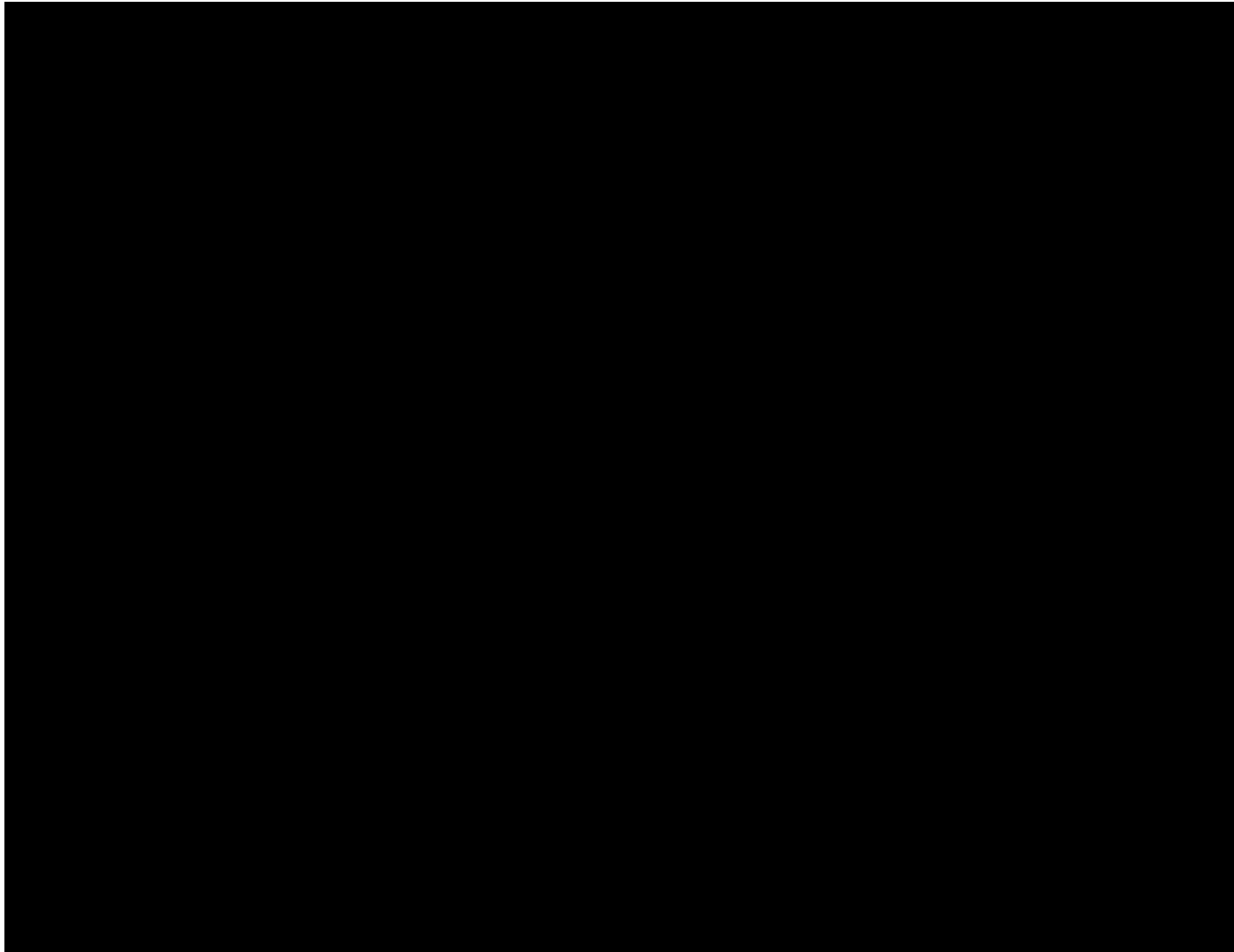


Figure 4-114. [REDACTED]

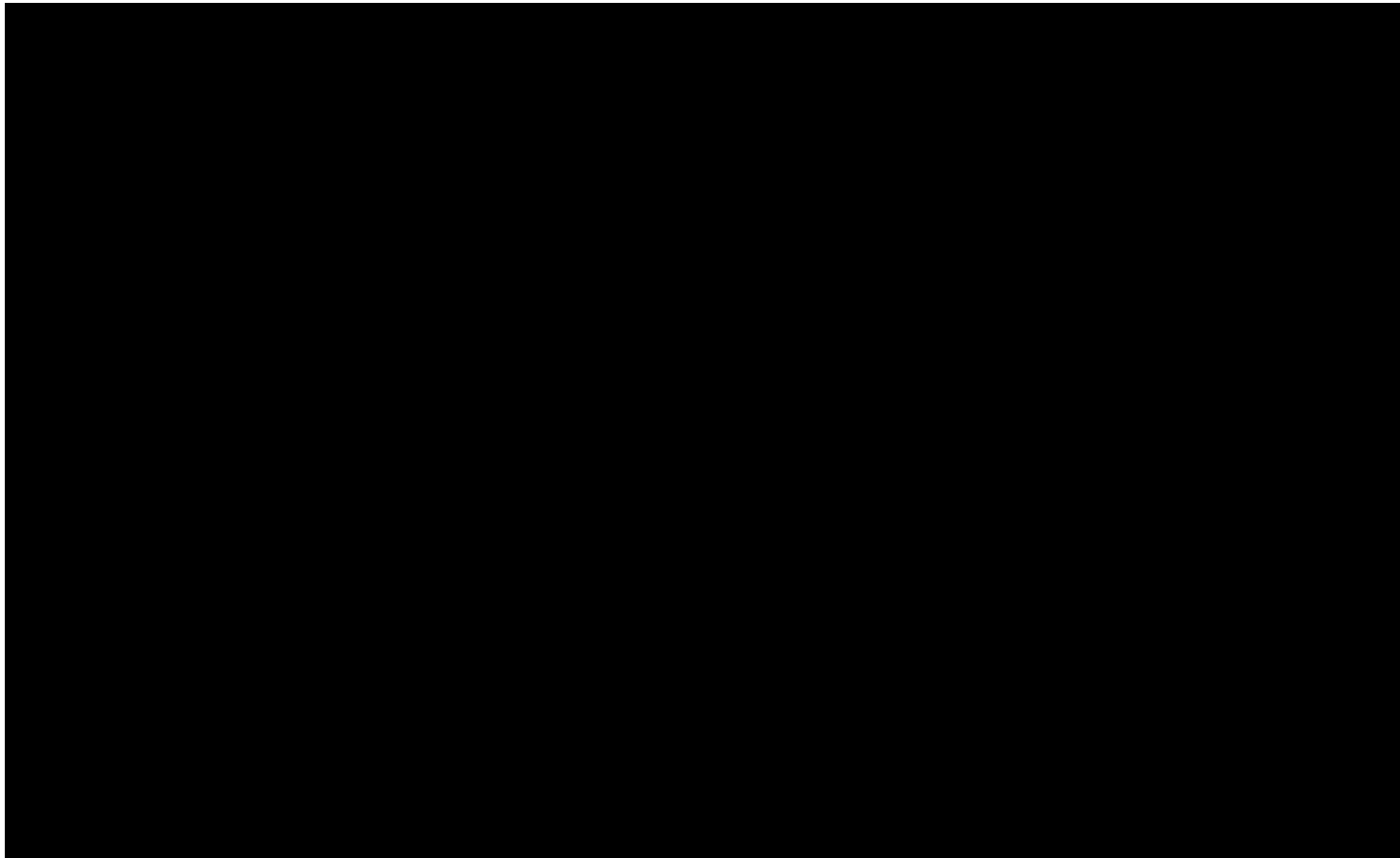


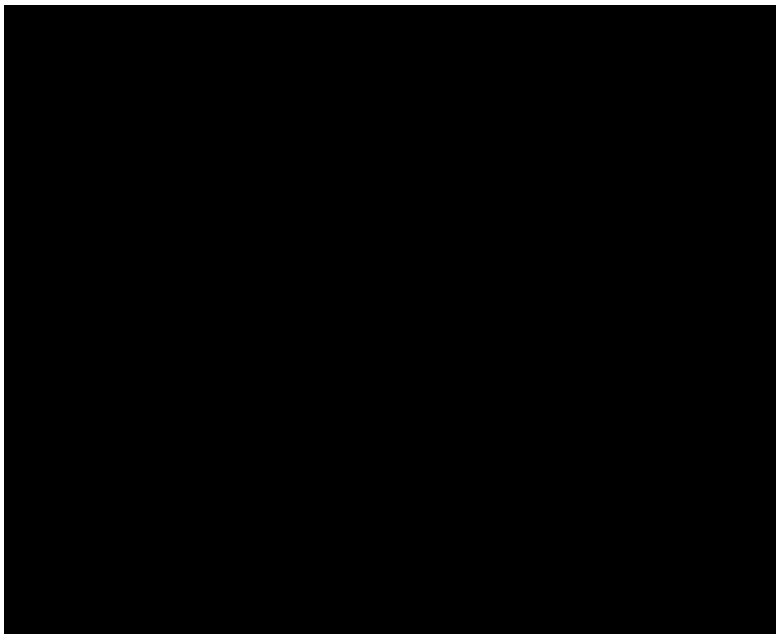
Figure 4-116. [REDACTED] A) Black chert shatter, with cortex (1.1); B) Gray chert utilized flake, proximal fragment (2.1).

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED] is a newly recorded historic site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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(Figure 4-122). Loci 1 is defined by 15 positive STPs, a stone cellar foundation, and a standing barn. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-122). Loci 2 is defined by two positive STPs and a single surface find. A typical soil profile consisted of a 28 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay loam to a depth of 38 (Figure 4-123; STP J-1). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.

[REDACTED] The foundation wall consists of at least seven courses of *in situ* field dressed stone containing chinking stones in between courses. Several apertures providing egress to the stone cellar foundation are present. The only remaining elements of the structure observed are several collapsed beams overlying a portion of the stone cellar foundation (Figure 4-119; Figure 4-118; Figure 4-121). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Figure 4-120).

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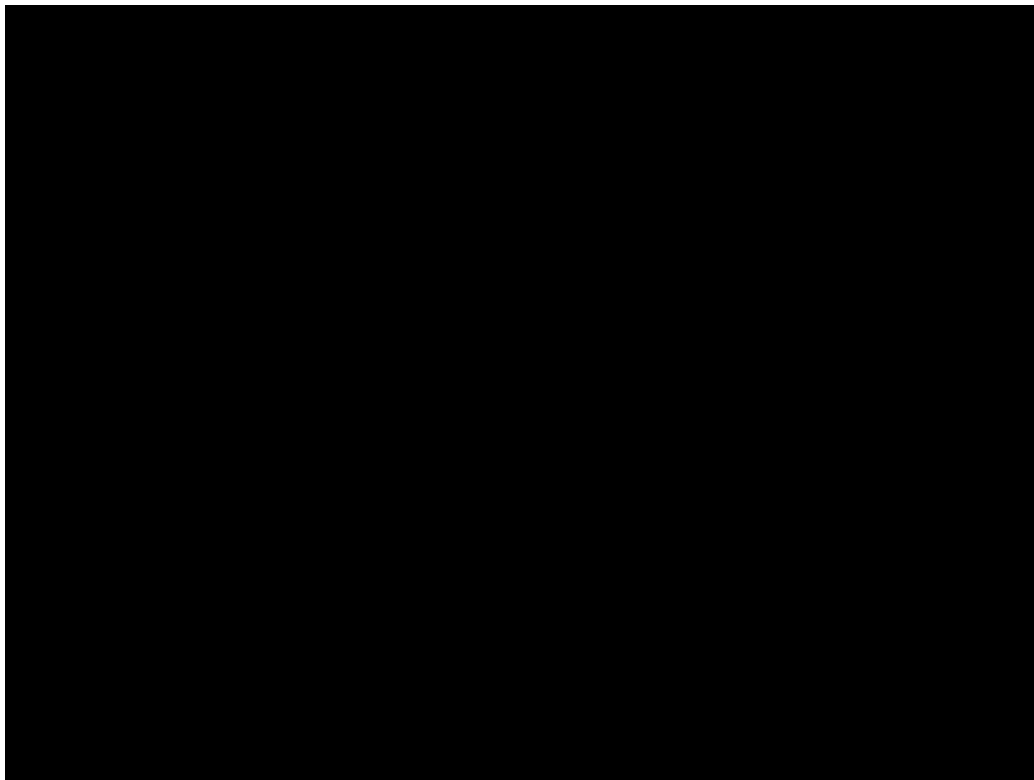


Figure 4-118. Stone cellar entrance.

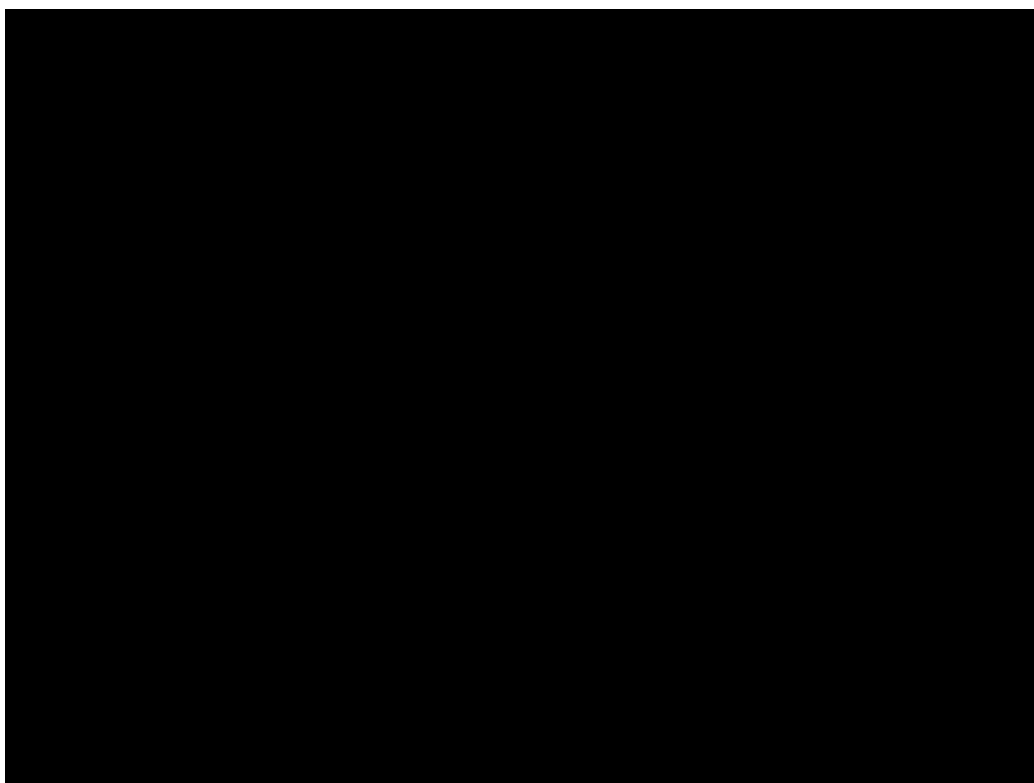


Figure 4-119. Interior of stone cellar foundation.

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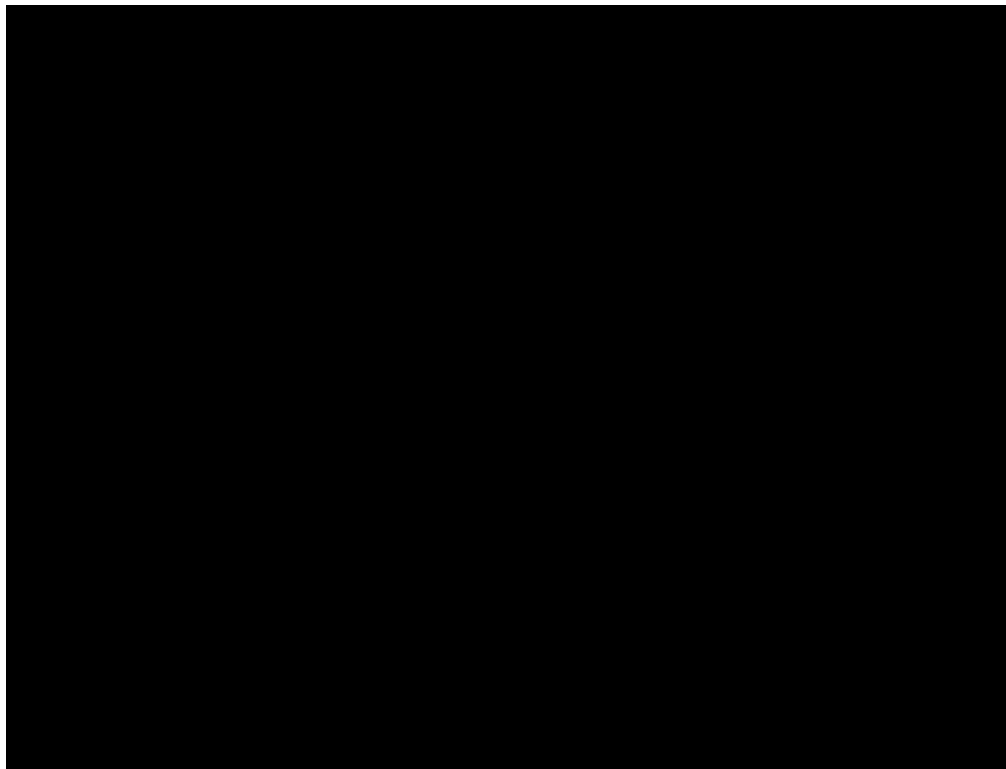


Figure 4-121. Stone cellar foundation wall.

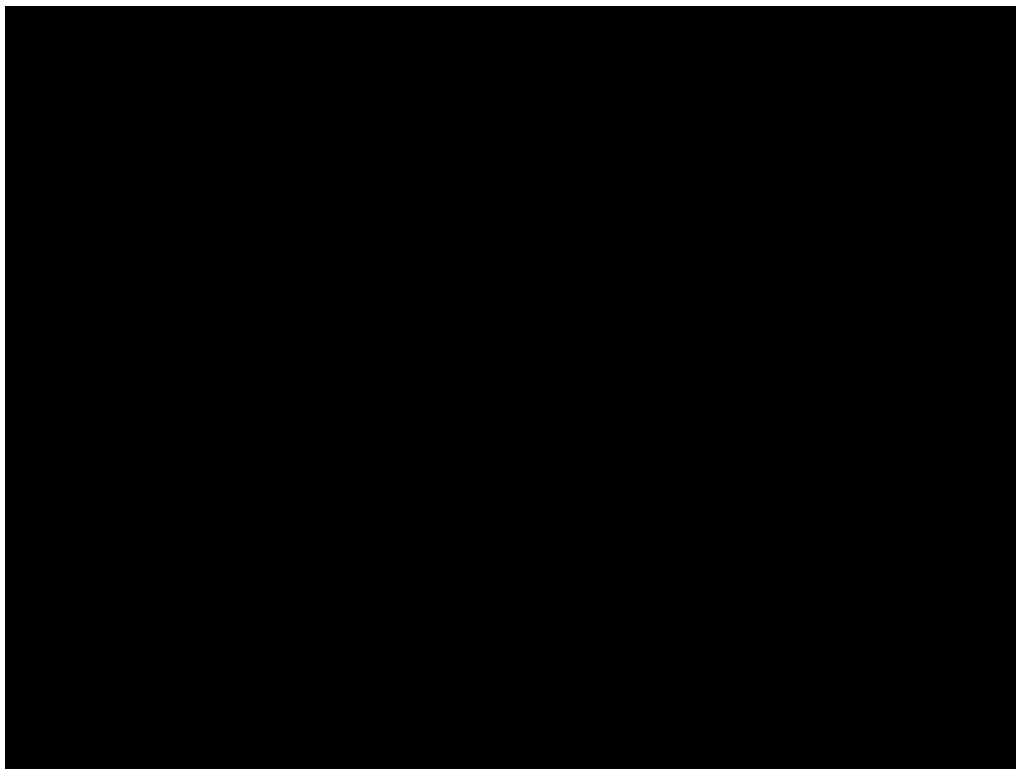


Figure 4-120. Collapsing barn.

In total, 230 historic artifacts were recovered from surface survey and 15 STPs excavated within site [REDACTED] (Figure 4-122). Artifacts in the combined assemblages of [REDACTED] include 222 historic period artifacts, four (4) mineral artifacts, and four (4) modern pieces including rubber and plastic.

Historic artifacts in [REDACTED], separated by functional group include 46 domestic artifacts, 16 architectural artifacts, and six (6) miscellaneous artifacts.

The domestic artifacts include 31 pieces of glass, 13 pieces of ceramic, one piece of metal, and one piece of leather. Identified glass include 24 pieces of container glass, five (5) pieces of bottle glass, one milk glass mason jar lid insert, and one milk glass jar base from a J.R. Watkins cold cream jar (Figure 4-125). Identified ceramics include the following five (5) sherds of whiteware, three (3) sherds of pearlware, two (2) sherds of redware, one sherd of ironstone, one sherd of stoneware, and one sherd of Jackfield. Most of the whiteware sherds were undecorated (n=4) but one was decorated with blue transfer-print. The metal artifact is a mason jar lid, and the leather artifact is a shoe fragment that has holes on one side.

The architectural artifacts include 25 nails, five (5) brick fragments, and four (4) pieces of flat glass (aqua n=4). Identified nails include cut (n=5) and wire (n=1). The remaining nail was too corroded to be identified (n=1).

Miscellaneous artifacts recovered include five (5) pieces of unidentified iron and one 1902 one cent Indian head penny (n=1) (Figure 4-125). The organic artifacts include one fragment of avian bone and one unidentified bone fragment (n=2).

Historic artifacts in [REDACTED], separated by functional group include 141 domestic artifacts, nine (9) miscellaneous artifacts, and eight (8) architectural artifacts.

The domestic artifacts include 88 pieces of ceramic, 50 pieces of glass, two (2) pieces of metal, and one piece of crystal. Identified ceramics include the following: 33 sherds of whiteware, 22 sherds of ironstone, 13 sherds of stoneware, eight (8) sherds of porcelain, five (5) sherds of pearlware, five (5) sherds of redware, and two (2) sherds of yellowware. Only eight (8) whiteware sherds were undecorated; no other decorations dominated the assemblage. Decoration types included aqua transfer-print in a botanical pattern, blue annular, blue decal in a floral pattern, blue edge molded, blue flow transfer, blue transfer-print, brown annular, green transfer-print, polychrome banded slip with black bands and a blue body, polychrome decal decorated, polychrome hand painted, polychrome slip decorated, and red transfer-print. One ironstone base fragment has a partial makers mark 'JOHN V...TREN...B' and was produced by John Venables & Co. at Trent Pottery in Burslem (The Potteries 2022a) (Figure 4-126).

Another ironstone base fragment has a partial makers mark 'W...B...STO...FENTON' and was produced by W. Baker and Co. Stone China Fenton (The Potteries 2022b) (Figure 4-126). Identified glass include 22 pieces of bottle glass, 18 pieces of container glass, four (4) piece of tableware, three (3) pieces of milk glass cap fragments, one clear glass jar rim, and one aqua glass lid from a Millville atmospheric fruit jar (Figure 4-128). The piece of crystal is round and similar to a knob or stopper. The metal artifacts include a spoon (n=1) and a green patina single-framed square buckle with scalloped edges and one pin (n=1) (Figure 4-130).

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The architectural artifacts include four (4) brick fragments, two (2) pieces of flat glass (aqua n=2), and two (2) insulators – one brown glazed ceramic and one porcelain attached to a metal bracket.

Miscellaneous artifacts include four (4) metal fragments and a white undecorated pipestem fragment (n=1). The organic artifacts include two pieces of oyster shell (n=2). Modern artifacts include three (3) pieces of plastic and one piece of rubber.

Historic maps were analyzed to find additional information regarding the mapped historical structures located near the site. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] These two MDS locations likely represent the same structure, mapped in slightly different locations due to standard error in georeferencing historic maps.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century domestic site associated with the mapped historic structure located within the site boundaries. A stone foundation was also recorded as part of the overall site, and in conjunction with the numerous diagnostic artifacts, the site likely represents considerable research value and is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, further work is recommended to further ascertain the site's integrity and research value.

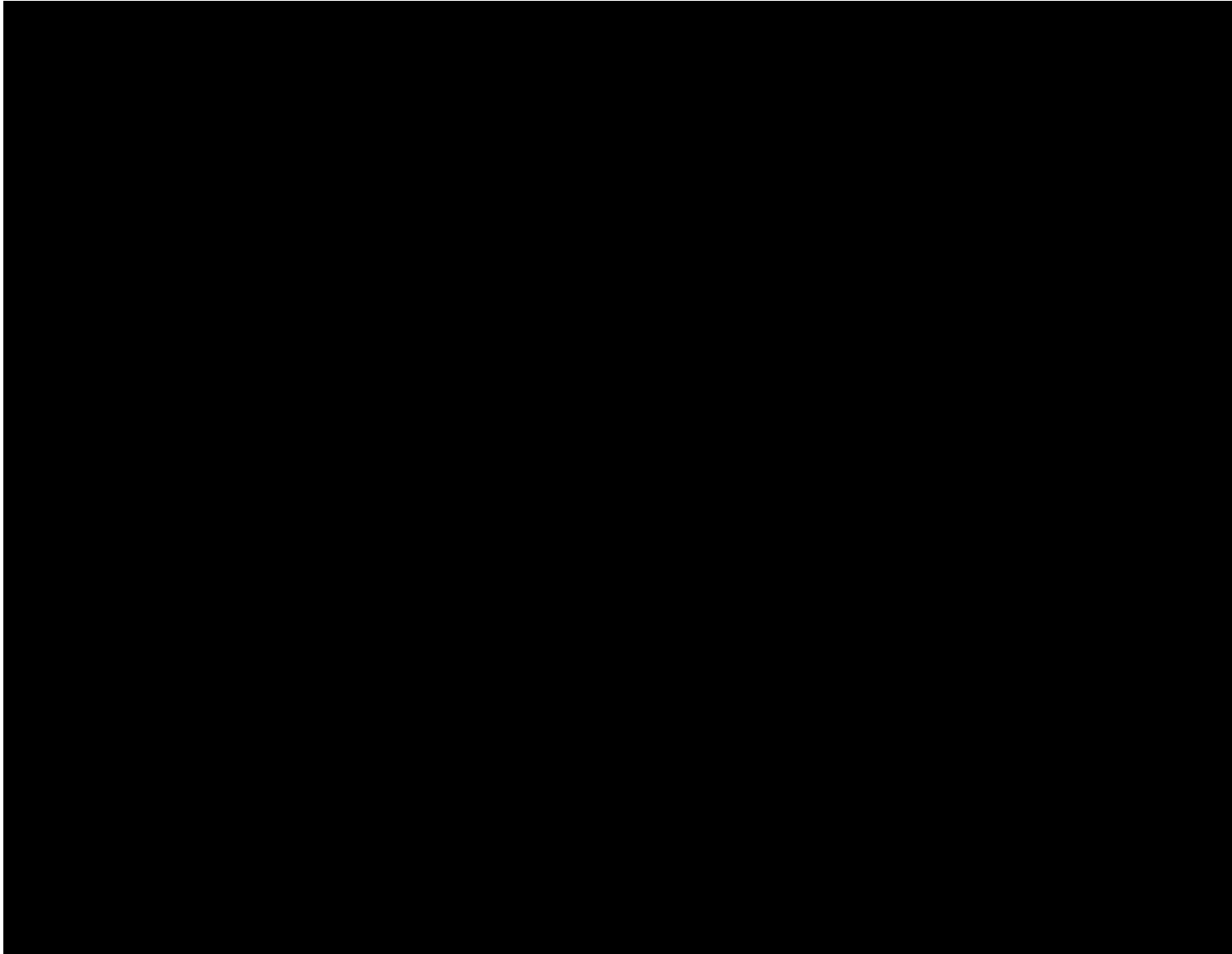


Figure 4-122. [REDACTED]

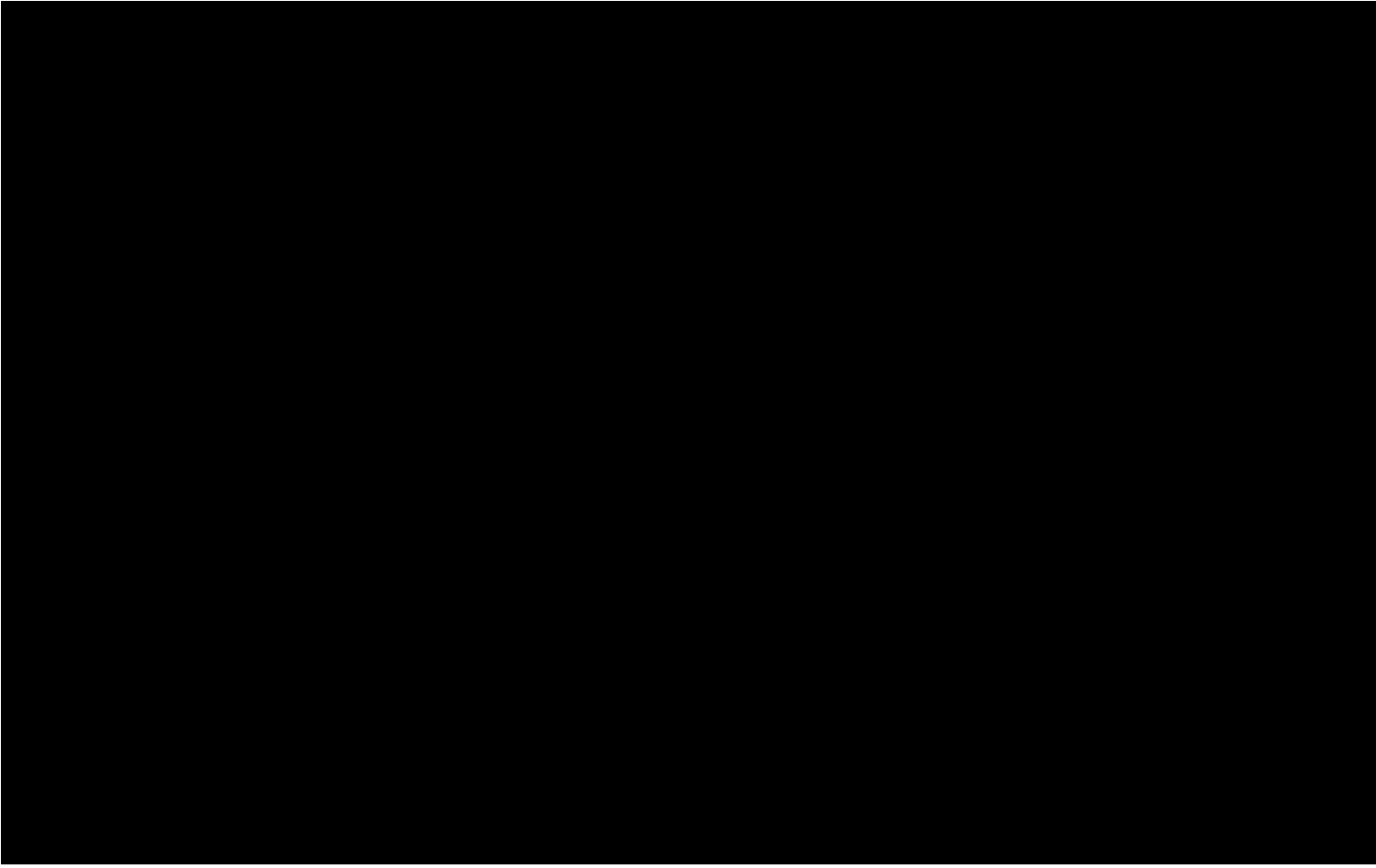




Figure 4-125. [REDACTED] A) Black-glazed Jackfield body fragment (6.2); B) Machine cut nail, corroded (6.1); C) Milk glass jar base, "...KINS" embossing on side, J.R. Watkins cold cream jar (8.1); D) Light aqua flat glass fragments (6.4); E) Blue transfer-printed whiteware fragment (6.3); F) 1901 one cent Indian head penny (2.3).



Figure 4-124. [REDACTED] A) Leather shoe fragment, one side portion with visible lace holes (9.1); B) Metal mason jar lid (9.4); C) Brick fragments (9.2).



Figure 4-127. [REDACTED] A) Grey-bodied salt-glaze stoneware rim with cobalt annular decoration (12.80); B) Stoneware rim, interior and exterior Albany slip, exterior salt-glaze (12.78); C) Undecorated yellowware body fragment (12.89); D) Stoneware rim, interior Albany slip, exterior salt-glaze (12.79).



Figure 4-126. [REDACTED] A) Undecorated ironstone base, makers mark visible, "JOHN V...TREN...B..." John Venables & Co. Trent Pottery Burslem c. 1856 (12.109); B) Undecorated ironstone base, molded makers mark visible, "W. B...STO...FENTON" W. Baker and Co. Stone China Fenton c. 1839-1860 (12.108); C) Molded ironstone rim fragments, possibly bowl, fig/union pattern (12.112); D) Molded ironstone pitcher handle, hyacinth pattern (12.110).



Figure 4-129. [REDACTED] A) Clear glass container handle (12.27); B) Clear glass container fragment, molded diamond design (12.30); C) Crystal knob fragment, likely from furniture or door (12.22).



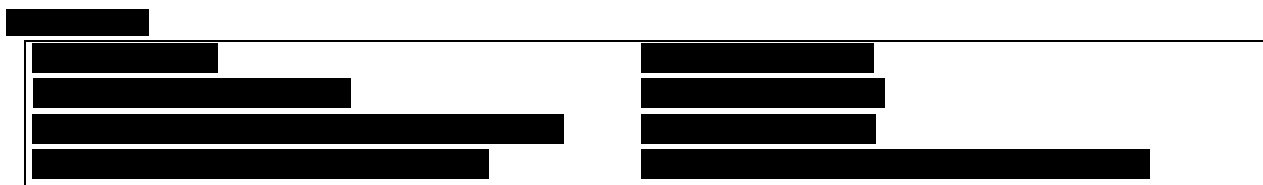
Figure 4-128. [REDACTED] A) Green glass coke bottle fragment, embossed "OCA C...DE-MARK RE...6 F" visible, c. 1940 (12.18); B) Yellow glass edge fragment, lace edged design, depression era 1929-1939 (12.14); C) Pink glass cup base, molded ribbed design, depression era 1929-1939 (12.13); D) Olive glass bottle finish, champagne design (12.3); E) Purple carnival glass fragment, possibly pressed, c. 1900-1940 (12.21); F) Amber glass bottle base, stippled base and embossed "GB2130" on side, c. 1940 (12.7); G) Aqua glass lid fragment, embossed "WHITEALL'S...JUNE" visible, Millville atmospheric fruit jar lid, c. 1861-1880s (12.8); H) Aqua glass medicine bottle finish, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer c. late 19th early 20th century (12.20).



Figure 4-131. [REDACTED] A) Aqua transfer-printed whiteware rim, botanical pattern (12.53); B) Red transfer-printed whiteware fragments, botanical pattern (12.55); C) Blue transfer-printed whiteware body fragments, landscape pattern (12.56); D) Polychrome decal-decorated porcelain body fragment, rose pattern (12.74); E) Edge-molded pearlware rim with red sponge decoration (12.62); F) Blue hand-painted whiteware fragment (12.69); G) Black-glaze redware fragment (12.76); H) Gilded lattice patterned porcelain rim, possibly fruit bowl (12.90); I) Polychrome banded slip whiteware rim, black bands blue bodied (12.64).



Figure 4-130. [REDACTED] A) Metal spoon (12.44); B) Brown glazed ceramic insulator fragment, molded "H" visible on top (12.46); C) Green patina single-framed square buckle with single pin, scalloped edges (12.45); D) White porcelain insulator attached to metal bracket (12.115).



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██████████ (Figure 4-133).



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(Figure 4-133). The site is defined by thirteen positive transect STPs and 18 positive radial STPs. A typical soil profile consisted of a 30 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay loam to a depth of 41 cmbs (Figure 4-134: STP B-1+3mN). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. A hewn stone was also observed within the site boundaries. The stone measured approximately 1-x-1 feet and ██████████
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In total, 131 historic artifacts were recovered from 25 STPs excavated within site ██████████ (Figure 4-133). Historic artifacts, separated by functional group include 73 domestic artifacts, 45 architectural artifacts, two (2) activities artifacts, and one miscellaneous artifact.

The domestic artifacts include 45 pieces of ceramic, 27 pieces of glass, and one slate pencil. Identified ceramics include the following 25 sherds of whiteware, five (5) sherds of stoneware, five (5) sherds of pearlware, five (5) sherds of ironstone, two (2) sherds of porcelain, two (2) sherds of redware, and one sherd of yellowware. Most of the whiteware sherds were undecorated (n=20) but other decorations included blue shell-edged, blue slip, blue sponge decorated, blue transfer-print, and floral green transfer-print. One ironstone rim was mold decorated with the fig/union pattern. Identified glass include 20 pieces of container glass, three (3) pieces of bottle glass, one piece of tableware, and the remaining three (3) pieces of glass are unidentified.

The architectural artifacts include 25 nails, nine (9) pieces of flat glass (aqua n=6 and clear n=3), five (5) brick fragments, and one piece of concrete with two nails embedded. Identified nails include cut (n=14) and wire (n=21). The remaining seven (7) nails were too corroded to be identified.

Activities artifacts include two (2) pieces of unidentified metal, one is likely a machine or farm equipment part and the other is an unidentifiable a piece of hardware. The miscellaneous artifact recovered is an unidentified metal fragment.

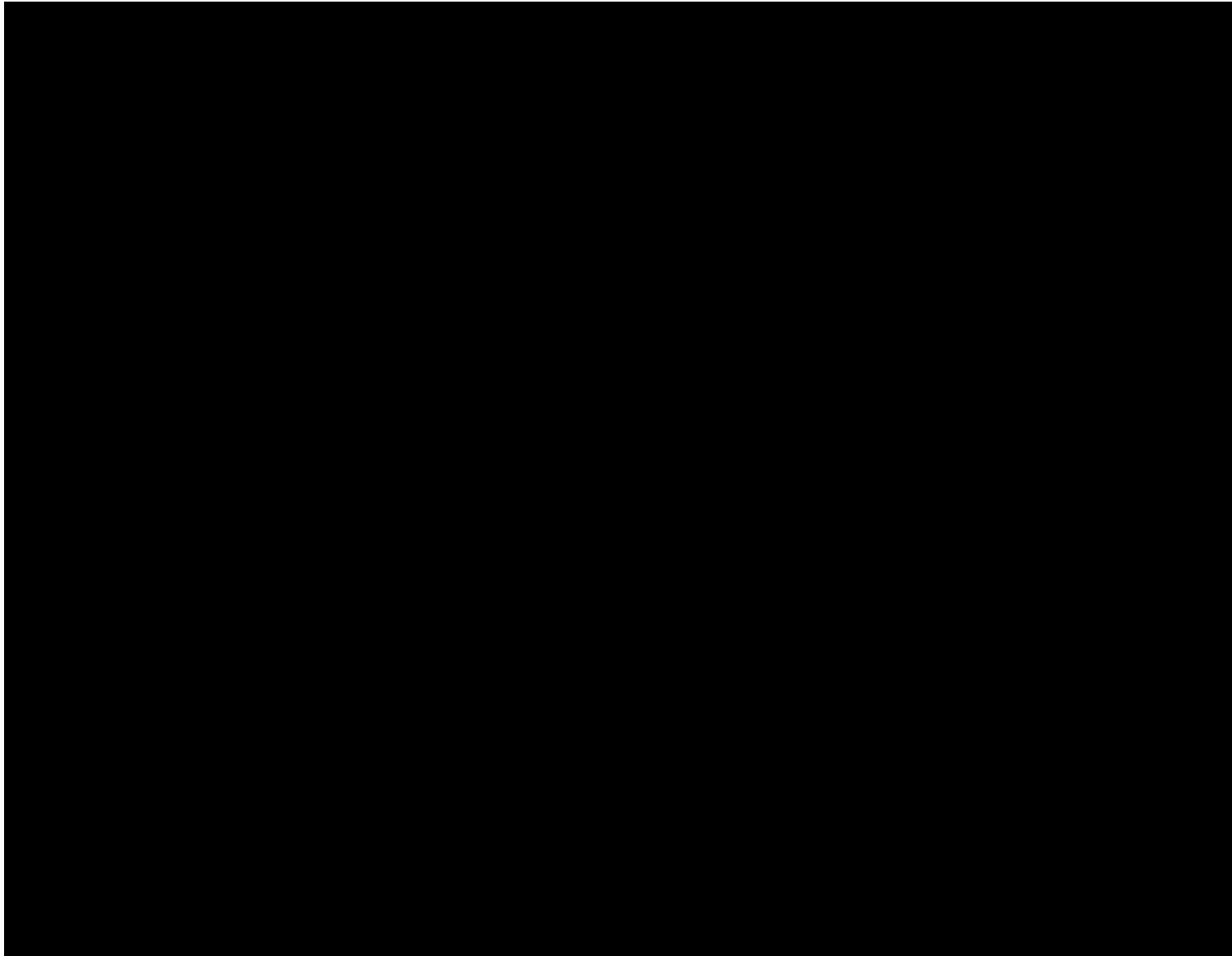
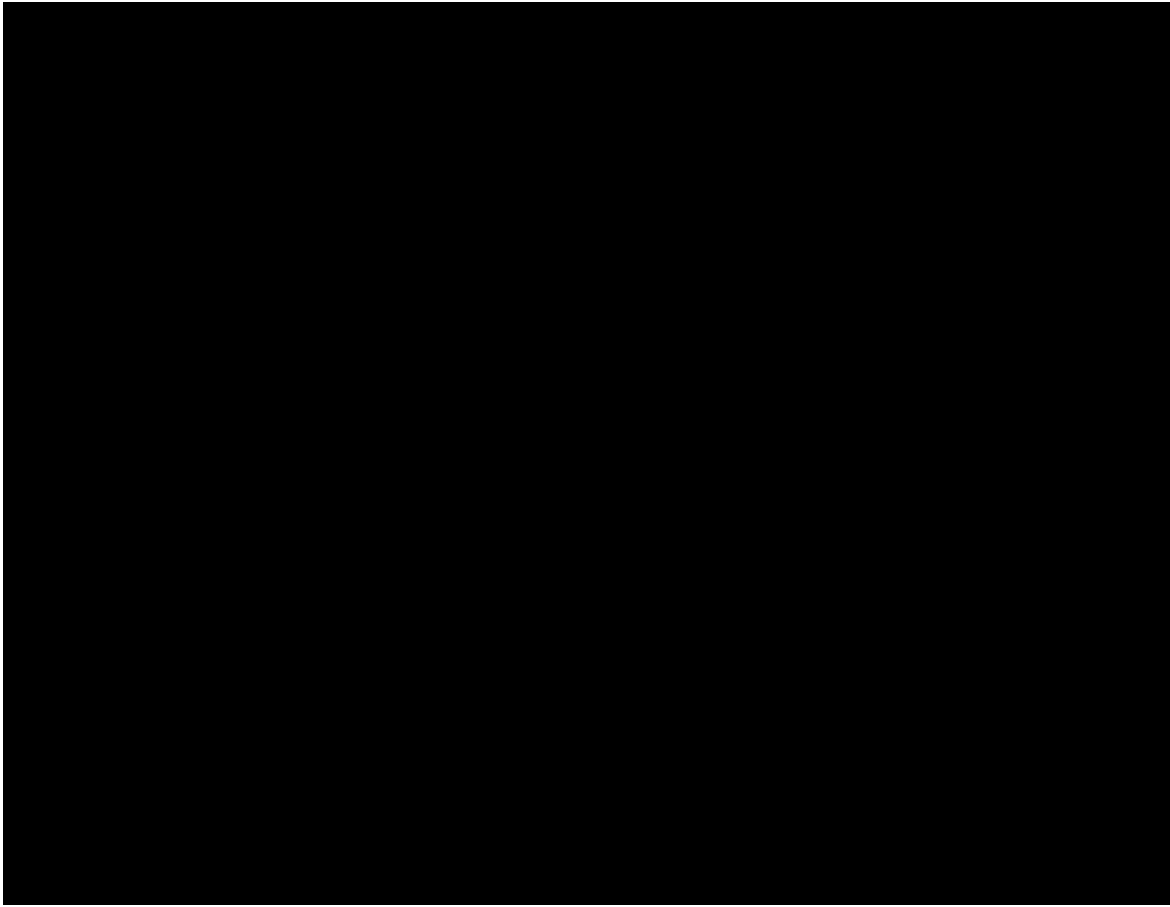


Figure 4-133. [REDACTED]

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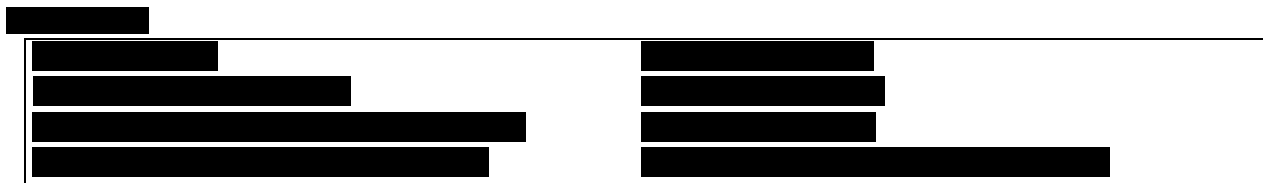


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Figure 4-135. [REDACTED]: A) Unidentified metal, possibly hardware (24.3); B) Machine cut nail fragments, corroded (25.1); C) Undecorated whiteware handle (24.10); D) Slate pencil tip fragment (25.7); E) Amber bottle base, embossed "...ATOGA...", possibly Star Saratoga Springs, NY, heavy base wear (17.1); F) Clear glass container rim (25.6); G) Blue shell-edged whiteware rim (19.3); H) Stoneware body fragment with exterior Albany slip, interior unglazed (16.1).

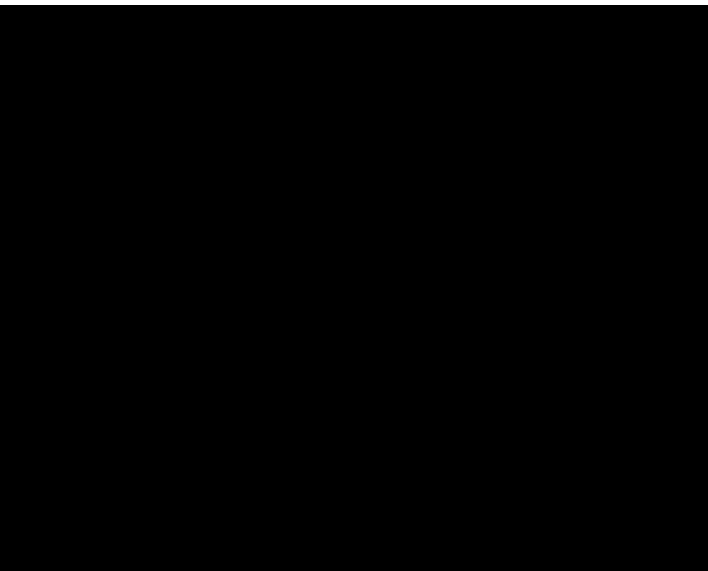
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██████████ (Figure 4-136).

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██████████ (Figure 4-137).

The site is defined by a general surface collection, the bounds of which were recorded using a handheld GPS device. Two judgmental STPs were excavated within the site boundaries, both negative for cultural material. A typical soil profile consisted of a 36 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam to a depth of 50 cmbs (Figure 4-138: J-3). Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface.



In total, six historic artifacts were recovered from a general surface collection within site ██████████ (Figure 4-137). Historic artifacts, identified by functional group, include six (n=6) domestic artifacts. The domestic objects include a variety of ceramics including whiteware (n=5), one with geometric blue decal decoration, and stoneware (n=1) (Figure 4-).

Historic maps were analyzed to find additional information regarding the map-documented structure located near the site. ██████████
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Site ██████████ is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the ██████████. Though numerous some artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. As such, the site is likely lacking integrity due to demolition of the domestic structure and subsequent landscape modifications. Due to probable lack of site integrity, ██████████ is not recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

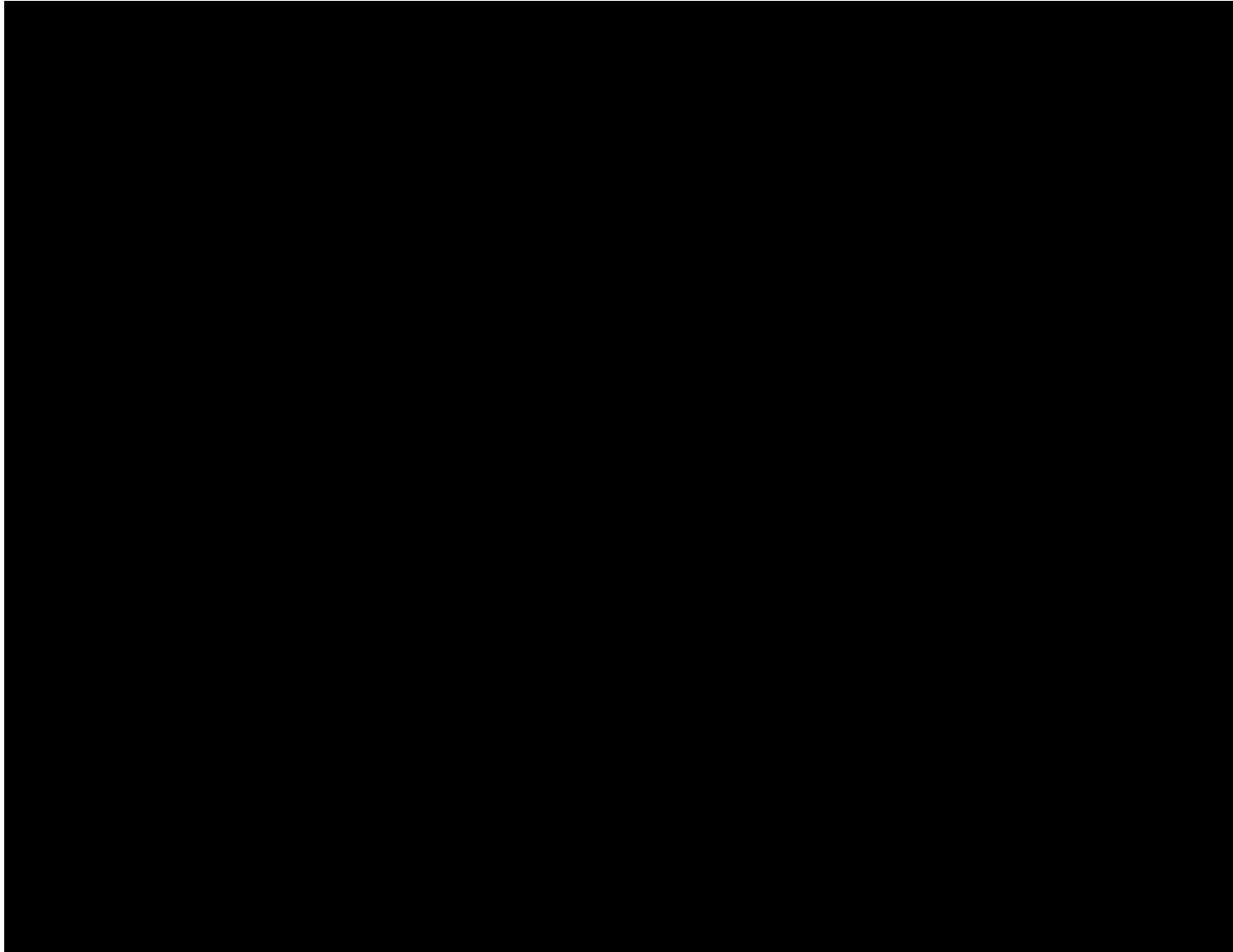


Figure 4-137. [REDACTED]

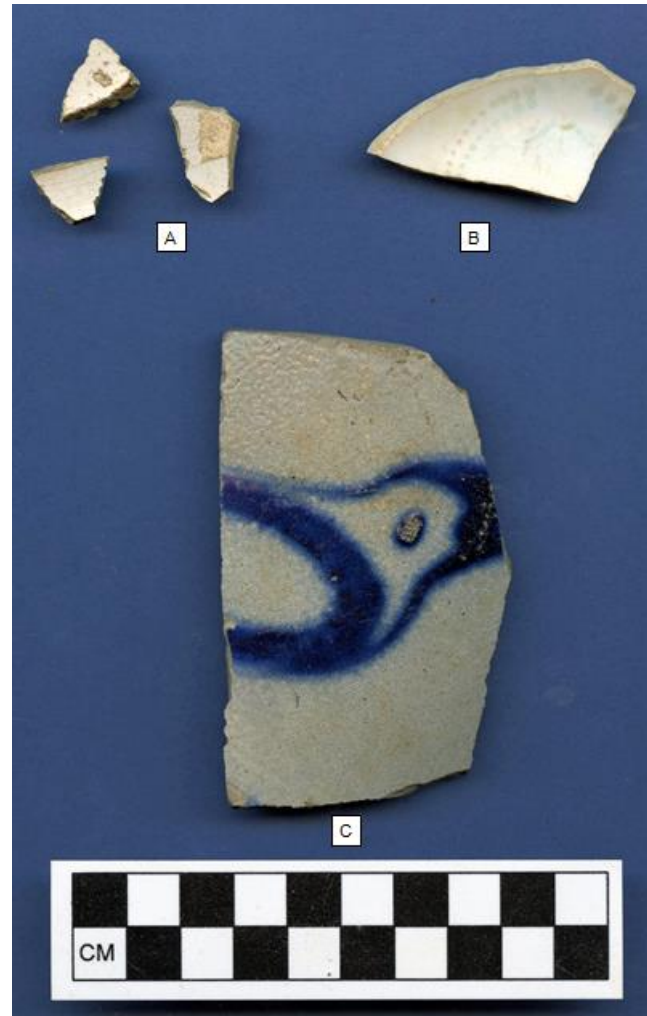
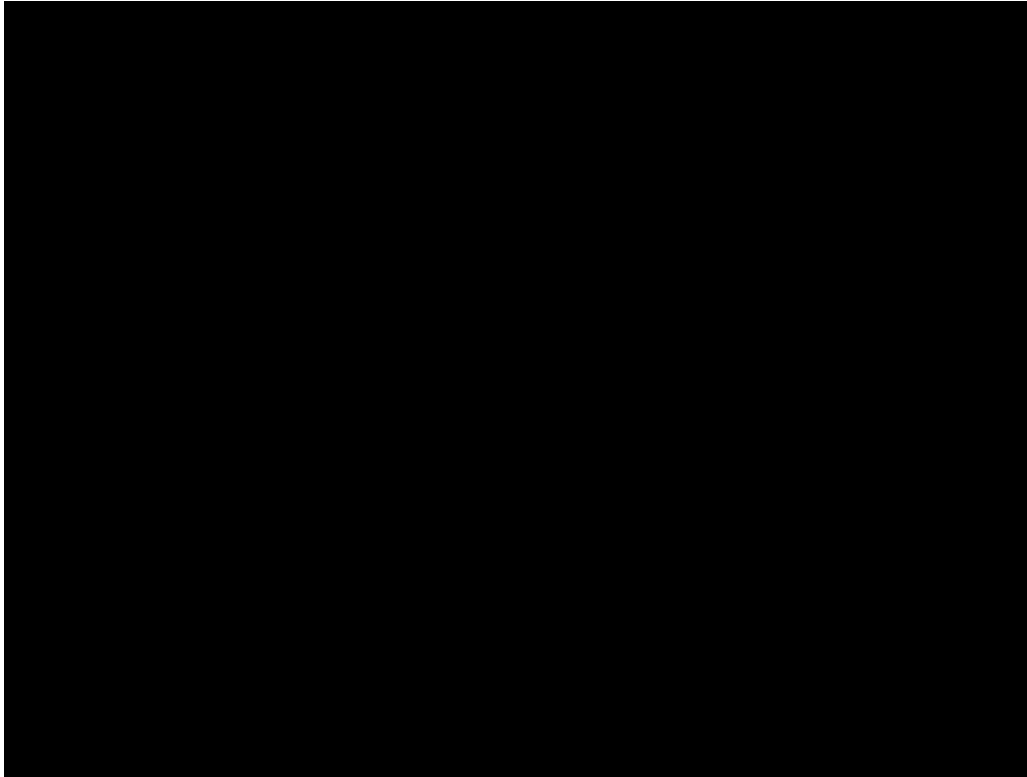
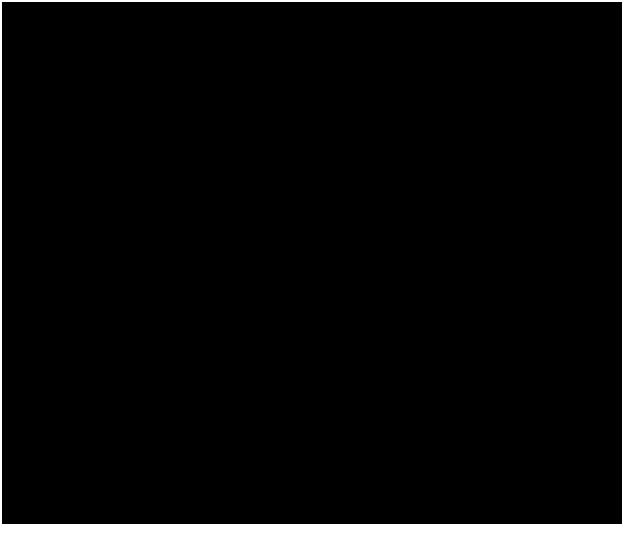


Figure 4-139. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] A) Undecorated whiteware fragments (1.2); B) Blue geometric decal decorated whiteware base (1.1); C) Clear salt-glazed stoneware with cobalt decoration in possible bird motif, interior Albany slip (1.4).

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded historic site [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] (Figure 4-140). The site is defined by two positive STPs and a general surface collection. A typical soil profile consisted of a 19 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam to a depth of 29 cmbs (Figure 4-141: STP JG9). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I or the ground surface.

In total, 44 historic artifacts were recovered from two STPs and a general surface collection within site [REDACTED] (Figure 4-140). Historic artifacts, identified by functional group, include fourteen (n=14) architectural objects, twenty-nine (n=29) domestic artifacts, and one (1) miscellaneous metal fragment. The architectural objects include brick, aqua and clear flat glass, machine cut nails and wire nails. The domestic objects include a variety of ceramics including whiteware ceramics with a variety of decorations such as blue shell edges, blue transfer prints, polychrome annular slip, and an undecorated whiteware base with a partial makers mark ‘WARRANT...H. AL...EN...’ from H. Alcock & Co. England (The Potteries 2022c) (Figure 4-142), yellowware, redware, pearlware, porcelain, Jackfield, and ironstone; glass container fragments including aqua container glass.

Historic maps were analyzed to yield additional information regarding the map-documented structure located north of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the map-documented structure located within 100 m of the site. Though numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. As such, the site is likely lacking integrity due to demolition of the domestic structure and subsequent landscape modifications. Due to probable lack of site integrity, [REDACTED] is not recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

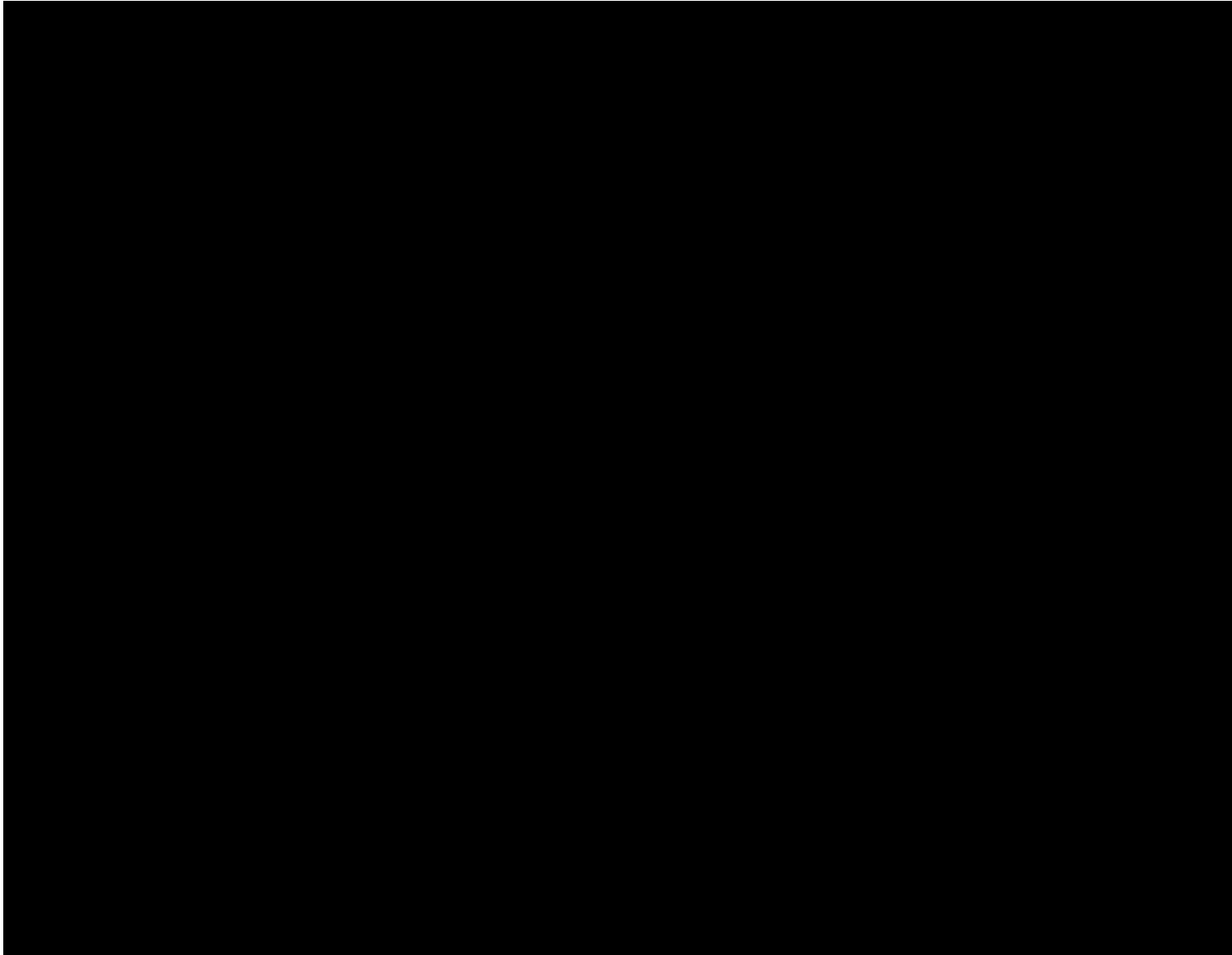


Figure 4-140. [REDACTED]

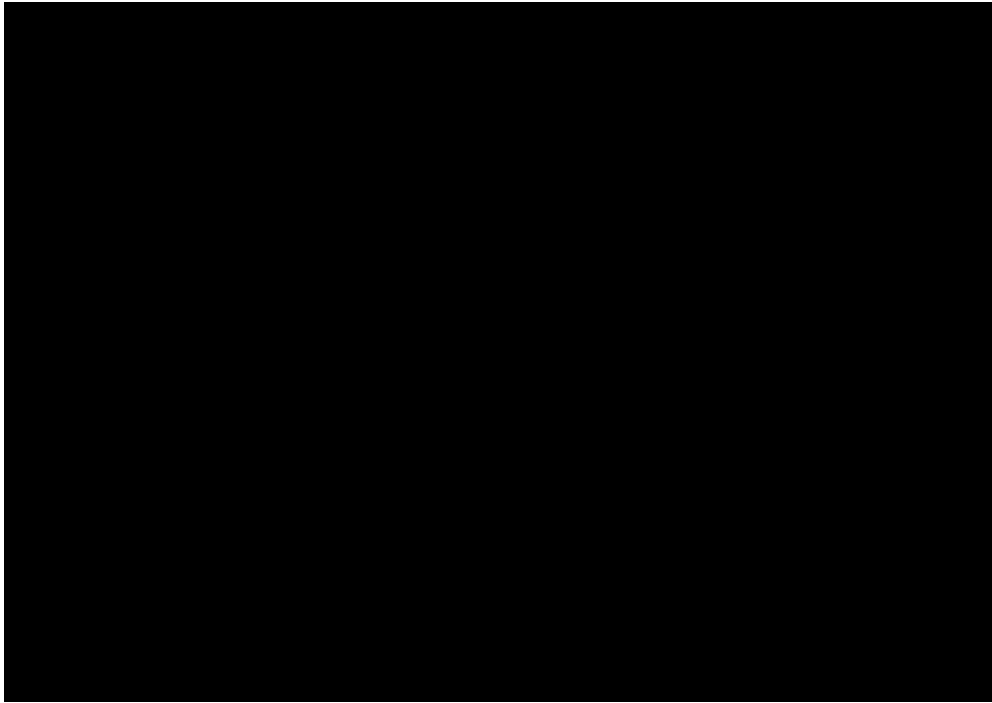


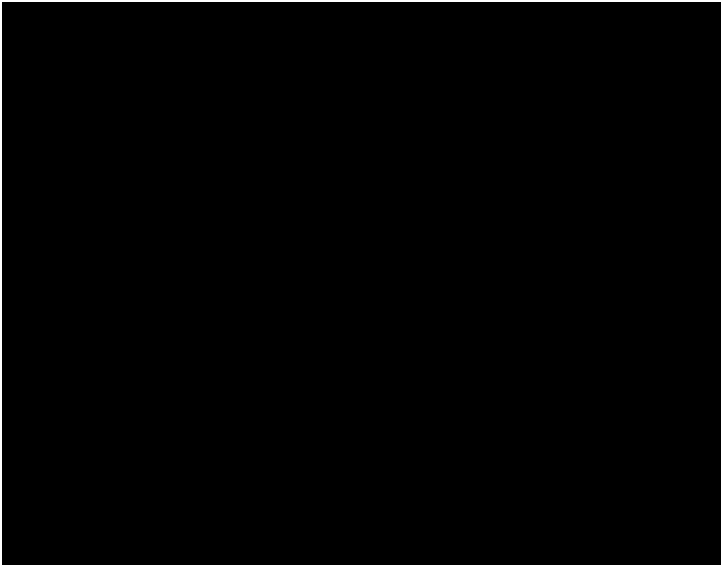
Figure 4-142. [REDACTED] A) Aqua glass fragment, possibly from mason jar (1.16); B) Brick fragment (1.1); C) Unidentified metal fragment, corroded (3.2); D) Blue transfer-printed whiteware rim (1.12); E) Black-glazed redware fragment (1.13); F) Undecorated whiteware base, makers mark visible, "WARRANT...H. AL...EN..." and lion. H. Alcock & Co. England, c. 1891 (1.14).

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded historic site

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Figure 4-144).

The site is defined by a partially intact structural foundation. Several STPs were excavated within and immediately adjacent to the site but produced no cultural material.

A typical soil profile consisted of a 60 cm Ap horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam to a depth of 70 (Figure 4-145: STP JG-1). No artifacts were recovered from [REDACTED].

Historic maps were analyzed to find additional information regarding the map-documented structures mapped near the site. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth century building foundation associated with one or all of the mapped historic structures located within 100 m of the site. No artifacts were located within the site boundaries. With good site integrity and high potential for recovery of additional cultural material with additional testing, [REDACTED] is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

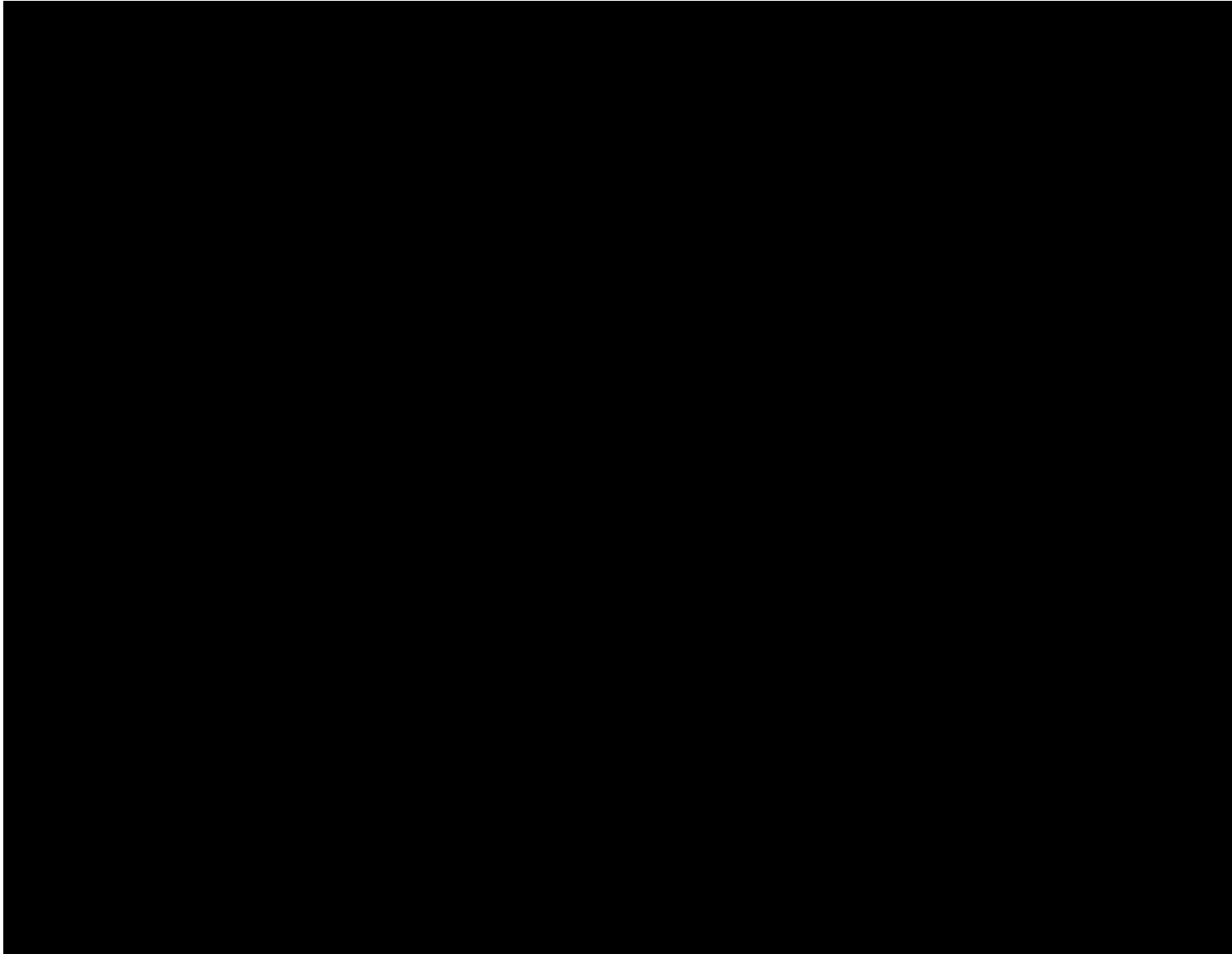
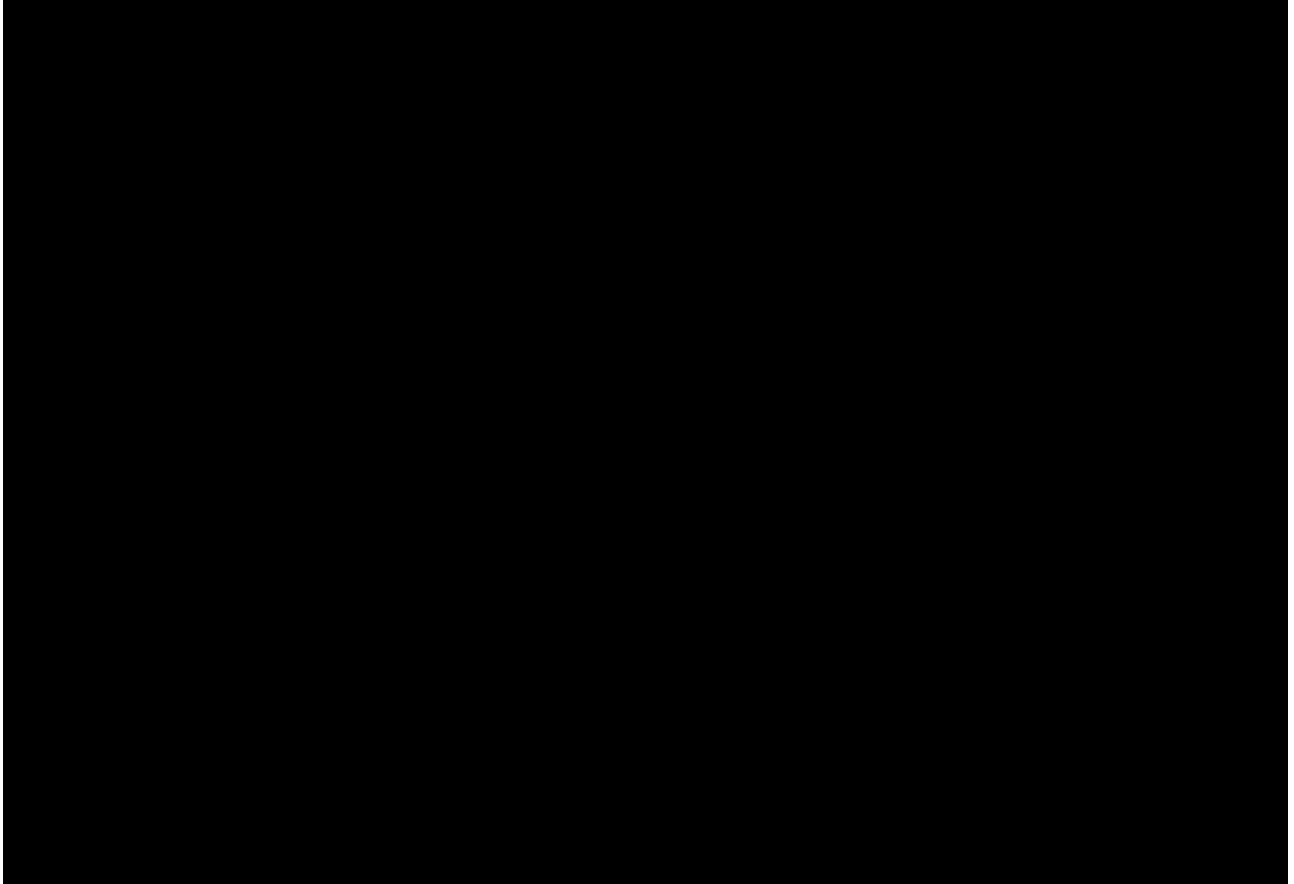


Figure 4-144. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded historic site
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] (Figure 4-147).
 The site is defined by one positive transect STP and two positive radial STPs. A typical soil profile consisted of a 38 cm Ap horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam to a depth of 53 cmbs (Figure 4-148: STP 2Y1+3mN). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.

In total, seven (7) historic artifacts were recovered from three STPs excavated within site [REDACTED] (Figure 4-147). Historic artifacts, identified by functional group, include two (n=2) architectural objects, two (n=2) domestic artifacts, one (1) faunal artifact. The architectural objects include machine cut nails. The domestic objects include an undecorated whiteware ceramic body and a green bottle glass fragment (Figure 4-149).

The site is [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the [REDACTED]. Though artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. As such, the site is likely lacking integrity due to demolition or relocation of the domestic structure and subsequent landscape modifications. Due to probable lack of site integrity, [REDACTED] is not recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

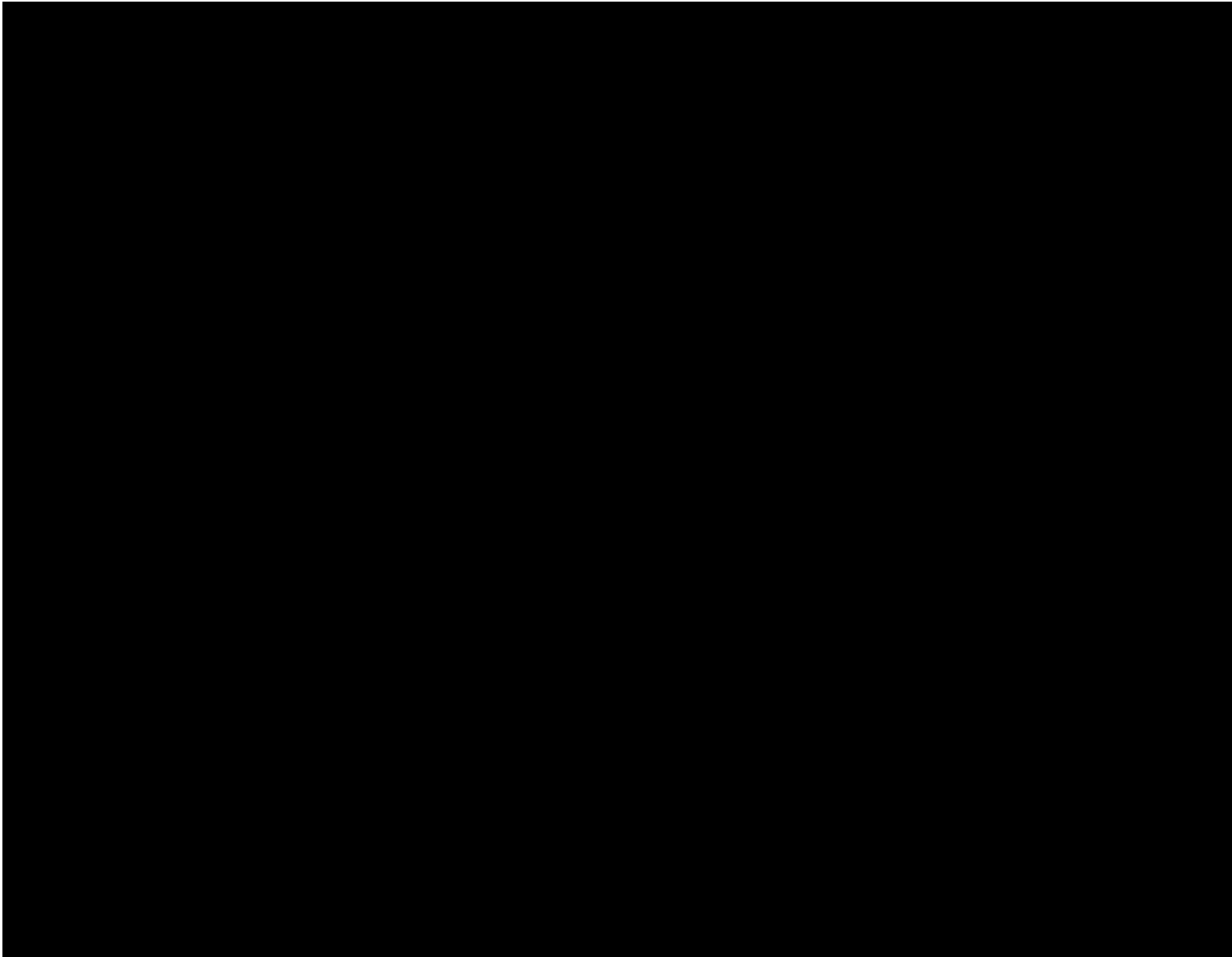


Figure 4-147. [REDACTED]

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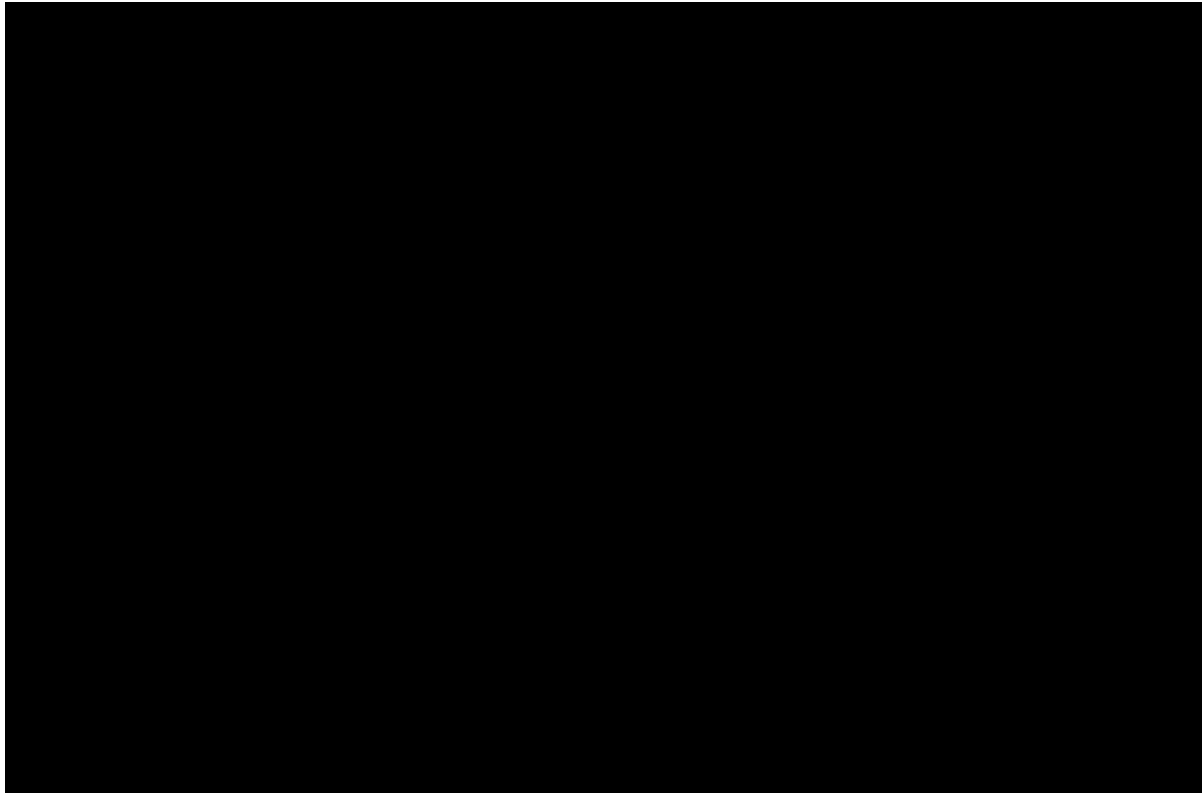


Figure 4-149. [REDACTED] A) Green bottle glass fragment (3.3); B) Undecorated whiteware fragment (1.2); C) Machine cut nail, head and body fragment, corroded (1.1).

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[REDACTED]

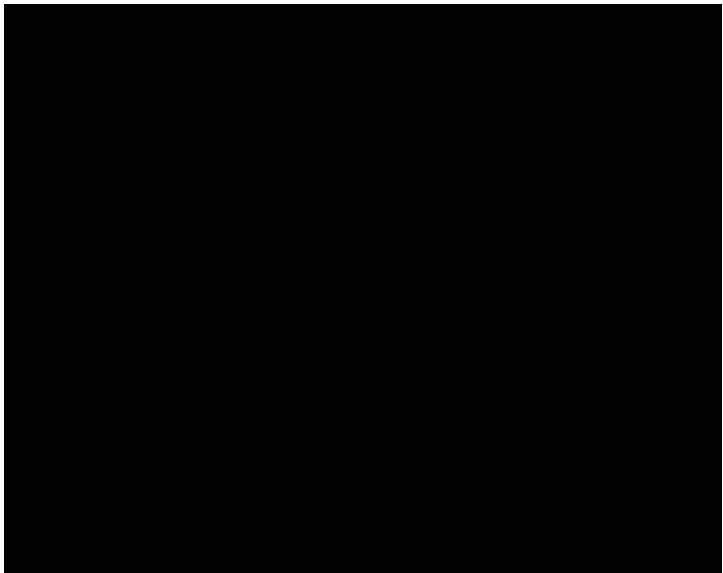
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded precontact site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Figure 4-151).

[REDACTED] is defined by two surface finds. Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. All radial STPs were negative.



In total, two precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from two surface finds within [REDACTED] (Figure 4-151). Identified artifacts include two pieces of shatter, both light banded gray cherts. [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation (Figure 4-152). The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. With limited remaining archaeological potential, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

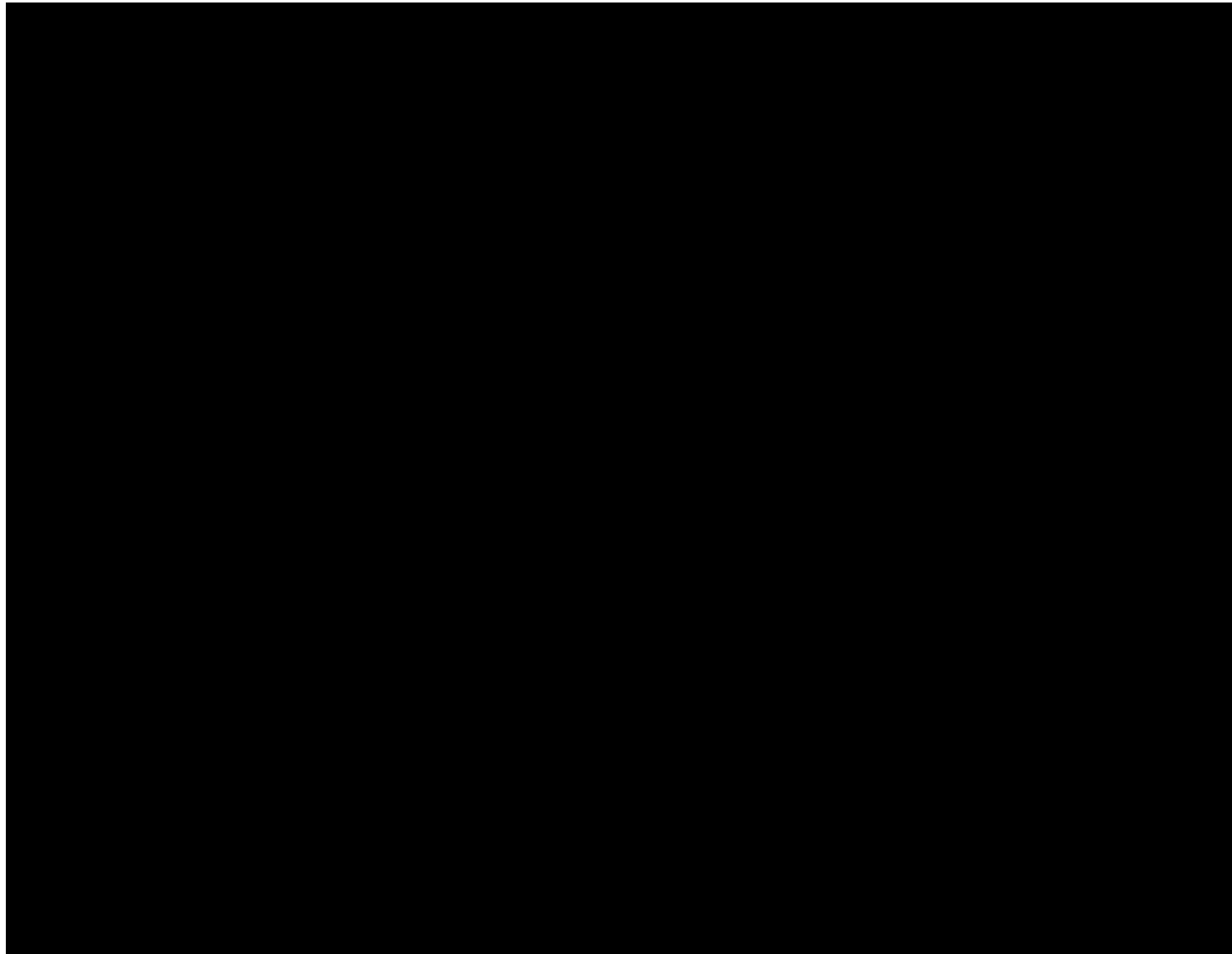
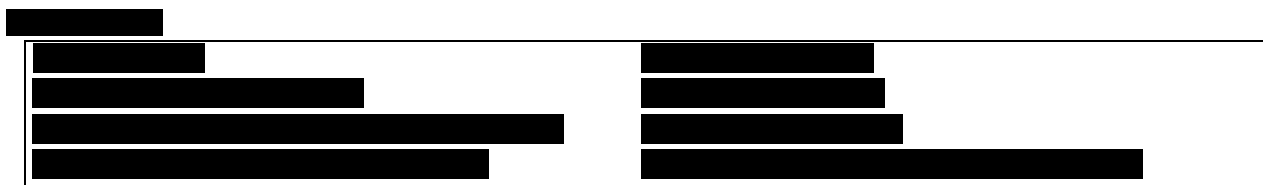


Figure 4-151. [REDACTED]



Figure 4-152. [REDACTED] A) Fine-grained gray chert shatter (2.1); B) Light banded gray chert shatter (1.1).

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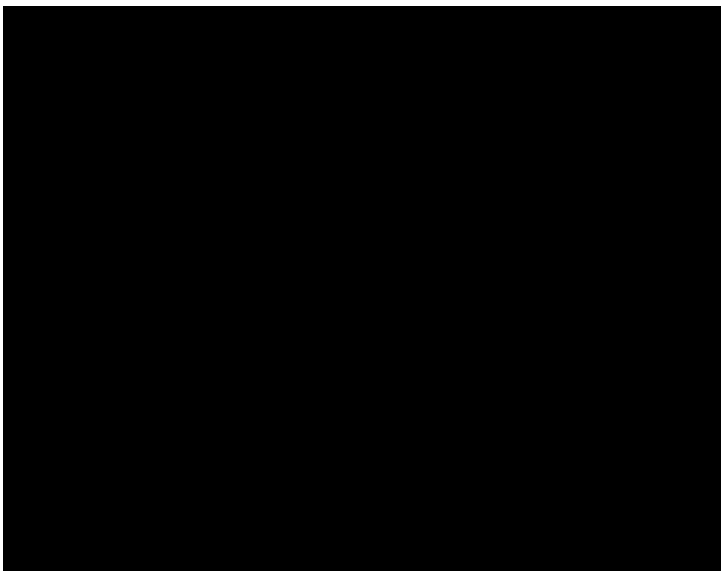
██████████ is a newly recorded precontact site ██████████

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██████████ (Figure 4-154).

██████████ is defined by 25 surface finds. Judgmental STPs were excavated to assess site stratigraphy and potential for buried cultural deposits. A typical soil profile consisted of a 43 cm Ap horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silty loam overlying a B horizon of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam to a depth of 35 cmbs (Figure 4-155: STP J-101). Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface.



In total, 33 precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from 25 surface finds within ██████████ (Figure 4-154). Identified artifacts include two tools (n=2) and thirty-one (n=31) pieces of debitage. Tool fragments include a gray chert utilized flake and a dark gray chert utilized hard hammer flake. Debitage fragments include flake fragments (n=10), shatter (n=8), micro-debitage (n=6) biface thinning flakes (n=4), and a blade-like flake (n=1) (Figure 4-156).

██████████ is interpreted as a precontact lithic scatter site of unknown temporal affiliation. ██████████ the site likely represents a seasonal encampment for the purposes of natural resource procurement. Though the overall quantity of artifacts recovered is low, the density of artifacts is relatively high, with 33 artifacts recovered from ██████████ Two tool fragments were identified as part of the assemblage. Though no features were identified within the site boundaries of ██████████, the density of artifacts recovered is high and there is a high likelihood significant cultural information would be gained by additional survey. As such, avoidance of the site is recommended.

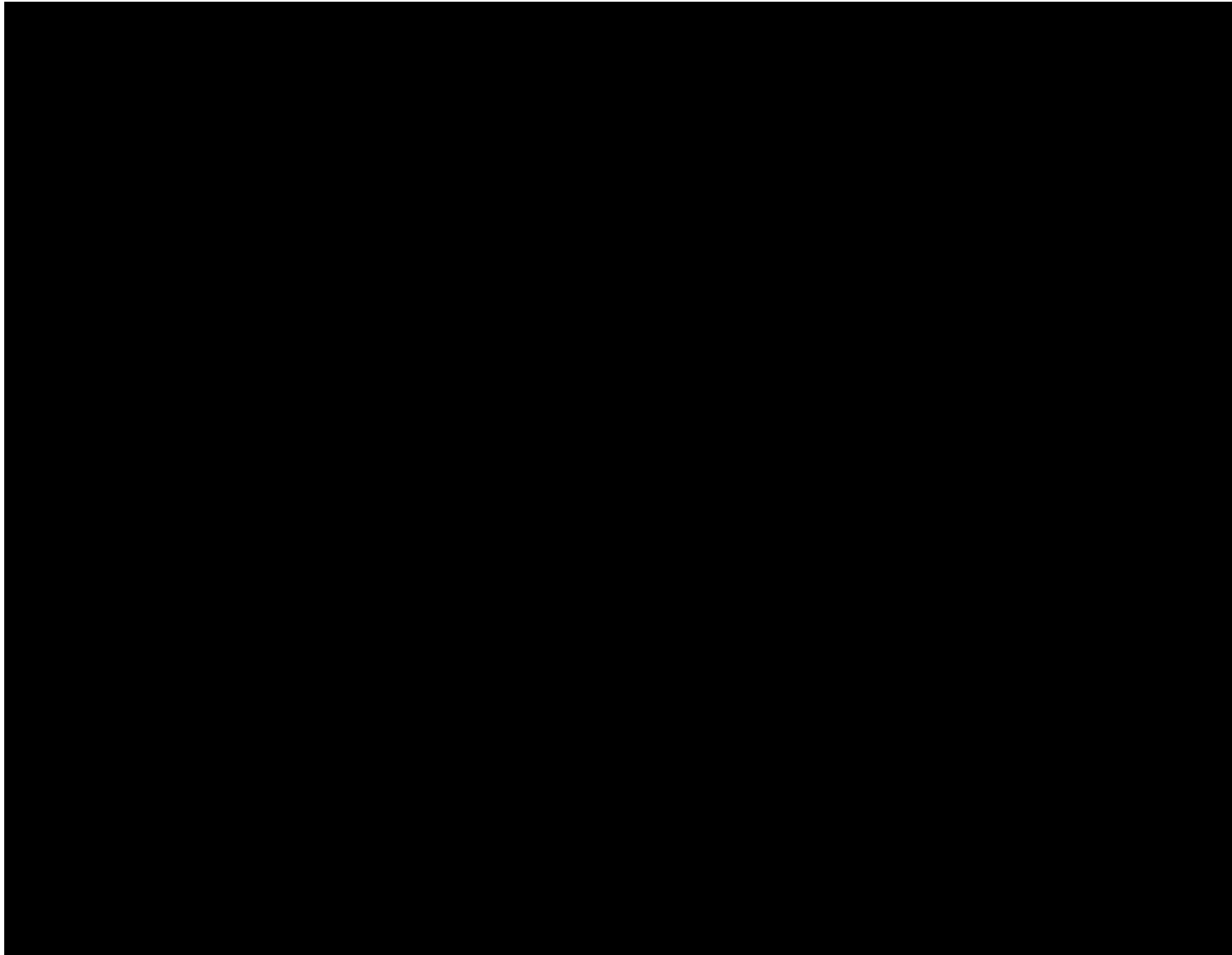


Figure 4-154. [REDACTED]

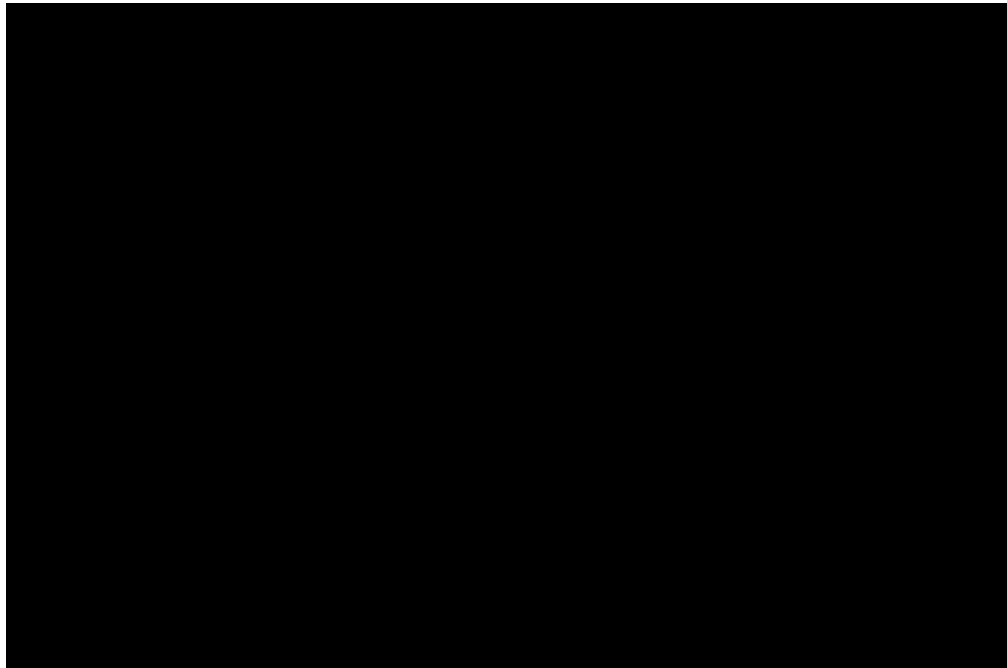
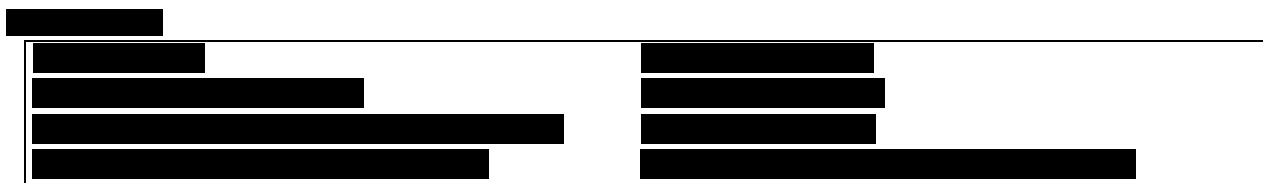
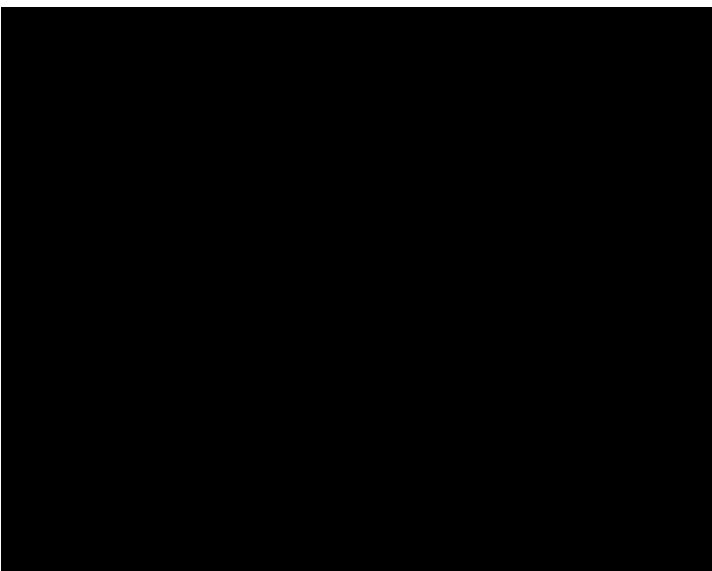


Figure 4-156. [REDACTED] A) Gray chert shatter (11.1); B) Dark gray chert utilized hard hammer flake fragment (2.1); C) Gray chert early reduction flake, body fragment (21.1); D) Gray chert early reduction flake, body fragment (16.1).

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_____ is a newly recorded historic site



_____ (Figure 4-158).

The site is defined by three positive transect STPs and 26 positive radial STPs. A typical soil profile consisted of a 39 cm Fill horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty clay loam overlying a second Fill horizon of a black (10YR 2/1) silty clay loam to a depth of 89 cmbs (Figure 4-159: STP 3H1+30mE). Artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Additionally, structural remains were encountered at the base radial STP 3H1 + 12mE in the form of mortared stone. The stone encompassed the entire base of the 50 cm STP.

In total, 487 historic artifacts were recovered from 29 STPs excavated within site _____ (Figure 4-158). Artifacts include 445 historic period artifacts, 32 organic artifacts, and 10 mineral artifacts (Figure 4-165)(Figure 4-161). Historic artifacts, separated by functional group include 222 domestic artifacts, 213 architectural artifacts, six (6) miscellaneous objects, three (3) activities artifacts, and a bullet.

The architectural artifacts include 111 nails, 69 pieces of flat glass (aqua n=68 and clear n=1), 30 brick fragments, four (4) mortar fragments, one screw, one iron stake, and one metal washer. Identified nails include cut (n=38), wire (n=21), and hand wrought (n=1). The remaining 51 nails were too corroded to be identified.

The domestic artifacts include 133 pieces of ceramic and 85 pieces of glass. Identified ceramics include the following 92 sherds of whiteware, 13 sherds of stoneware, nine (9) sherds of pearlware, six (6) sherds of creamware, six (6) sherds of porcelain, five (5) sherds of yellowware, and two (2) sherds of redware. Most of the whiteware sherds were undecorated (n=71) but other decorations included black transfer-print, blue decal, blue edge, blue transfer-print, brown transfer-print, green transfer-print, molded, polychrome decal, polychrome slip, purple transfer-print, and red transfer-print. Two (2) pearlware rim sherds were

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decorated with blue transfer-print in a botanical pattern. Identified glass include 68 pieces of container glass, eight (8) pieces of bottle glass, three (3) pieces of jar glass; the remaining six (6) pieces of glass are unidentified.

Miscellaneous artifacts recovered include six (6) unidentified metal objects with varied levels of corrosion. Activities artifacts include three (3) pieces of tobacco pipes. One is a horse head molded white pipe with visible lettering ‘GERMAN’ on the stem. The two pieces, one of the bowl and one of the stem, fit together. This is likely a 20th century miniature cigarette pipe (Figure 4-160). A single unfired .32 caliber bullet with headstamp ‘WCC 43’ from the Western Cartridge Company, 1943 was recovered (Figure 4-160).

The organic artifacts include 22 pieces of oyster shell and 10 pieces of mammal bone fragments, six (6) of which are long bone fragments and two (2) of which are burnt. The mineral artifacts include 10 fragments of coal, five (5) of which are anthracite coal fragments.

[REDACTED]

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century domestic site associated with one [REDACTED]. Though the standing structure has since been demolished, a large, mortared stone which appeared to be *in situ* was discovered at the base of an STP and likely represents an intact structural feature. Due to the likelihood additional cultural information would be gained through subsequent testing, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, avoidance of site [REDACTED] is recommended.

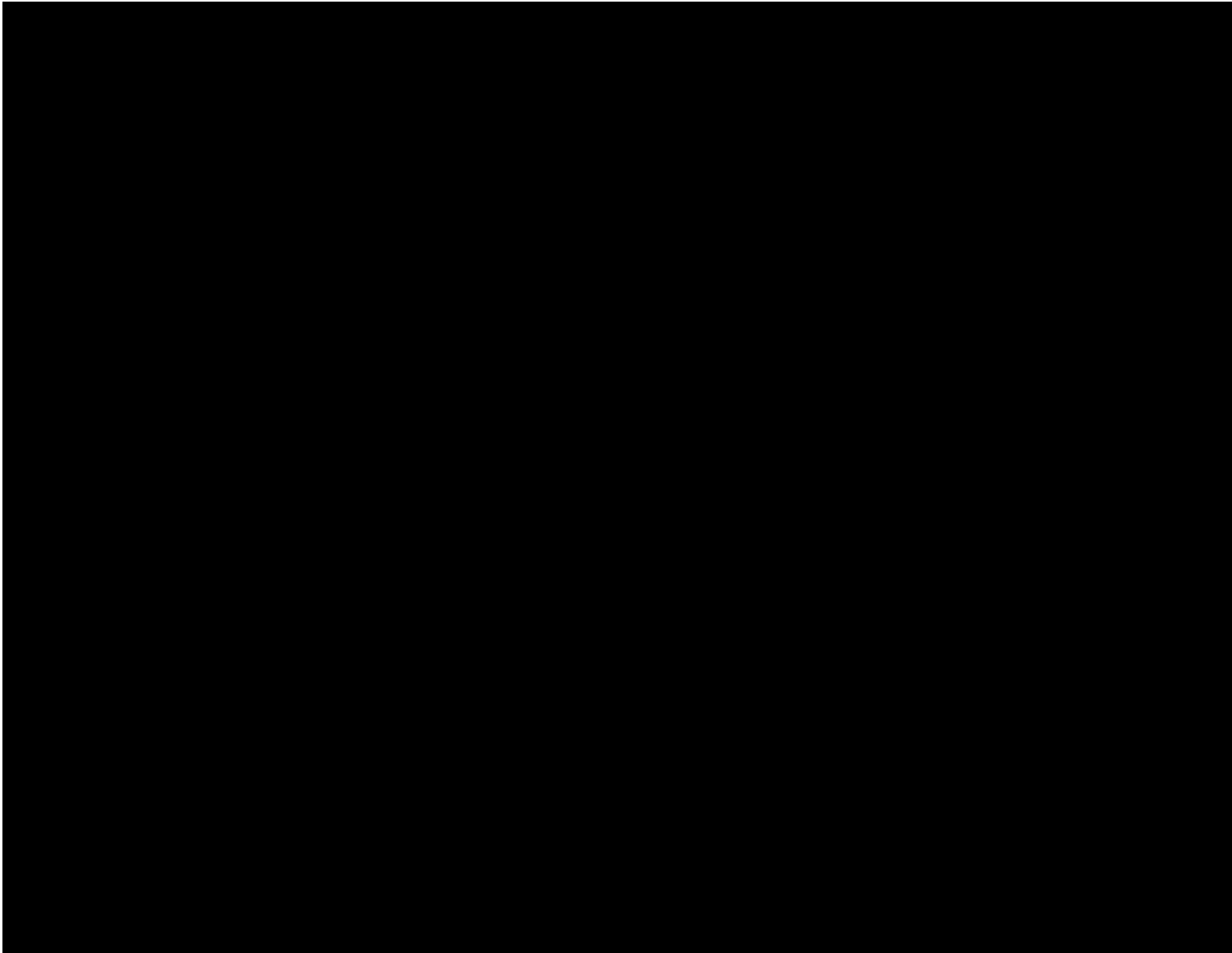


Figure 4-158. [REDACTED]

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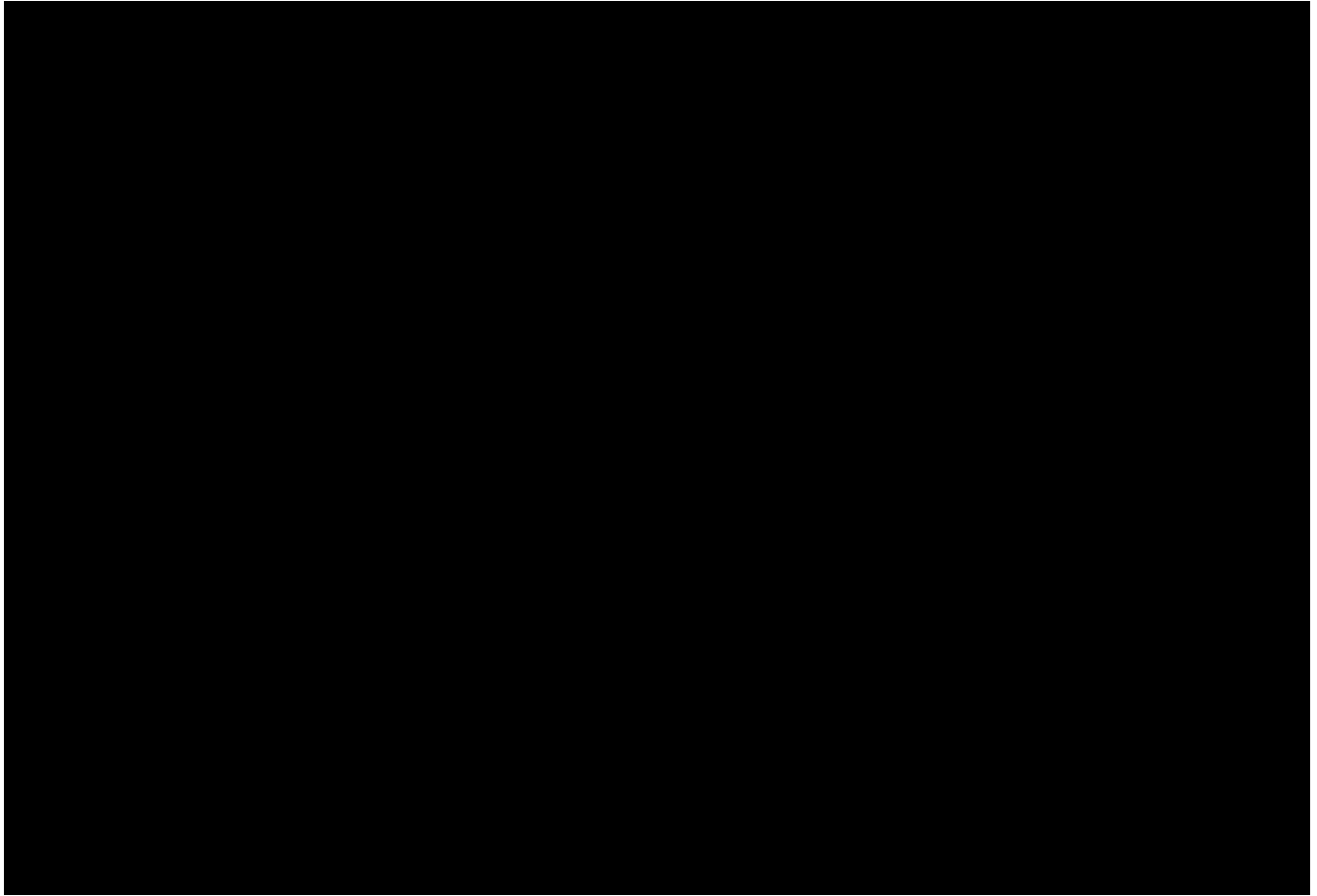




Figure 4-160. [REDACTED] A) Horse head molded white pipe, visible lettering "GERMAN" on stem. Bowl and stem fit together. Likely 20th century miniature cigarette pipe (7.2); B) Unfired .32 caliber bullet, headstamp "WCC 43", Western Cartridge Company 1943 (26.21); C) Blue transfer-printed whiteware fragments, chinoiserie pattern (1.25); D) Aqua flat glass fragments (1.6).



Figure 4-161. [REDACTED] A) Solarized manganese glass bottle finish, tool finished (30.6); B) Salt-glazed stoneware body fragment, interior Albany slip (30.8); C) Polychrome decal-decorated whiteware rim, floral rose pattern (20.10); D) Iron stake, corroded (20.1).

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[REDACTED]

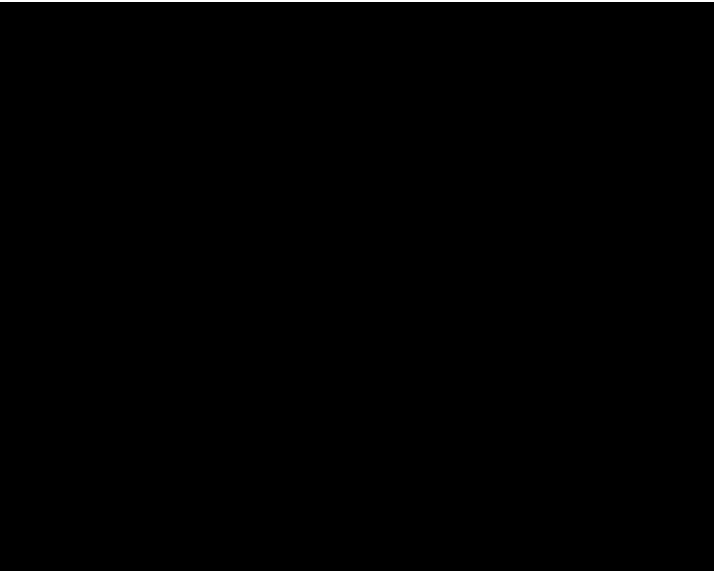
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded precontact site [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (Figure 4-163).

[REDACTED] is defined by nine surface finds. Artifacts were recovered solely from the ground surface. All radial STPs were negative.



In total, ten precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from six surface finds within [REDACTED]. Identified artifacts include one grey chert utilized flake fragment and nine pieces of debitage (Figure 4-164). The debitage consists of five pieces are flake fragments, one biface reduction flake, one hard hammer reduction flake fragment, and a piece of micro debitage. [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited use, seasonal subsistence-related activity area. With limited remaining archaeological potential, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

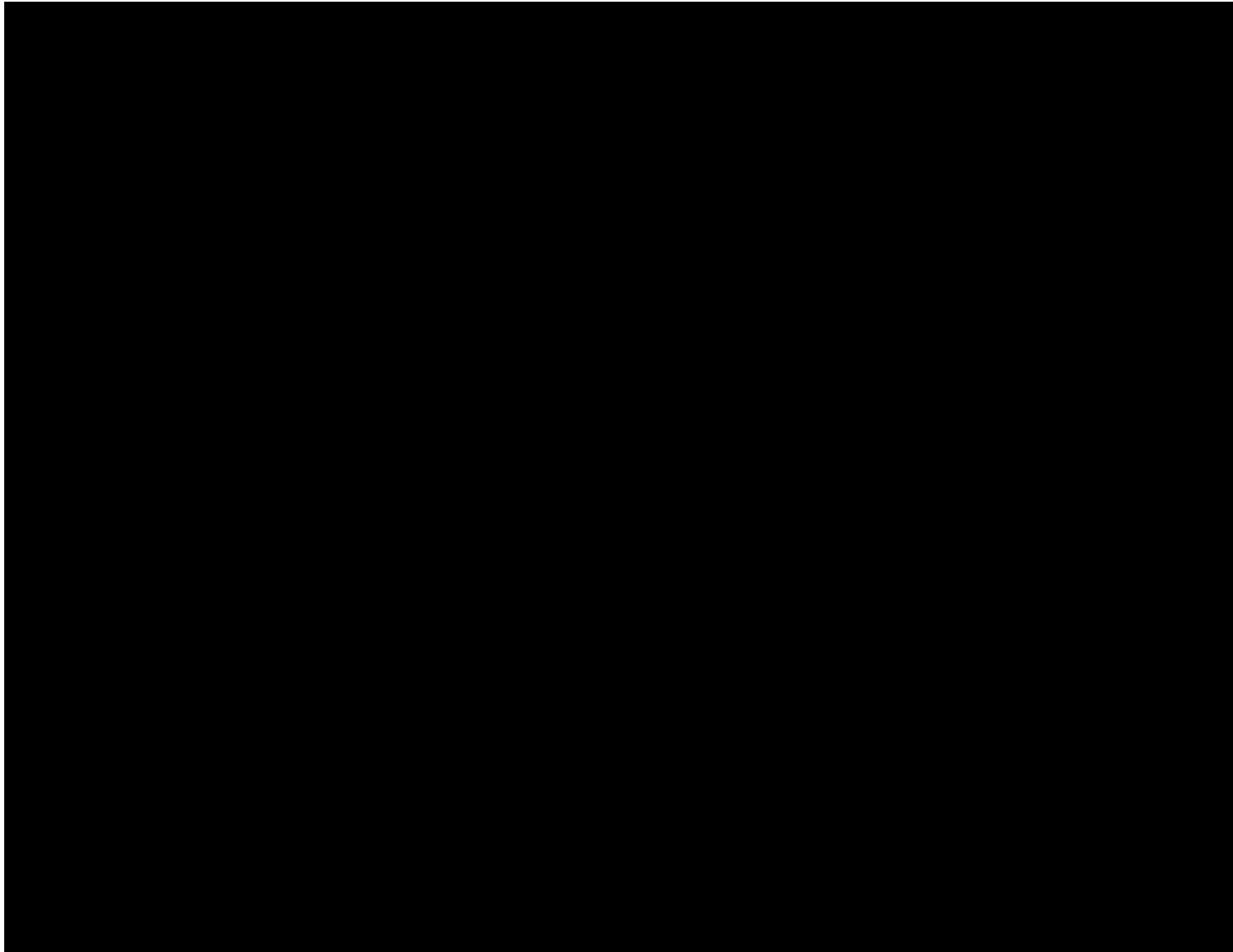
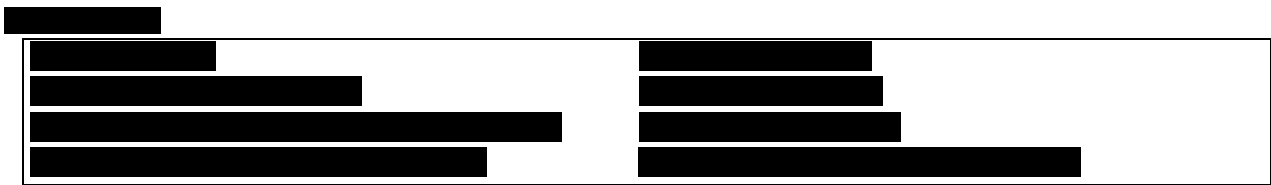


Figure 4-163. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]



Figure 4-164. [REDACTED] A) Gray chert flake fragment, distal fragment (2.1);
B) Gray chert utilized flake (4.1); C) Gray chert flake fragment (6.1).

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██████████ is a newly recorded precontact site ██████████

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██████████
██████████ (Figure 4-166).

██████████ is defined by one positive transect STP and one positive radial STP. Radial STPs were excavated at 1 m and 3 m intervals in four cardinal directions of the original positive STP. A typical soil profile consisted of a 33 cm Ap horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam overlying a B horizon of a brown (10YR 4/3) clay to a depth of 43 cmbs (Figure 4-167: STP 2E9). Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface or Stratum I.



In total, four precontact lithic artifacts were recovered from two STPs within ██████████ (Figure 4-166). Identified artifacts include four pieces of lithic debitage, all light grey chert shatter, one piece had cortex present (Figure 4-168). ██████████ is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited use, seasonal subsistence-related activity area. With limited remaining archaeological potential, the site is not recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

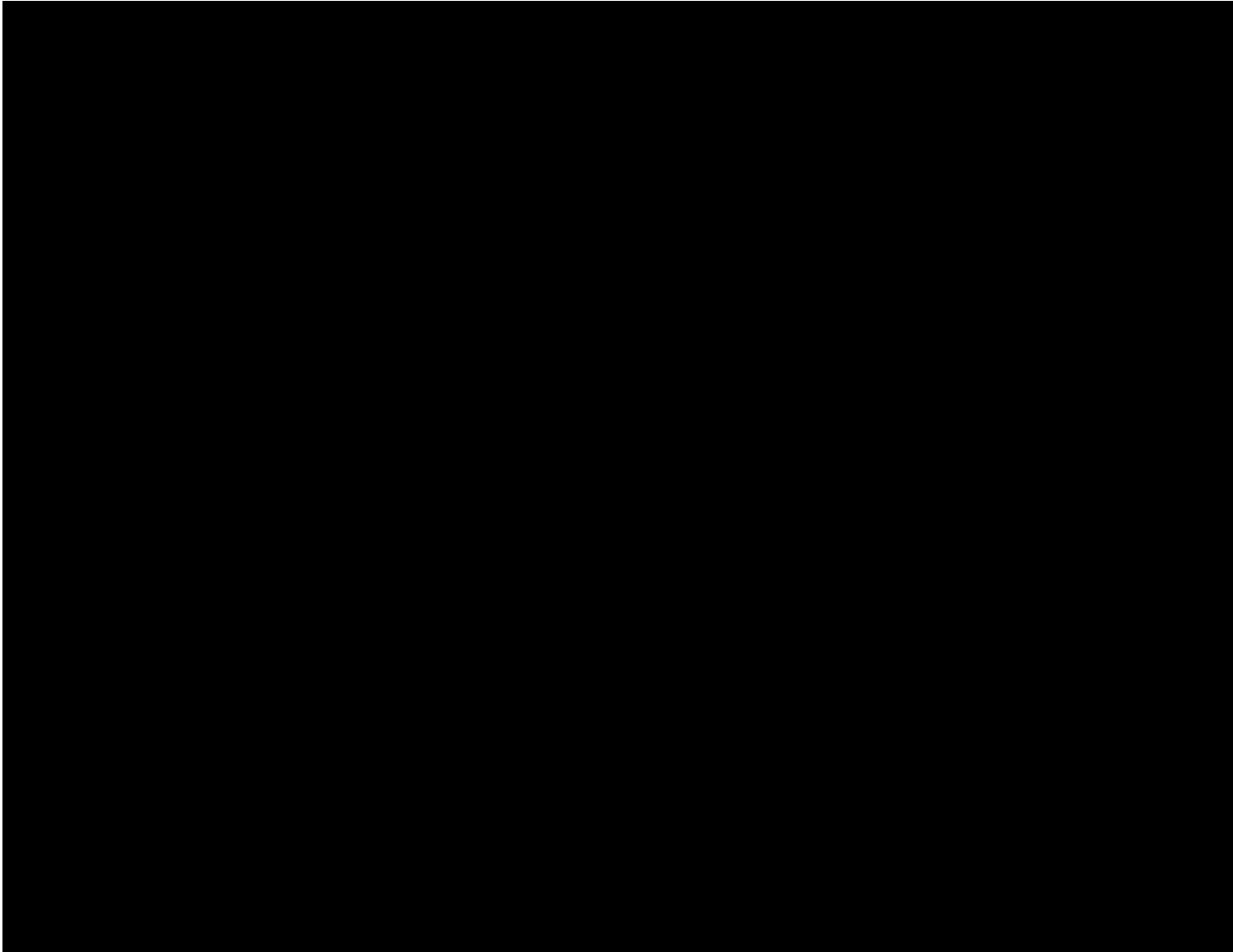


Figure 4-166. [REDACTED]

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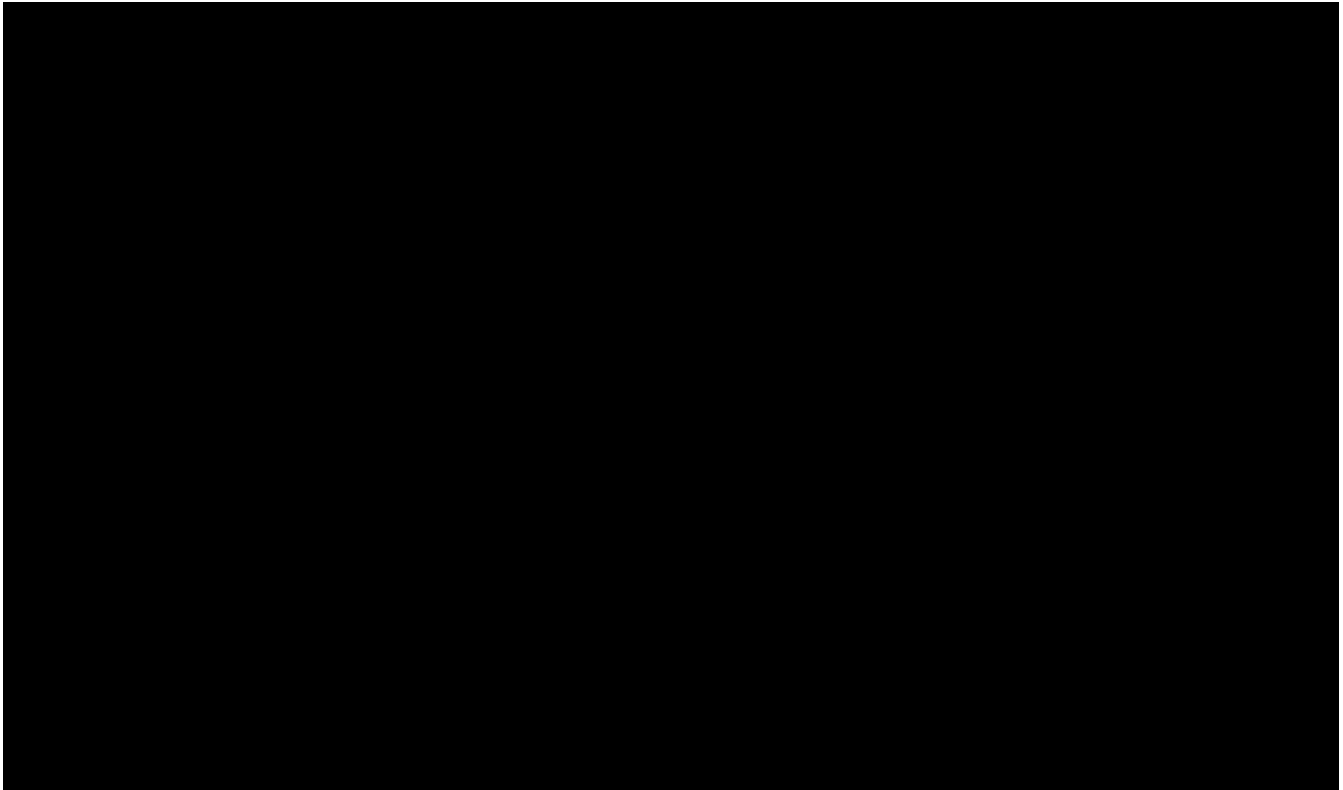
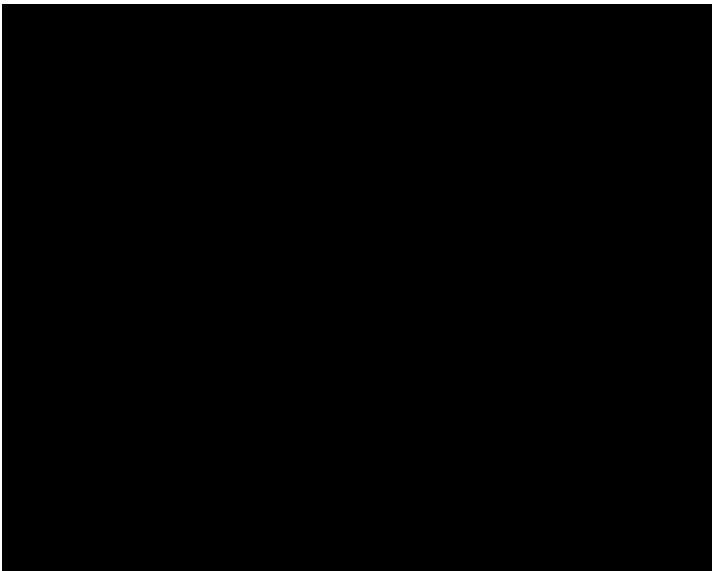


Figure 4-168. [REDACTED] A) Fine-grained light banded gray chert shatter (1.1); B) Light banded gray chert shatter, one with cortex (3.1); C) Fine-grained light banded gray chert shatter (2.1).

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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a newly recorded historic site
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] (Figure 4-170).
 The site is defined by a general surface collection which was mapped via handheld GPS at the time of survey. Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface.

In total, 10 historic artifacts were recovered from a general surface collection within [REDACTED] (Figure 4-170). Historic artifacts, identified by functional group, include two (n=2) architectural objects and eight (n=8) domestic artifacts. The architectural objects include a machine cut nail and an aqua flat glass fragment. The domestic objects include a variety of ceramics including whiteware ceramics, yellowware and stoneware; glass container fragments include an olive bottle glass base (Figure 4-171).

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with [REDACTED]. Though diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. As such, the site is likely lacking integrity due to demolition or relocation of the domestic structure and subsequent landscape modifications. Due to probable lack of site integrity, [REDACTED] is not recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

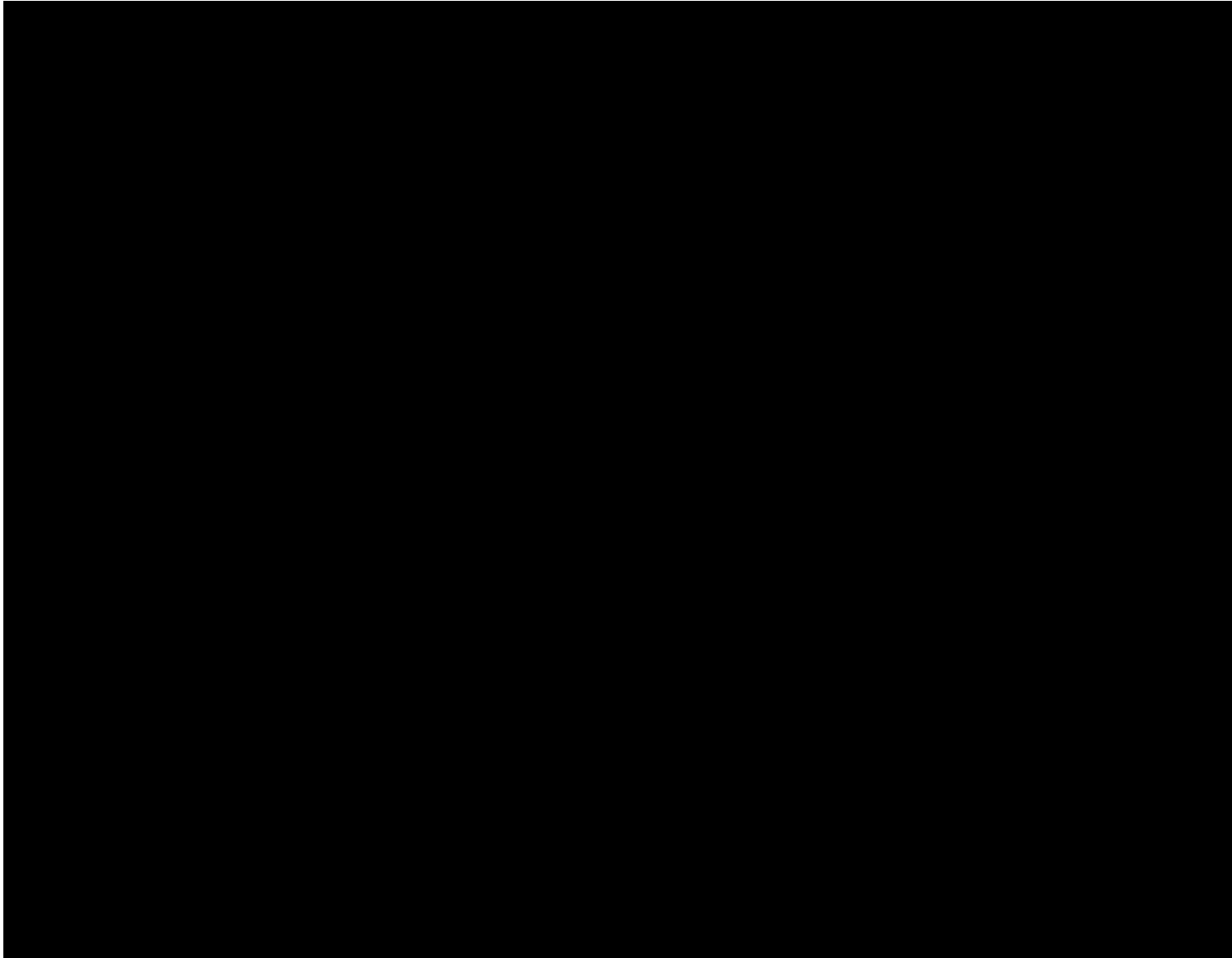


Figure 4-170. [REDACTED].

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Figure 4-171. [REDACTED] A) Metal button (1.4); B) Aqua flat glass fragment (1.2); C) Machine cut nail, head and body fragment, corroded (1.1); D) Salt-glaze stoneware body fragment with cobalt decoration, interior slip (30.8); E) Olive bottle glass finish, tool finished (1.4).

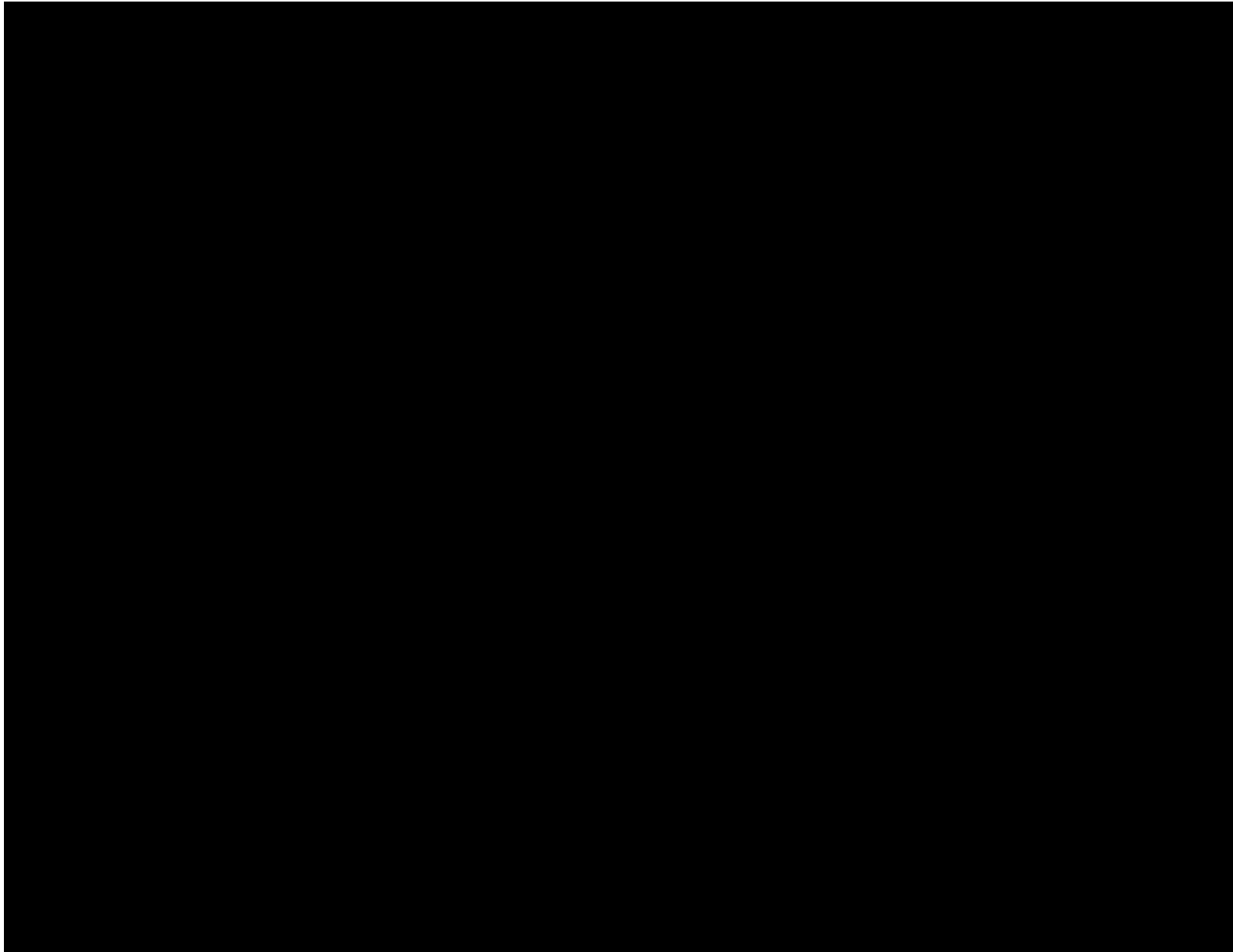


Figure 4-172. Newly Recorded Isolated Finds.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a black chert shatter fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the immediate area following the initial surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from subsequent survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light banded gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light banded gray chert proximal flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light banded gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light banded gray chert flake.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material

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was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained dark gray chert hard hammer shatter fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light banded gray chert shatter fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained dark gray chert biface thinning proximal flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light banded gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light gray chert flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic

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surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light banded gray chert flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light banded gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light banded gray chert shatter fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a gray chert utilized early reduction flake.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a gray fine-grained chert proximal flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find. No additional cultural material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a gray utilized distal flake fragment.

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material was recovered from close-interval survey. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a gray chert proximal biface thinning flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find, in addition to the excavation of a judgmental STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from this additional testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find, in addition to the excavation of a judgmental STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from this additional testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a dark gray chert flake fragment, possibly utilized.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained gray chert biface thinning flake.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], an oölitic chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a fine-grained light gray chert shatter fragment, with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m

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intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light grey chert shatter fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light grey flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a dark grey flake fragment with cortex.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a white/grey flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Radial STPs were excavated at 1 and 3-m intervals in each cardinal direction of the original positive STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light grey flake fragment.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Close-interval systematic surface survey was conducted in the area immediately surrounding the surface find, in addition to the excavation of a judgmental STP. No additional cultural material was recovered from radial testing. One artifact was recovered from [REDACTED], a light grey flake fragment.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In September – December 2021, April 2022, and October – December 2022, TRC conducted a Phase IB archaeological survey of the proposed Mill Point Solar I Project, located in Montgomery County, New York. The survey was conducted by TRC on behalf of ConnectGen. The proposed Project will consist of the construction and operation of a utility-scale solar energy facility within a Project study area of approximately 4,225 acres. The proposed Project will consist of photovoltaic solar arrays, access roads, buried (and possibly overhead) electrical collection lines, laydown/staging areas, a Project collection substation, and electrical interconnection facilities.

The field survey consisted of systematic excavation of STPs at 15-m intervals, systematic surface survey in areas with greater than 70 percent ground visibility, and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In total, 11,840 STPs were excavated, and 211.84 acres were subjected to systematic surface survey. This resulted in the recovery of 1,009 artifacts from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and are recommended for avoidance. All other archaeological resources identified during Phase IB survey are considered not eligible for the NRHP.

The newly recorded cultural resources are summarized below with NRHP recommendations.

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides recommendations on the research value and eligibility of the newly recorded cultural resources for inclusion in the NRHP. The archaeological resources identified in the Study Area were evaluated with reference to the criteria of NRHP eligibility as set forth in 36 CFR 60.4 and based on guidelines set forth by the National Park Service (1993) (Table 5-1). The four criteria of eligibility evaluation are:

Criterion A: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

Criterion D: Properties that have yielded or may likely yield information important to history or prehistory [36 CFR 60.4].

[REDACTED]

the density of artifacts recovered is high and there is a high likelihood significant cultural information would be gained by additional survey. As such, avoidance of the site is recommended as the site is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century domestic site associated with [REDACTED]. Though the standing structure has since been demolished, a large, mortared stone which appeared to be *in situ* was discovered at the base of an STP and likely represents an intact structural feature. Due to the likelihood that additional cultural information would be gained through subsequent testing, the site is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As such, avoidance of site [REDACTED] is recommended.

Not Eligible Archaeological Resources

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The lack of highly diagnostic artifacts and absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The lack of highly diagnostic artifacts and absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter [REDACTED]. Though numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter [REDACTED]. Though numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter [REDACTED]. Though numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The absence of features indicate that the site

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has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The lack of highly diagnostic artifacts and absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The lack of highly diagnostic artifacts and absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a low-density precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The site context likely represents a limited-use, and likely seasonal, subsistence-related activity area. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The lack of highly diagnostic artifacts and absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

Site [REDACTED] is interpreted as a nineteenth to early twentieth-century artifact scatter [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Though numerous diagnostic artifacts were recovered from excavations within the site, no structural remains were identified. No features were located within the estimated site area or in the proximity of the site. The absence of features indicate that the site has exhausted its archaeological potential. As such, site [REDACTED] is not eligible to be included in the NRHP, and no further work is recommended.

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1902 *Fonda* 15-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

1902 *Randall* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

1902 *Tribes Hill* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

1944 *Randall* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

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1944 *Tribes Hill* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

2019 *Randall* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

2019 *Tribes Hill* 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle

APPENDIX A: TRC PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Tim Sara, M.A., RPA (Principal Investigator) Mr. Sara has 34 years of experience in cultural resources management. He has designed and directed surveys and excavations of historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, and Caribbean. He has obtained a thorough knowledge of Section 110 and Section 106 and of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (NHPA) and applying the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria to cultural resources. Mr. Sara has received honors and awards for academic and professional studies and is a member of the New York Archaeological Council. He has been a contributing author to more than 40 Environmental Assessments (EAs) and/or Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and principal or contributing author to more than 150 cultural resources management reports.

Robert Wall, Ph.D., RPA (Senior Archaeologist) has more than 40 years of experience in archaeological field investigations in the Middle Atlantic region, with a particular focus on the Susquehanna, Potomac, Delaware, and Upper Ohio drainages. He is qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications (Archeology) (36 CFR 61) and is certified by RPA. Dr. Wall has expertise in Archival Research/Land Use Studies; Archeological Inventory Surveys; Archeological Site Assessments and National Register Testing; Archeological Site Mitigation and Data Recovery; Cemetery Delineation, Archeology Laboratory Processing, Analysis, Curation, Research and Report Writing. Dr. Wall has also authored numerous publications on the archaeology of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Jordan Riccio, M.A., RPA (Project Archaeologist) Mr. Riccio has ten years of experience performing archaeological investigations throughout the Mid-Atlantic and Southwest regions. He has worked on many Phase I, II, and III projects and is experienced in archaeological survey, archaeological site assessments, site eligibility determinations following the National Register of Historic Places criteria, report production, and material culture identification and analysis. He is qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications (Archeology) (36 CFR 61) and is certified by RPA. Mr. Riccio has been the principal or contributing author of more than 40 cultural resources management reports, including gas and oil transmission, telecommunication tower, mining, injection well, saltwater disposal well, solar, and heritage survey projects.

Justin Warrenfeltz, M.A., RPA. (Project Archaeologist) has ten (10) years of experience in archaeological field investigations in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. He has extensive experience with CRM Projects throughout the Northeast, including numerous Phase I, II, and III investigations, and historic and prehistoric artifact analysis. His experience working in New York includes more than two dozen Phase IA and Phase IB projects in support of solar and wind energy projects in Steuben, Orange, Greene, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Montgomery, Schoharie, Oneida, Suffolk, Seneca, Schuyler, Cayuga, Columbia, and other Counties.

Erin Steinwachs, M.A., RPA (Archaeologist/Laboratory Manager) Ms. Steinwachs has ten years of experience in the field of Cultural Resource Management throughout the Midwest and Mid-Atlantic regions. She is qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications (Archeology) (36 CFR 61) and is certified by RPA. She has experience working on both historic and prehistoric Phase I, II, and III projects and is experienced in archaeological survey, report production, and material culture identification and analyses.

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Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[Redacted Content]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

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[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

Tag number	Site	Survey Area	STP	Artifact Class	Quantity	Description/ Comments
[REDACTED]						

APPENDIX C: SOILS DATA FROM SHOVEL TESTS