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PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF PREHISTORIC SITE PCI/HONEOYE FALLS-1

FOR THE HONEOYE FALLS QUARRY EXPANSION PROJECT

TOWN OF RUSH, MONROE COUNTY, AND TOWN OF AVON, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

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September 2012

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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 10PR02660

Involved State and Federal Agencies: NYDEC

Phase of Survey: Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation of a prehistoric archaeological site identified during the previous Phase IAB investigation (Hanley et al. 2011)

Location Information:

Location: Oak Openings Road (south of its intersection with County Road 63)

Civil Division, County: Town of Rush, Monroe County, and Town of Avon, Livingston County

Survey Area (Metric & English): 38 acres (15.4 hectares)

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Rush, NY 1976

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: None

Number of Acres Systematically Surface Inspected: 38 acres (15.4 hectares)

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of previously identified prehistoric sites examined:

(1) PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 (OPRHP A05516.000079)

Number and name of previously identified historic sites examined: none

Number and name of sites recommended for Phase III/Avoidance: none

Report Author(s): R. Hanley, M. Steinback, E. Button, and M. Cinquino

Date of Report: September 2012

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) was contracted by Hanson Aggregates New York LLC (Hanson), to conduct a Phase II cultural resources investigation of Prehistoric Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 (OPRHP A05516.000079) in the Town of Rush, Monroe County, New York (Figure 1).

The site was identified as a result of a Phase I investigation conducted by PCI of 63.6 acres (25.7 hectares) for the proposed Hanson Aggregates Honeoye Falls Quarry Expansion project (Hanley et al. 2011). A total of 49 prehistoric lithic artifacts (largely un-utilized debitage) were found, 23 of which were clustered in the south-central portion of the project area (originally designated Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1), and the remaining 27 were widely distributed across the project area (see Hanley et al. 2011). The site is limited to a plow-zone context, characterized as a lithic scatter representing a pre-European contact camp or activity area. Per SHPO request, the site limits were expanded to include all of the precontact find spots thus increasing the size to approximately 38 acres (Phase I review letter from N. Herter to M. Lewis 9/20/11).

The purpose of the Phase II investigation was to assess the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National and State Registers of Historic Places (i.e., to determine whether it possesses integrity and if it is likely to yield information important in prehistory), as well as to refine what is known about its boundaries. The investigation was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, the State Historic Preservation Act, the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act, and all relevant state and federal legislation. It also was conducted according to the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) guidelines and the New York Archaeological Council's Standards for Archaeological Investigations (NYAC 1994).

The field investigation was conducted during August 2012. Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, RPA, served as Project Director; Mr. Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator; Mr. Mark Steinback, M.A., was Project Historian, and Mr. Edwin W. Button, M.A., served as Field Director. Mr. Button was assisted by five field technicians.

1.2 SETTING AND BACKGROUND RESEARCH

1.2.1. Site Setting. In general, the site location has remained within a remote, rural farmland, beyond the outskirts of the small villages of the area, with few developments or improvements. As discussed in the Phase IAB report (Hanley et al. 2011), the site is within a region that was favored for settlement by the Iroquois during the Contact Period. Multiple Contact Period village sites are known to be in the vicinity. The setting has multiple geographic features and characteristics that would have been attractive for utilization as part of the catchment area for any or all of the Iroquoian village sites (presented in Section 2 of the Phase I report). The setting would also have been favorable for Pre-Contact Native American camps throughout the Holocene Epoch. The soils are well to excessively-well drained. The site location would have been well suited for agricultural use as it is currently used and fallow open fields would have been attractive for browsing animals that could be hunted. An unnamed tributary of Honeoye Creek located just south of the site could have been a source of presumably potable water.

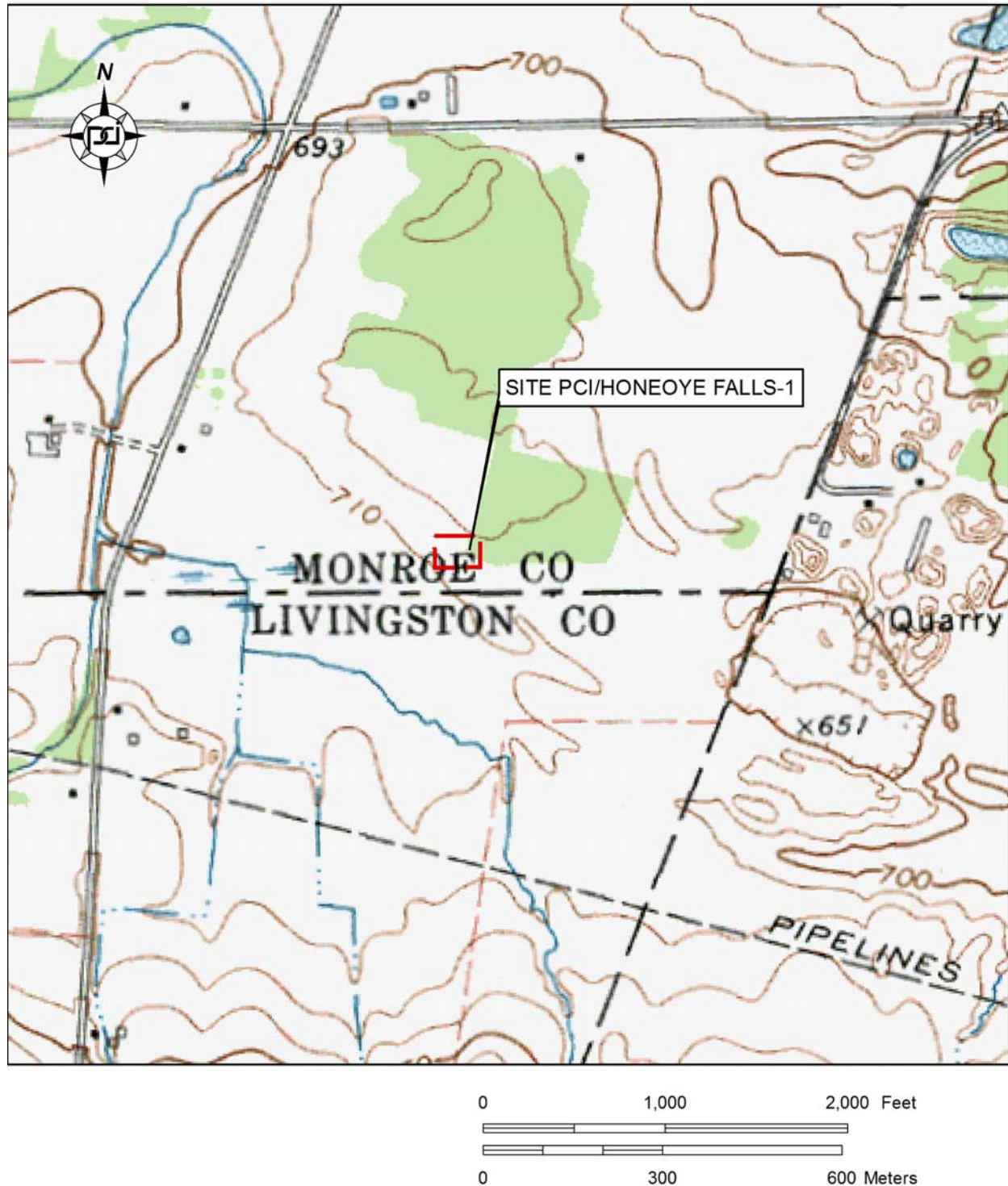


Figure 1. Location of Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 in the Town of Rush, Monroe County, New York (USGS Rush, NY 1976).

1.2.2. Background Research Review. As presented in the Phase I investigation report (Hanley et al. 2011), the archaeological OPRHP site file search identified eight prehistoric or Contact Period Native American sites, including four possible locations for Gandouchigarou (Table 1), within one mile of the site.

To the southwest are the Kirkwood (NYSM 1020) and Oak Opening Road (NYS OPRHP 5107.000039) sites, both of which are encompassed by the boundaries of NYSM 3747. Because of their proximity, these three sites may all be part of one village or different components of a large site. The Kirkwood site (a.k.a. Crouse Farm) has been described by Harrison C. Follett as the location of Gandachigarou (or Gandouchiragon), the French Catholic mission, although Beauchamp (1900) proposes at least five, possibly six, different locations for this mission site (described above). One of these alternative locations is the Dann site, located about 5,400 ft (1,646 m) east of site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 (Morton 2009, 2010). Other possible locations for Gandachigarou are Fort Hill, located about 4,425 ft (1,349 m) southeast of the APE, and the Power House site, about 7,500 ft (2,286 m) southeast.

Table 1. Archaeological sites within one mile of the project area.

NYSOPRHP Site #	Additional Site #	Distance to APE ft (m)	Time Period	Site Type
<i>Southwest Village Cluster</i>				
	NYSM 3747, ACP LSTN No #	866 (264) SW		described as “village”
	NYSM 1020, HNE 31-1 RMSC, Follett Livingston #12; Kirkwood, Crouse	3,641 (1,110) SW	Historic Seneca	village, possible French Catholic mission Gandouchigarou
5107.000039	Follett Livingston County #4, Oak Opening Road	3,654 (1,114) SW	unidentified prehistoric	
<i>East Sites, Near Spring Brook</i>				
5509.000057	William Lockwood Farm building	5,137 (1,566) E	prehistoric/ historic (ca. 1900)	Prehistoric: debitage, FCR, bone disc bead; possible extension of Dann site along Spring Brook; Historic: stone foundation, concrete floor
5509.000003	NYSM 1022, Dann Site	5,400 (1,646) E	Seneca, ca. 1655-1675	attributed as Gandachiragou by Morton
	NYSM 8788, ACP MNRO No #	3,464 (1,056) NE	prehistoric	traces of occupation; possible extension of Dann site along Spring Brook
<i>Other Sites</i>				
	NYSM 3662, ACP LSTN 46, Fort Hill	4,425 (1,349)SE		village, possible location of Gandouchigarou
	NYSM 1021, HNE2-2 RMSC Power House/ Keinthe	7,500 (2,286)SE	Seneca, ca. 1635-1655	village, possible location of Gandouchigarou

Two other sites within one mile of the project area include the William Lockwood Farm, located just west of the Dann site, containing both an unidentified prehistoric component and a historic farmstead component (ca. 1900). NYSM 8788 is a prehistoric site described as “traces of occupation,” located 3,464 ft (1,056 m) northeast of the project area, generally near the Dann site. Both of these prehistoric sites may be extensions of the Dann site around Spring Brook.

Early archaeological surveys such as Squier (1851), Beauchamp (1900), Houghton (1909), and Parker (1922) do not indicate the presence of any prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the project area. Later archaeological work by Ritchie (1980) and Ritchie and Funk (1973) do not denote the presence of archaeological sites within the project area. No state or National Register of Historic Places eligible or listed properties have been reported near the site location.

2.0 Phase II Field Investigation Methodology

2.1 STRATEGY

A Phase II cultural resource investigation is recommended when a site is identified during a Phase I survey to determine significance (i.e., National Register of Historic Places eligibility). Phase II investigations are designed to obtain detailed information on the integrity, limits, structure, function, and cultural/historical context of archaeological sites in order to evaluate their potential National Register eligibility. The field director maintained a daily log, photographed pertinent man-made disturbances and environmental conditions, and created a map of survey locations and find-spots.

Per request of NYSHPO, the Phase II investigation of Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 involved a second intensive surface inspection of the expanded limits covering the 38-acre site. The intensive surface inspection was conducted to locate any additional artifacts that might be present. A detailed description of the applied field methodology is presented below.

Surface Inspection. Two adjacent agricultural fields (totaling 38 acres) encompassing all the Pre-Contact surface finds of the Phase I investigation were surface inspected a second time as part of the Phase II investigation. Artifacts encountered during the surface survey were bagged and labeled with pertinent provenience information. The location of each artifact was recorded by the Field Director on an aerial map of the project area. The GPS location of each find was obtained employing a Garmin Rino 120 FRS/GMRS radio plus GPS navigator, with way points and positioning accuracy recorded in the fieldbook along with a brief artifact description. Artifacts were individually collected and bagged, with exception of multiple finds within a 1-m (3.3-ft) radius which were collected together. All artifact finds were field-designated a unique number (i.e., P1 would be assigned to prehistoric find number 1). The sequence of P1 through P38 was used during the Phase I investigation. Therefore, the sequence of assigned surface-find location numbers was continued from P39 for this investigation.

Modern materials, such as plastic and container glass, were noted on field forms but not collected. Materials such as coal or drain tile fragments were noted but not collected unless they could be clearly identified as historic or were found associated with historic-period artifacts.

2.2 LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Recovered cultural materials are stored at Panamerican's Buffalo Office for processing and analysis. Processing of recovered artifacts follows guidelines elaborated in 36 CFR Part 79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections) and in the New York Archaeological Council's Standards and Curation of Archaeological Collections document (NYAC 1994). Standard archaeological procedures of cleaning and storage are also followed, with provenience information kept with artifacts at all times. Permanent curation of artifacts is arranged with landowner consent.

Lithic Analysis. Prehistoric lithic artifacts are classified in terms of morphology and function. Tool types are described using standard terminology for lithic industries (such as projectile points and end-scrapers; e.g. Crabtree 1972: Part II: 31-98). Lithic analysis enables inferences to be made about prehistoric site use and settlement patterns. Projectile point morphological descriptions conform to those outlined by Ritchie (1989). Pieces of debitage are

classified using a system with six categories, including: primary, secondary, and tertiary reduction flakes, flake fragments, broken flakes, and shatter. Debitage is also examined for use-wear with the aid of a 10X jeweler's loupe. The central objective indebitage analysis is to distinguish tool manufacture from tool maintenance activities.

- Primary reduction flake - These flakes aredebitage produced during the creation of a biface preform from a blank (a usable piece of lithic material selected for making a tool [Crabtree 1972:42]). They may serve as a blank for less elaborate tools. These flakes often have cortex (the original bedrock matrix or a weathered patina) or other impurities (e.g., crystalline inclusions, fossils) that were intentionally removed from the preform. Percussion is the main method used at this stage of tool manufacture.
- Secondary reduction flake - These flakes aredebitage resulting from thinning a preform. They rarely have cortex, often exhibit broad dorsal scarring, and typically have large striking platforms and bulbs of percussion.
- Tertiary reduction flake - Tertiary reduction flakes are produced during tool finishing. Typically, they are small and thin with small striking or pressure flaking platforms.
- Shatter - This is a fragment ofdebitage without a striking platform, bulb of percussion or uniform flake scars. Shatter is typically created during the early stages of reduction such as removing blanks from a core. The force of percussion may separate these irregular fragments along cracks, imperfections, or other points of weakness in the material. Shatter lithics are easily confused with natural lithics due to their fragmentary nature.
- Flake fragments and broken flakes - A flake fragment is a portion of a broken flake missing proximal features such as the striking platform. A broken flake still has a striking platform but is otherwise incomplete (missing medial and distal or distal portions). The differentiation between flake fragments and broken flakes can be useful in considering assemblage size in relation to post-depositional damage (i.e., plow damage causing higher artifact counts).

These types ofdebitage and reflected stages of bifacial stone tool manufacturing are comparable to those presented by Errett Callahan (1979:9) in the following ways: primary reduction flakes are created during Stage 2 and Stage 3 “initial edging and primary thinning” of lithic biface manufacture; secondary reduction flakes are the result of Stage 4 “secondary thinning”; and tertiary reduction flakes are made during Stage 5 “shaping”. It is also important to consider bifacial lithic tool manufacturing as a continuum divided into these somewhat arbitrary stages (Waldorf 1993:20). As a result, some artifacts exhibit characteristics of two stages. For example, the presence of cortex is a characteristic most often found on primary reduction flakes, but cortex can be found, although rarely, on finished tools. The purpose of this method of description is to distinguish tool manufacture and maintenance activities (i.e., determining if it is a camp or workshop) in an effort to characterize site use and settlement patterns.

3.0 Phase II Investigation Results and Site Discussion

3.1 FIELD INVESTIGATION RESULTS

The agricultural fields in which site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 is situated had been recently plowed and disked prior to the Phase II field investigation. Surface visibility was 95 to 100 percent (see Appendix A: Photographs 1 through 7). A total of 240 prehistoric artifacts were found as the result of a systematic surface inspection conducted at 3-m to 5-m (9.8-ft to 16.4-ft) intervals (see Appendix B: Artifact Catalog). As with the Phase I investigation, artifacts were primarily clustered in the one-acre area in the southern portion of the plowed fields (Figures 2 and 3; see Hanley et al. 2011).

The Phase II prehistoric surface finds include 19 tools and 221 pieces of debitage. The tools include 2 projectile points, 4 scrapers, 2 knives, 2 choppers, 1 biface fragment, 3 biface preforms, and 5 utilized flakes. The debitage includes 38 primary flakes, 42 secondary flakes, 28 tertiary flakes, 90 flake fragments, 7 cores/core fragments and 16 pieces of shatter (Figures 4 and 5). The Phase II surface finds had the same general distribution as those found during the Phase I surface inspection. Ninety-six percent (n=230) of the Phase II artifact assemblage were clustered in the southern portion of the site, a one-acre locus designated as the site during the Phase I investigation. This one-acre area is from here on referred to as Locus 1. The remaining 10 artifacts were widely distributed across the 38-acre SHPO designated site limits (see Figure 2; see Appendix B: Artifact Catalog).

Table 2. Phase I and Phase II Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 Artifact Catalog

Artifact Type	Secondary Type	Phase I	Phase II	Locus 1 (Ph I /II)	Scattered Finds (Ph I /II)
Debitage	Primary reduction flake	5	38	38	5
	Secondary reduction flake	6	42	43	5
	Tertiary reduction flake	5	28	32	1
	Flake fragment	5	90	91	4
	Core/Core fragments	0	7	7	0
	Shatter	1	16	17	0
Debitage Total		22	221	228	15
Tool	Projectile point	8	2	3	7
	Scraper (all types)	6	4	6	4
	Chopper	0	2	2	0
	Biface Preform	0	3	3	0
	Biface fragment	0	1	0	1
	Utilized flake	2	5	6	1
	Knife	7	2	3	6
	Multiple-use Biface	1	0	1	0
	Abrader	1	0	0	1
Tool Total		25	19	24	20
Total		47	240	252	35

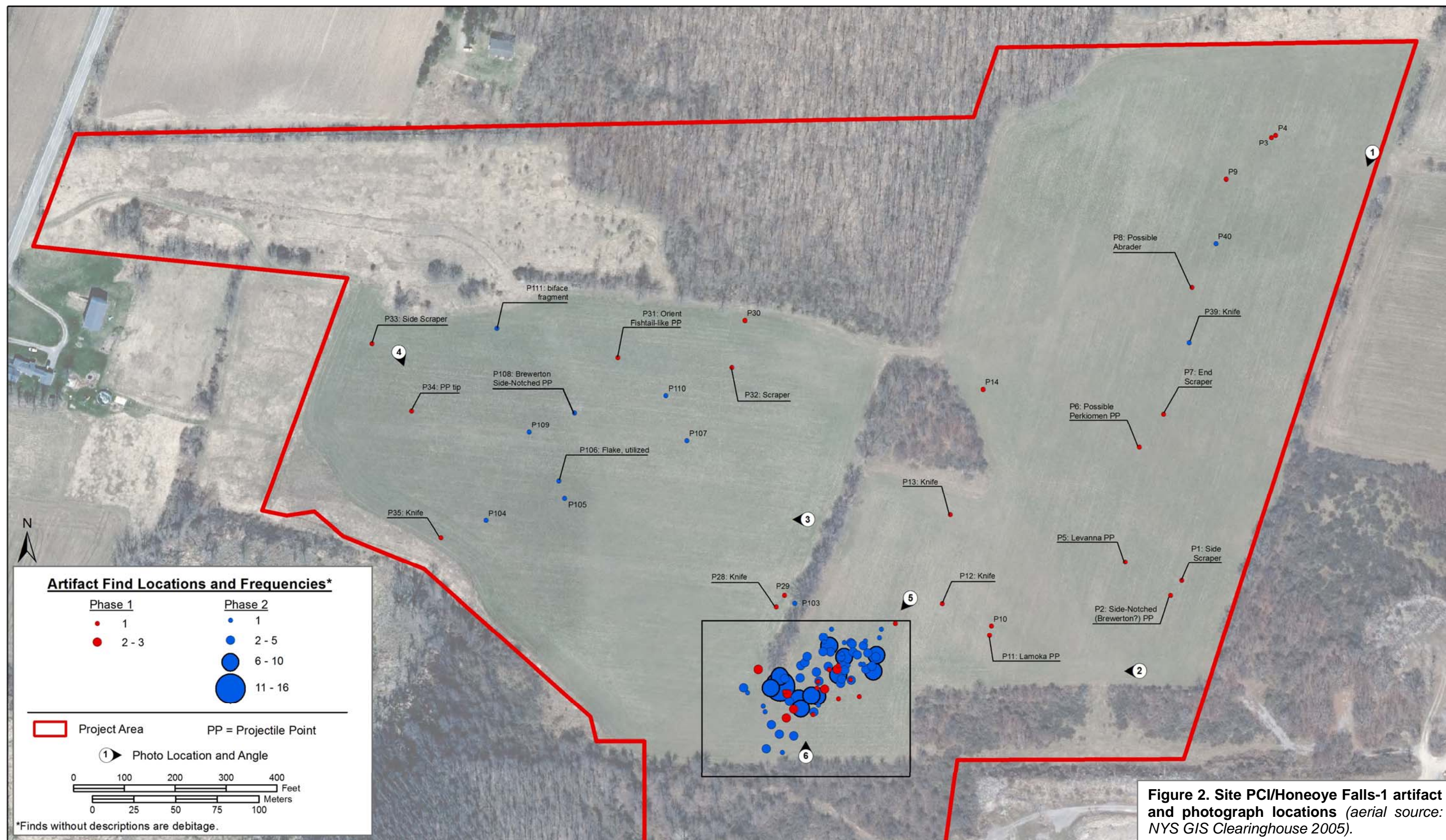


Figure 2. Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 artifact and photograph locations (aerial source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse 2005).

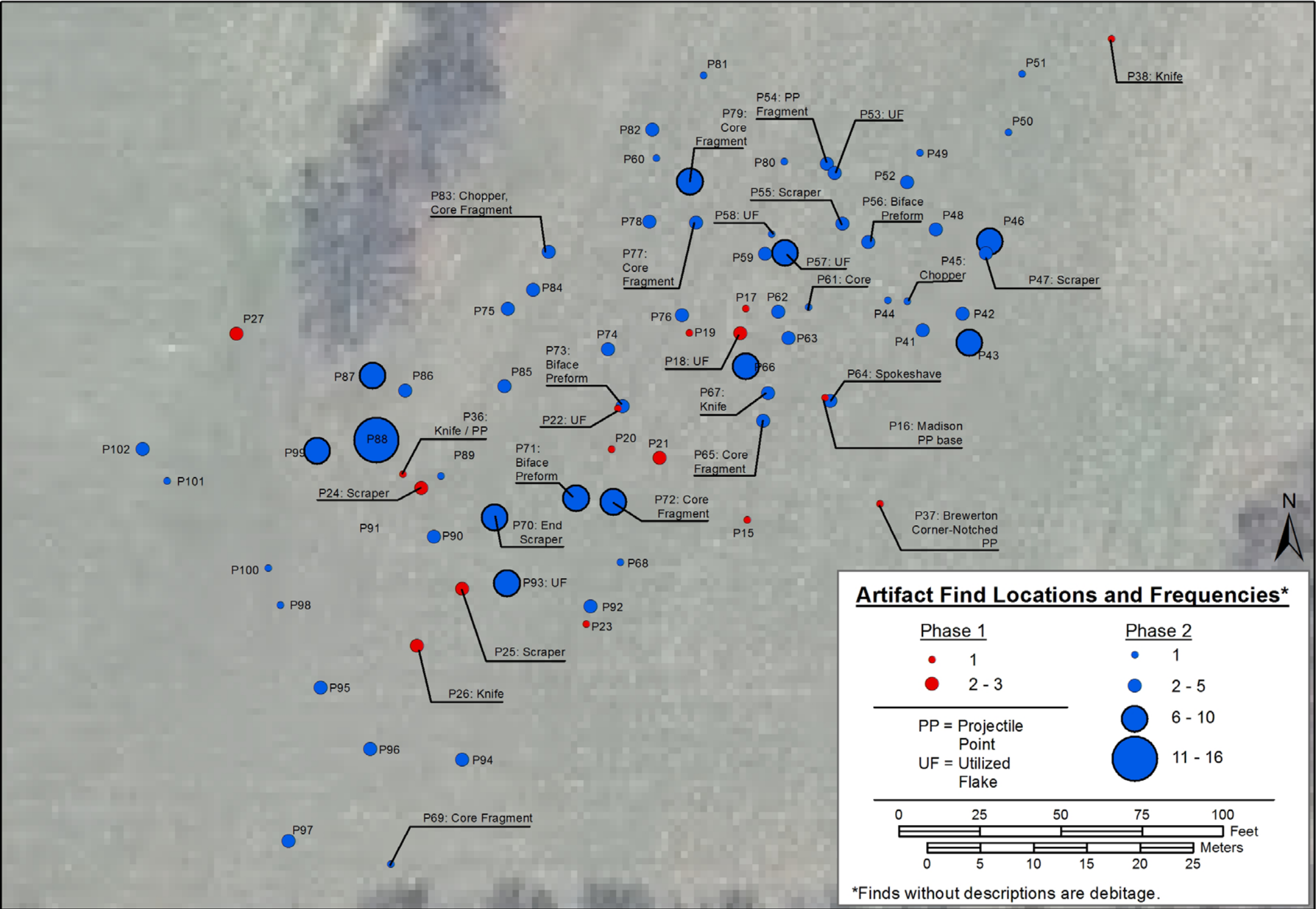


Figure 3. Artifact locations at Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1: Locus 1 (aerial source: NYS GIS Clearinghouse 2005).



Figure 4. Madison (P54) and Brewerton Side-Notched (P108) projectile points and knife (P39) found at Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1.



Figure 5. A broken knife (P67), chopper (P45) and biface preform (P71) found at Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1.

3.2 SITE DISCUSSION

3.2.1. Phase I/II Artifact Assemblage. The Phase II surface finds had the same general distribution as those found during the Phase I surface inspection. A total of 287 artifacts were found during the Phase I and II investigations at the site (see Table 2). All of these are pre-contact lithic artifacts consisting of tools (n=44) and debitage (n=243). All of the artifacts were found within or atop the A-horizon although surface inspection was the primary investigation technique and subsurface investigation was limited to Phase I shovel testing.

Eighty-eight percent (n=242) of the combined Phase I and Phase II artifact assemblages were found at the one-acre area designated Locus 1 in the southern portion of the site. The remaining 32 artifacts were found scattered across the remaining 37 acres of agricultural fields that encompass the site.

Locus I. A total of 23 lithic artifacts were found at Locus 1 during the Phase I investigation whereas 229 artifacts were found as a result of a second surface inspection conducted for the Phase II investigation. No reason for this discrepancy is known. Surface visibility and survey intensity (i.e., interval between technicians, speed) were the same for each investigation. In addition, 13 shovel tests were dug at this location during the Phase I investigation resulting in two artifacts of the 23 artifact Phase I assemblage. Despite the large difference in quantity of artifacts, similar types of artifacts were found.

- **Phase I.** Sixty-one percent (n=14) of the artifacts were lithic debitage representing all stages of tool manufacture (Table 4). The remaining 39 percent (n=9) of the artifacts are tools, including two utilized flakes, two projectile points, two scrapers, two knives and one multi-use biface. One of the projectile points is a Brewerton Corner-Notched representative of the Late Archaic Period and the other is a Madison point of the Late Woodland Period. The tools have little to moderate usewear. Two artifacts have potlid flake scars from heat exposure but no fire-cracked rocks were found. All of the lithics appear to be made from locally available Onondaga chert.
- **Phase II.** The Phase II prehistoric surface finds at Locus 1 include 15 tools and 214 pieces of debitage. The tools include one projectile point (Madison), 4 scrapers, 1 knife, 2 choppers, 3 biface preforms, and 4 utilized flakes. The debitage includes 35 primary flakes, 39 secondary flakes, 28 tertiary flakes, 89 flake fragments, 7 cores/core fragments and 16 pieces of shatter. As with the Phase I investigation: a Madison projectile point was found; all of the lithics appear to be made from locally available Onondaga chert; No fire-cracked rocks were found; no ceramics were found; no hammerstones were found; and no faunal evidence or charcoal was found.

Small differences in the Phase I and II assemblages include: three chopper tool fragments found during the second surface inspection; nine percent (n=2 [P25 and P27]) of the Phase I artifacts have evidence of heat exposure (e.g., potlid/heat spall flake scars) whereas just over three percent (n=8 [P44, P46, P47, P53, P59, P60, P71 and P90]) of the Phase II lithics exhibit such evidence; and cores/core fragments were only found during the Phase II survey.

3.2.2. Scattered Finds. A total of 35 artifacts considered to be isolated or stray finds were found scattered across the 37 acres of agricultural fields (excluding Locus 1) during Phase I and II surface inspections (see Figure 2). Twenty-four of them were found during the Phase I surface

inspection whereas only eight were found during the Phase II. Forty-three percent (n=15) of the artifacts were lithic debitage representing all stages of tool manufacture (Table 2) and the remaining 57 percent (n=20) of the artifacts are tools including: seven projectile points, four scrapers, six knives, one biface fragment, one utilized flake and one possible abrader. The diagnostic features of the projectile points indicate recurring human presence at the site in the Late Archaic (Lamoka [P11], Brewerton Side-Notched [P2 and P108]), Transitional (Perkiomen [P6]), Transitional/Early Woodland (Orient Fishtail [P31]) and the Late Woodland (Levanna [P5]) Periods (excluding two Madison points and one Brewerton Corner-Notched point found in Locus 1). The usewear on the tools ranges from none to heavy in degree, but most have moderate cutting or scraping usewear dependent on the tool type. All but two of the lithics appear to be made from locally available Onondaga chert. The two exceptions include a scraper (location P32) that appears to be made from Flint Ridge chert and a disk-shaped abrader (location P8) that is made from a coarse-grained lithic of undetermined type.

Although randomly and widely spaced, the distribution of the scattered artifacts were primarily found in the northwestern part of the western agricultural field and along a north/south axis spanning the length of the eastern field. Despite these two broad clusters, maximum surface find density does not exceed five artifacts found within a one-acre area.

3.2.3. Tools. Fifteen percent (n=44) of the total artifact assemblage are tools. It is important to note that 57 percent (n=20) of the scattered finds are tools whereas 10 percent (n=24) of the Locus 1 assemblage are tools. Comparison of tool type quantities between the scattered finds and Locus 1 can be misleading as the scattered find area is so much larger. For example, seven projectile points were found scattered across 37 acres, but three were found in the one-acre Locus 1; it is specious, however, to infer the amount/importance of different activities. Conversely, the presence of certain artifact types in Locus 1 yet absence or near absence of the same type over the larger area is more telling about former activity at Locus 1. Such is the case with choppers, utilized flakes, and biface preforms found at Locus 1, yet absent across the scattered finds area. The Locus 1 tool assemblage reflects resource processing/preparation as evidenced by scrapers (n=6), choppers (n=2), utilized flakes (n=6), and knives (n=3). In general, the tools appear to have been expediently produced with little or no curation (e.g., retouch). The tools of the Phase I assemblage generally have little to moderate usewear. Tools of the Phase II assemblage have light to heavy usewear. Utilized flakes exhibit light to moderate usewear and moderate to heavy usewear is present on choppers and scrapers.

Two of the three projectile points found at Locus 1 are Late Woodland Madison points which suggest the assemblage of Locus 1 can be attributed to an occupation during that time period. The third projectile point, a Late Archaic Brewerton Corner-Notched may be a stray find similar to those scattered across the surrounding 37 acres. If Locus 1 is the site of a Late Woodland occupation, the lack of pottery, grinding stones, etc. could indicate the site was a small camp occupied for a span too brief to involve more formal activities of Late Woodland settlement. In addition, no fire-cracked rocks or other significant evidence of hearths was found. Only three percent (n=10) of the lithics found across the 37-acre area had potlid scars or other heat spall characteristics.

3.2.4. Debitage. The debitage found at Locus 1 represents all stages of stone tool manufacture. Therefore, it can be inferred that stone tool making was a former subsistence activity at the site. Although debitage comprises a large part (90 percent) of the Locus 1 assemblage, it may be inaccurate to interpret the site as being a lithic workshop. The creation of

one or few bifaces can result in many pieces of debitage as a byproduct. In addition, no hammerstones were found during either investigation.

3.2.5. Lithic Type. Nearly all of the lithics appear to be regionally available Onondaga chert as described by John Holland in *Lithic Types and Varieties of New York State* (2004:17). In general, they appear to be of the same member with slight variations in gray hue. Limestone cortex was evident on only five percent of the debitage. Onondaga limestone bedrock is shallow or at the ground surface just northwest and southeast of the site, but the presence of chert-bearing layers is not known and quarry sites have not been reported in the vicinity.

There are only two exceptions that were not Onondaga chert: a scraper (location P32) that appears to be made from Flint Ridge chert and a disk-shaped abrader (location P8) that is made from a coarse-grained lithic of undetermined type. It should be noted that although it is a lithic tool, the abrader is not a chipped stone tool and a differing lithic type is expected. Neither of these exceptions was found at Locus 1.

3.2.6. Artifact Assemblage Distribution (Spatial Analysis). Former subsistence at Locus 1 differs from the surrounding 37 acres of the site where artifacts were found widely scattered. Fifty-seven percent (n=20) of the scattered finds are tools whereas 10 percent of the Locus 1 assemblage are tools. This factor contributes to the interpretation of the scattered finds area as being a resource procurement area and that Locus 1 served as a camp. In addition, diagnostic artifacts found scattered indicate that this area was travelled many times over a long span of time. As previously discussed, the diagnostic features of the projectile points indicate recurring human presence at the site in the Late Archaic (Lamoka [P11], Brewerton Side-Notched [P2 and P108]), Transitional (Perkiomen [P6]), Transitional/Early Woodland (Orient Fishtail [P31]), and the Late Woodland (Levanna [P5]) periods. None of the diagnostic artifacts from the same time/cultural period were found together. For example, the three Brewerton points (including the corner-notched point at Locus 1) were found widely spaced apart rather than clustered in a locus.

As for Locus 1, intra-site activity areas cannot confidently be inferred due to the effects of plowing in the small area. Scrapers were found across the locus, as were cores/core fragments, choppers, utilized flakes, and knives (see Figures 2 and 3). None were found clustered within the locus to suggest separate activity areas. Similarly, debitage types were not clustered in any way to suggest initial stages of tool manufacture were at one location whereas tool finishing occurred at another. The location of Locus 1 may have been selected for a camp as it is close to an unnamed tributary of Honeoye Creek located just south of the site (see Figure 1).

Regional Site Context. Although no late Woodland sites were reported within one mile of Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 (see Section 1.2.2), the setting is favorable for establishing a camp. As presented in Section 1.2.1., the site is within a region that was favored for settlement by the Iroquois during the Contact Period. Multiple Contact Period village sites are known to be in the vicinity. The setting has multiple geographic features and characteristics that would have been attractive for utilization as part of the catchment area for any or all of the Iroquoian village sites (presented in Section 2 of the Phase I report) or other parts of the Holocene.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 appears to be the remains of a small Late Woodland camp (Locus 1) situated in a resource procurement area intermittently visited through much of the Holocene epoch with diagnostic evidence from the Late Archaic, Transitional, Early Woodland and the Late Woodland Periods. Activities at Locus 1 included stone tool production and resource processing. A total of 287 artifacts were found as the result of two field investigations. Eighty-five percent (n=243) of the artifacts are debitage that could have resulted from the manufacture of a relatively small amount of tools. The quantity of debitage and lack of hammerstones suggest small scale tool-making at a camp rather than a lithic workshop. As discussed, intra-site activity areas cannot confidently be inferred due to the effects of plowing in the small area. No artifacts were found in clusters within the locus, rather tools of similar function or debitage of similar reduction stage were found across the locus.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Prehistoric Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 does not appear to meet eligibility Criterion D for listing in the State/National Registers of Historic Places. Phase I and Phase II investigations of the site have yielded an artifact assemblage that informs us that the site had been used as a resource procurement area through much of the Holocene and Locus 1 is the remains of a Late Woodland camp. However, further investigation (i.e., Phase III) or avoidance of the site is not recommended due to limited additional research potential. Further investigation of the site will not likely yield significant information regarding pre-contact subsistence in the region. Little has been or can be learned regarding intra-site activity areas (likely due to plowing disturbance). Although the quantity of artifacts found during the Phase II surface inspection was much larger, Phase I and II investigations of the site yielded similar artifact types. Further investigation would likely produce redundant data. No fire-cracked rocks were found that could suggest the presence of hearths or other features or artifacts (e.g., ceramics) indicative of longer term settlement beyond that of a briefly occupied camp. In addition, the assemblage is limited to lithic artifacts. Poor preservation has apparently destroyed faunal or other less durable remains.

A New York State Prehistoric Archaeological Site Inventory Form completed for the Phase I investigation has been revised/updated to include Phase II data and is included as Appendix C of this report.

5.0 References

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Appendix A

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Recently plowed and disked field exhibiting 100 percent surface visibility during the field investigation. View is facing southwest within eastern field (*Panamerican 2012*).



Photograph 2. Systematically surface-inspected field exhibiting rocky soils within southeast portion of the project area, facing west (*Panamerican 2012*).



Photograph 3. Detail of typical surface visibility (95 to 100 percent) within plowed and disked portions of the project area during the field investigation. View is facing west within western field (*Panamerican 2012*).



Photograph 4. Systematically surface-inspected western field exhibiting a lower rock-density compared to eastern field, facing southeast (*Panamerican 2012*).



Photograph 5. Location of Prehistoric Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 indicated by flagged Phase II surface finds clustered in south-central portion of the project area. View is facing southwest within eastern field (*Panamerican 2012*).



Photograph 6. Second view of Prehistoric Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 indicated by flagged Phase II surface finds clustered in south-central portion of the project area, facing northwards from south extent (*Panamerican 2012*).

Appendix B

ARTIFACT CATALOG

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P39	surface	Onondaga chert	knife	1	broken, missing tip and base	mottled gray and bluish gray	tool
P40	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P41	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P41	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P41	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P42	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P43	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P43	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P43	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P43	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P44	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	potlid flake scars on dorsal and ventral	gray	debitage
P45	surface	Onondaga chert	chopper	1	heavy usewear, broken	gray	tool
P46	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P46	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P46	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4	one with potlid flake scars on both surfaces	gray	debitage
P47	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	potlid flake scars on both surfaces	gray	debitage
P47	surface	Onondaga chert	scraper	1	moderate to heavy usewear	gray	tool
P48	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P48	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P49	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P50	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P51	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	with cortex	dark gray	debitage
P52	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P52	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P53	surface	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	1	light to moderate scraping usewear	gray	tool
P53	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	with cortex	gray	debitage
P53	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2	one with potlid flake scars	gray	debitage
P54	surface	Onondaga chert	projectile point	1	missing tip and tang/barb	mottled dark gray and bluish gray	tool

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P54	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2	one with cortex	gray	debitage
P54	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P55	surface	Onondaga chert	scraper	1	light unifacial modification on one edge	gray	tool
P55	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P56	surface	Onondaga chert	biface preform	1	expediently made	gray	tool
P56	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P57	surface	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	1	minor scraping usewear	gray	tool
P57	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P57	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P57	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4	one with cortex	gray	debitage
P58	surface	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	1	minor scraping usewear	gray	tool
P59	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2	one with potlid flake scars on both surfaces	gray	debitage
P59	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P60	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1	heat-spall on ventral surface	gray	debitage
P61	surface	Onondaga chert	core	1		gray	debitage
P62	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P63	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P63	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P64	surface	Onondaga chert	spokeshave	1	core fragment expediently used as	gray	tool
P64	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	with cortex	gray	debitage
P64	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P65	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P65	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P65	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P66	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	4		gray	debitage
P66	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P66	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P66	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P67	surface	Onondaga chert	knife	1	broken biface	gray	tool
P67	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P68	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P69	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P70	surface	Onondaga chert	end scraper	1	expediently modified primary reduction flake	gray	tool
P70	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	3		gray	debitage
P70	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P70	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4		gray	debitage
P71	surface	Onondaga chert	biface preform	1	broken	gray	tool
P71	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1	potlid scar on ventral surface	gray	debitage
P71	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4		gray	debitage
P72	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P72	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P72	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P72	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P72	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P73	surface	Onondaga chert	biface preform	1	broken	gray	tool
P73	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P73	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P74	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P74	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P74	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P75	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P75	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P75	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P75	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	2		gray	debitage
P76	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P76	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		dark gray	debitage

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P77	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P77	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P77	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P78	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P78	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P79	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P79	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P79	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P79	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	3		gray	debitage
P79	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P80	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P81	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P82	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P82	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P83	surface	Onondaga chert	chopper	1	heavy usewear, broken	gray	tool
P83	surface	Onondaga chert	core fragment	1		gray	debitage
P83	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P83	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P84	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P84	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P85	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P85	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P86	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P86	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P86	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	2		gray	debitage
P87	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P87	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P87	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	4		gray	debitage

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P87	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P88	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	4		gray	debitage
P88	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P88	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	5		gray	debitage
P88	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1		gray	debitage
P89	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P90	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	3	one with pitted scars on dorsal surface	gray	debitage
P91	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	5	two with cortex	gray	debitage
P91	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P91	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P91	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	6		gray	debitage
P91	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	2	one with cortex	gray	debitage
P92	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P92	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P92	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P92	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P93	surface	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	1	unifacially retouched, moderate usewear	gray	tool
P93	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P93	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	5		gray	debitage
P93	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	2		gray	debitage
P94	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	3		gray	debitage
P94	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P95	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P95	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P95	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P96	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	2		gray	debitage
P97	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P98	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	one with cortex	gray	debitage

Artifact Log for Honeoye Falls, Phase II

Provenience	Depth	Material	Type	#	Description	Color	Other Information
P99	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	7	four with cortex	gray	debitage
P100	surface	Onondaga chert	shatter	1	two with cortex	gray	debitage
P101	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1	with cortex	gray	debitage
P102	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	2		gray	debitage
P102	surface	Onondaga chert	tertiary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P102	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P103	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P104	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		dark gray	debitage
P105	surface	Onondaga chert	secondary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P106	surface	Onondaga chert	utilized flake	1	moderate to heavy usewear	gray	tool
P107	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		mottled dark and light gray	debitage
P108	surface	Onondaga chert	projectile point	1	Brewerton Side-Notched, light usewear, broken base, 2.3 cm x 3.5 cm	dark gray	tool
P109	surface	Onondaga chert	flake fragment	1		gray	debitage
P110	surface	Onondaga chert	primary reduction flake	1		gray	debitage
P111	surface	Onondaga chert	biface fragment	1	small	gray	tool
				240			

Appendix C
SITE FORM

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier

Project Identifier OPRHP #06PR00629

Date July 1, 2011/rev. Sept 7, 2012

Your Name Robert J. Hanley

Phone (716) 821-1650

Address 2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, NY 14227

Organization (if any) Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

1. Site Identifier(s) Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1

2. County Monroe One of following:

City

Township Rush

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or Hamlet

3. Present Owner

Address

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

<input type="checkbox"/> Stray Find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/rockshelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell Midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Evidence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material in plowzone
<input type="checkbox"/> Single Component	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Buried Evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact occupation floor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified

Location

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion	

Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☒ gentle ☐ moderate ☐ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) 750 ft (229 m)

Elevation: 715 ft AMSL

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface ☒ date(s) Phase I :4/18 and 4/22 2011| Phase II Aug 2012

☒ Site Map (Submit with form*)

☒ Collection

Subsurface--date(s)

Testing: shovel ☐ coring ☐ other _____ unit size
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible.

Investigator Robert J. Hanley

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Hanley, Robert J., Rebecca Emans, Mark Steinback, Edwin Button and Michael A. Cinquino
 2011 *Phase IAB Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Honeoye Falls Quarry Expansion Project, Town of Rush, Monroe County, and Town of Avon, Livingston County, New York.*
 Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch.

Hanley, Robert J., Mark Steinback, Edwin Button and Michael A. Cinquino
 2012 *Phase II Cultural Resources Investigation of Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 for the Proposed Honeoye Falls Quarry Expansion Project, , Town of Rush, Monroe County, and Town of Avon, Livingston County, New York.* Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch.

Present repository of materials: Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

The diagnostic features of the projectile points indicate recurring human presence at the site in the Late Archaic (Lamoka, Brewerton Side-Notched, Brewerton Corner-Notched), Transitional (Perkiomen), Transitional/Early Woodland (Orient Fishtail) and the Late Woodland (Levanna and Madison) Periods.

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):**Phase I and Phase II Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 Artifact Catalog.**

Artifact Type	Secondary Type	Phase I	Phase II	Locus 1 (Ph I /II)	Scattered Finds (Ph I /II)
Debitage	Primary reduction flake	5	38	38	5
	Secondary reduction flake	6	42	43	5
	Tertiary reduction flake	5	28	32	1
	Flake fragment	5	90	91	4
	Core/Core fragments	0	7	7	0
	Shatter	1	16	17	0
Debitage Total		22	221	228	15
Tool	Projectile point	8	2	3	7
	Scraper (all types)	6	4	6	4
	Chopper	0	2	2	0
	Biface Preform	0	3	3	0
	Biface fragment	0	1	0	1
	Utilized flake	2	5	6	1
	Knife	7	2	3	6
	Multiple-use Biface	1	0	1	0
	Abrader	1	0	0	1
Tool Total		25	19	24	20
Total		47	240	252	35

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form____.

8. **Map References:** Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x 11", if possible.

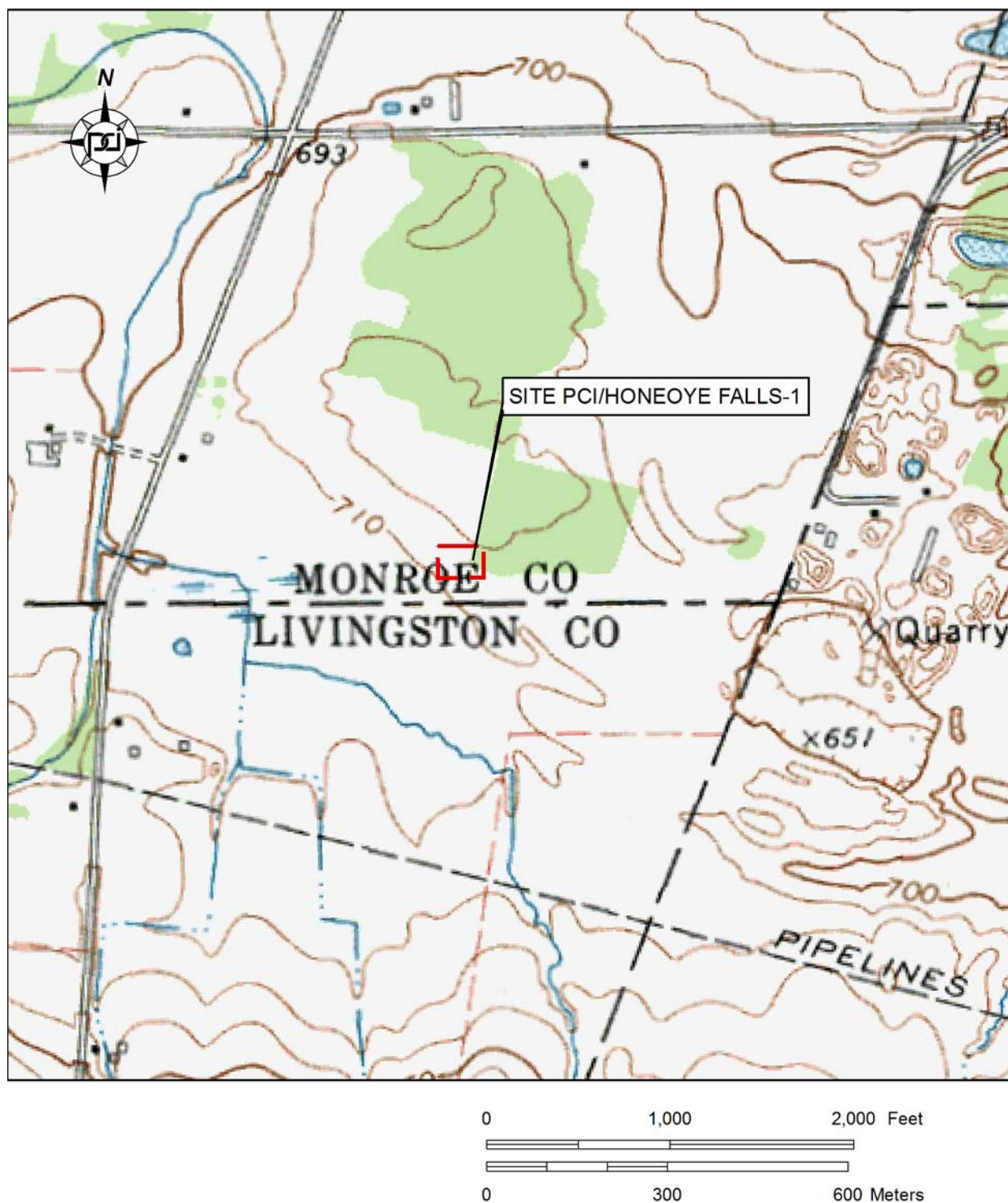
USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Rush, NY 1976

For Office Use Only__UTM Coordinates _____

9. **Photography (optional for environmental impact survey):**

Please submit a 5"x 7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM
PCI/HONEOYE FALLS-1



Location of PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 (USGS Rush, NY 1976).

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

PCI/HONEOYE FALLS-1

Site PCI/Honeoye Falls-1 with distribution of surface finds and shovel tests

