Revised Cultural Resource Management Report
Phase IB Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey
For The Proposed Canandaigua Lakefront Redevelopment

RMSC/RHPP PIN 2008.33
NYSOPRHP Project Review Number: 08PR4239

City of Canandaigua
Ontario County
New York
MCD: 06903

Prepared By:

Scott A. Crowder

With Contributions By
Mark W. Ewing

Rochester Museum & Science Center
Regional Heritage Preservation Program
657 East Avenue
Rochester, New York 14607

Submitted To:

Lisa M. Goodberry
Project Coordinator
Conifer Realty, LLC
183 East Main Street, Suite 600
Rochester, New York 14604

13 April 2009

Revised: 15 October 2009

Sponsor: Local SEQRA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF TABLES

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A. **SHPO Project Review Number:** 08PR4239
B. **Involved State and Federal Agencies:** Local SEQRA

C. **Phase of Survey:** Phase IB Archaeological Field Investigation

D. **Location Information**
Location: Approximately 46-acre property south of Route 5 & 20, east of Booth Ave. and north of Lakeshore Drive
Minor Civil Division: Town of Canandaigua; MCD 06903
County: Ontario County, New York

E. **Survey Area**
Maximum Length: 686 meters (2,250 feet)
Maximum Width: 216 meters (710 feet)
APE Acres: Approximately 18.50 hectare (45.72 acre)
Number of Square Meter & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A
Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): N/A

F. **USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Canandaigua, New York 1951 (Photorevised 1978)

G. **Archaeological Survey Overview**
Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 148 at various intervals
Number & Size of Units: Fourteen (14) BHTs, primarily in paved/graveled areas, generally 1m wide x 3-4 m long
Width of Plowed Strips: N/A
Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A

H. **Results of Archaeological Survey**
Number of & name of prehistoric sites identified: N/A
Number of & name of historic sites identified: 1
RMSC Can 170 – Sisson's Motel
Number of & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 0

I. **Results of Architectural Survey**
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 16
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 5
Number of known NR listed/eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0
Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0

J. **Report Author(s):** Scott A. Crowder, Regional Heritage Preservation Program, Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, New York.

K. **Date of Report:** 13 April 2009, Revised 15 October 2009

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resource reconnaissance survey as part of the preliminary planning for the proposed Canandaigua Lakefront Redevelopment on an 18.50 hectare (45.72 acre) parcel in the City of Canandaigua, New York. The project includes the removal of a trailer park and several local business establishments, while leaving some existing retail/commercial buildings still operational. Proposed construction will include a combination of retail buildings, apartments, and townhouses. The proposed retail space will include four (4) retail pad units with a total area of 19,200 square feet. In addition, 56,500 square feet of first floor retail space will be made available in five (5) separate units. Above this first floor retail will be seventeen (17) townhouses and 129 apartment dwellings. Also, fifteen (15) buildings of interlocking townhouses will contain 158 residential units and six (6) more separate units will house 30 stacked flats for a total of 334 separate dwellings. A Wellness Center, ample parking, yard-space, and an open courtyard are also included in the proposal. Planning for a low area of fill behind the Wellness Center and adjacent to a lagoon of the Canandaigua Lake Outlet includes an impoundment for storm water management. The Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigations, requested by Ms. Lisa Goodberry of Conifer Realty, LLC., are in partial compliance with existing state and federal regulations regarding the location, evaluation, and preservation of cultural resources that may suffer adverse impacts from government assisted or permitted construction projects. The project area and Phase IB Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses approximately 18.50 hectare (45.72 acre). All work will occur within the City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York.

The fieldwork summarized in this document was performed under the direct supervision of Mark W. Ewing, Manager, Rochester Museum & Science Center (RMSC), Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RHPP), who also served as editor. Scott A. Crowder and Andrew K. Graupman served as the project directors. Andrew K. Graupman, Adam Glegg, Mark W. Ewing, John Gordinier, Megan Lester, and Scott A. Crowder conducted the field survey. Scott A. Crowder was the principal author of this report.

In compliance with the New York State Education Department's Revised Work Scope Descriptions (March 2005) and National Park Service's Criteria and Procedures for the Identification of Historic Properties (1990), the project area is considered the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the purpose of conducting the survey. *The results of the research performed for this report do not apply to any territory outside the project area.*

II. GENERAL PROJECT AREA

Figure 1 places the project location within Ontario County and New York State. Figure 2 shows the project area on the 1951 (Photorevised 1978) USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, N. Y. Quadrangle topographic map. Photographs detailing the project area and testing can be found in Appendix A.

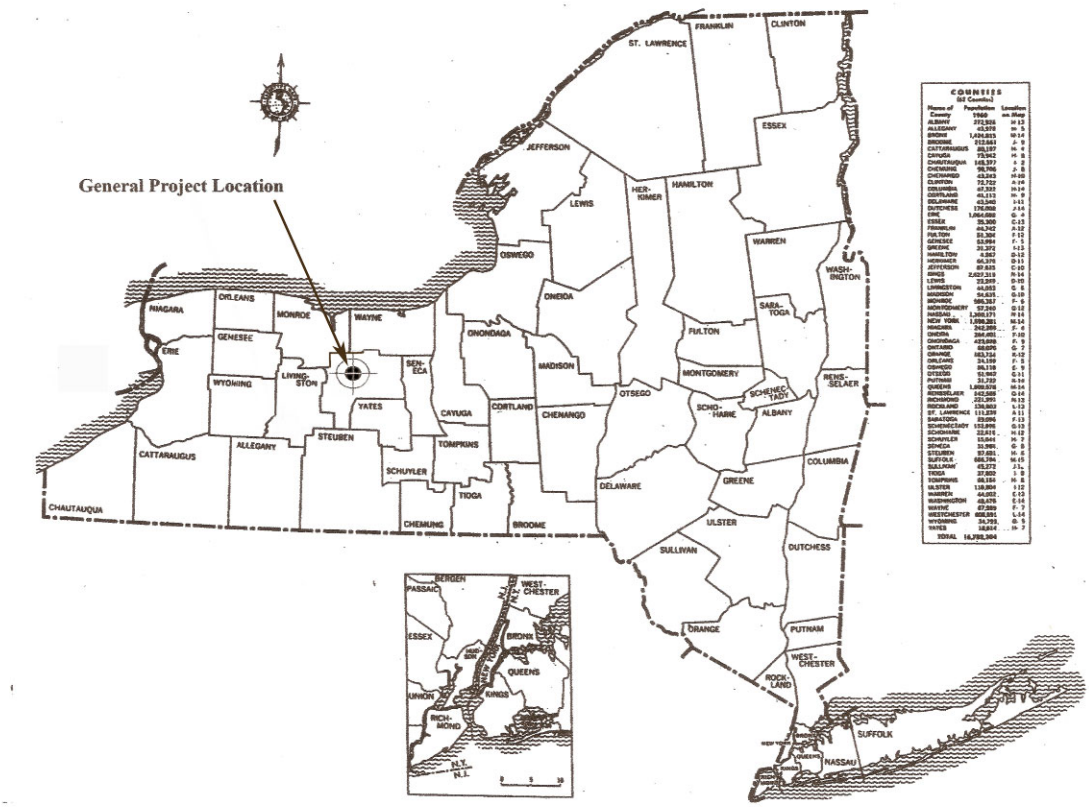
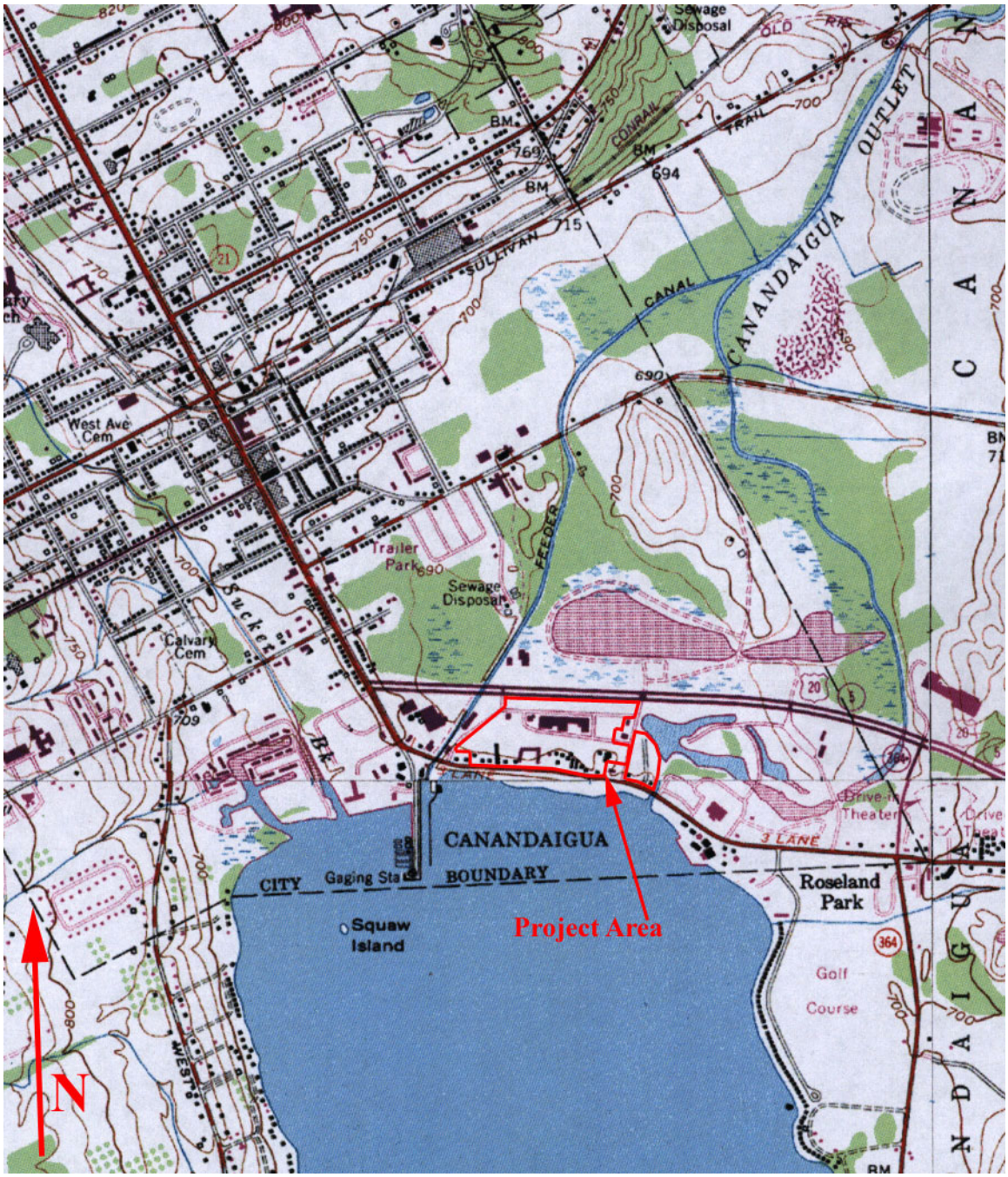


Figure 1: General project location in Ontario County, New York State



0 610 m

0 2000 ft

Approximate Scale

Figure 2: Project Area on the USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, NY 1951 (Photorevised 1978) Quadrangle

III. PHASE IA SUMMARY

A Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment for the proposed Canandaigua Lakefront Redevelopment Project was requested by Ms. Lisa Goodberry, Project Coordinator for Conifer Realty, LLC., and was completed by the Rochester Museum & Science Center's Regional Heritage Preservation Program (RMSC/RHPP) in December 2008 (RMSC PIN 2008.33). This report was reviewed by the client, but was not submitted to the NYSHPO for a formal review prior to the start of the proposed Phase IB testing. The project area and Phase IA Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses approximately 18.50 hectares (45.72 acres). The Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment found that there were nineteen (19) historic structures within the APE along Lakeshore Drive, thirteen (13) of which are map documented structures. The majority of the APE was determined to be untestable by standard STPs because of large paved and/or gravel parking lots and access drives. Several grassy areas were determined to be testable along Lakeshore Drive and east of Muar Street. The following is a brief summary of the site files search and site sensitivity, environmental setting, and field visit from the Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment.

3.1 Site Files Search and Site Sensitivity

Background research into the prehistory of the region indicated that the project area is located within an area of high prehistoric sensitivity. An NYSOPRHP and RMSC site files search revealed eleven (11) previously recorded sites within a 1-mile radius of the project area. It was determined that the most likely site type to be located within the APE would be a small scale prehistoric seasonal campsite. The historic site sensitivity of the APE was also determined to be high. There are nineteen (19) structures older than fifty years indicated by historic map analysis within the project area and thirteen (13) of them are currently MDS locations. All of these structures were laid out on the southern edge of the project area just north of Lakeshore Drive. It is in the vicinity of these building locations (both extant and MDS) that there is an increased likelihood of encountering intact cultural material related to the activities which occurred at these structures if disturbance of the soil deposits has not been substantial. In the areas of more recent development, there is a reduced potential of finding historically significant cultural material.

3.2 Environmental Setting

Ontario County is divided by the east-west trending Portage Escarpment. The northern portion, which rests in the Central Lowland Till Plain of the Great Lakes, contains many glacially-created elements. The undulating to rolling upland is covered with long, low drumlins and kames, hills of water-sorted sand and gravel. The southern portion lies atop the Allegheny Plateau and is comprised of a geologically eroded region. Level to gently rolling uplands are scarred north to south by narrow, steep-walled valleys, many of which contain lakes. That is, as the glacial ice receded, a series of postglacial lakes formed which are today known as the Finger Lakes. The project area, surrounded by relatively flat land with Canandaigua Lake to the south, is a good example of such a landscape. The entire county ranges in elevation from 168 m (550 ft) above mean sea level at the northern edge of the county to a maximum of 688 m (2,256 ft). The elevation of the project area is a relatively consistent 210 m (690 ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

3.3 Phase IA Field Visit

A walkover of the general project area was conducted on 3 November 2008 by Mark Ewing and John Gordinier of the RMSC/RHPP. This visit was used to determine the general project limits, environmental setting, and number and condition of extant historic structures within the general project area. The above detailed information can be found in the Phase IA report submitted to the client on 23 December 2008.

3.4 Additional Information

Some additional information about the general project area and disturbance within it came to light upon discussions with involved parties about the potential of IB testing following the completion of the IA report. The Canandaigua City Engineer, the excavator operator from Pooler (lifelong Canandaigua resident), and several members of the public related that a significant portion of the project area, especially along Lakeshore Drive, was built over a former town dump. Additionally, the equipment operator and several members of the public remembered former buildings along Lakeshore Drive, including Sisson's Motel and Gas Station, located in an area recommended for shovel testing.

Following a review of the draft report by Nancy Herter of the NYSOPRHP SHPO, a Native American Burial site (RMSC Can 017, Parker ONTO 29, A06941.00121) was determined by SHPO to be potentially within the limits of the above referenced project area. Mark Ewing and Scott Crowder compared the available data from

SHPO and that contained in our site files to the NYSM Bulletin Nos. 237,238, “The Archaeological History of New York”, Part 2, by Arthur C. Parker, and Harrison Follett’s “Archaeology of Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, and Genesee Counties, New York State, Vols. 1 and 2”. Based on this comparison, we believe that there is a locational error associated with this site.

Our site location, transferred to the 7.5’ quad from the original site location noted on the 15’ quadrangle map (actually placed there by either William Ritchie or Arthur Parker himself), places the site to the southwest of the APE, at the point where the original Canandaigua Lake outlet exited the lake. This is currently labeled as a “Feeder Canal” on maps, but according to descriptions, it is the route of the original channel. This is in the vicinity of the Canandaigua City Pier. The description in the site file (from Parker) says “Ossuary containing eighteen skeletons was found in the park at the outlet. Mrs. F.F. Thompson has erected a marker to these “unknown braves””(Parker p659). This suggests that the site is south of Lakeshore Drive, as the park is confined to the south side of the road.

The Ontario County site map in Parker’s manuscript (Parker, Plate 199, Page 650/651) is ambiguous about the true location of ONTO 29 (Figures 3 and 4). The closest site type marker to 29 is an “x” indicating a small campsite (or other small scale site). Adjacent to 29 is a “U”, also close to site 30 (Squaw Island), that indicates a burial. It is possible that site 29 is marked as a burial and as a campsite, although it is not described as such. The burial marker itself on the map is outside of our APE. Additionally, the marker for an ossuary (U with three dots inside the letter) does not appear in the vicinity of the outlet.

We are aware that the site form provided by Betty Prisch of the RMSC indicates a rather large and ambiguous area along the entire north end of the lake but her designation may actually be the result of not puzzling through all this information. Of particular interest is that her information does not even show up in our file for this site, but rather we have the primary documentation from Parker in this site file, which is what we based our interpretation on and what is presented in the Phase IA/IB report for this project.

Below is an excerpt from a *Historical Tour of Canandaigua Lake* by Preston E. Pierce, Ontario County Historian. This excerpt states that the Park is located south of Lakeshore Drive and that the burials located during its construction were on the west end within the park limits where a monument stands today.

“As you cruise west, you pass along the newly refurbished (1996-97) Kershaw Park. The original shoreline of the lake is the edge of Lakeshore Drive. The land you see here is the result of filling in the lake between 1920 and 1936. Lovers of old cars may cringe thinking of the many Model T's, and other antiques, which were dumped in the lake here to anchor the earth and rocks used to make the park. In the final years of its construction, the park was a TERA and WPA project under "New Deal" legislation. After 1936 the Canandaigua Rotary Club played a major role in improving and protecting Kershaw Park. The park is named for John Kershaw, a member of the Canandaigua Board of Health, who began the project but died before its completion. The boulder wall, familiar to local people, was created in 1938. Many of the larger rocks came from Mendon or the Moore farm on the Geneva Turnpike (Rts. 5 & 20).

The bathhouse here at Kershaw Park is modeled on a "Swimming School" once located at the other end of the park near the Native American monument. The "Swimming School," completed in 1906, was the gift of Mary Clark Thompson. It was used until 1969. Its platform over the lake lasted until 1983. The new bath house opened in 1997. Mrs. Thompson also donated the Native American monument to mark a burial mound unearthed during construction of the "Swimming School.""

In summary, although one source indicates that a burial site may extend into the APE for this project, the primary source for this information seems to suggest otherwise. In the location noted by SHPO for this site, deep testing revealed a substantial level of fill that eventually extended into the water table, more evidence that nothing intact remains here.

Beach Nichols’ 1874 Atlas of Ontario County is provided below to demonstrate the shoreline along Lake Road (Lakeshore Drive) prior to the construction of Kershaw Park (Figure 5). A set of 1935 construction plans for improvements to Lake Road is provided below (Figure 6). These plans indicate the location of the “Swimming School” and the limits of Kershaw Park south of Lakeshore Drive. An additional 1951 7.5’ Canandaigua, New York quadrangle map is provided below that demonstrates the significant low/wet nature of the majority of the APE north of the thin strip of land immediately fronting Lakeshore Drive (Figure 7). A current aerial photograph is provided below and demonstrates that Kershaw Park is located south of Lakeshore Road (Figure 8).

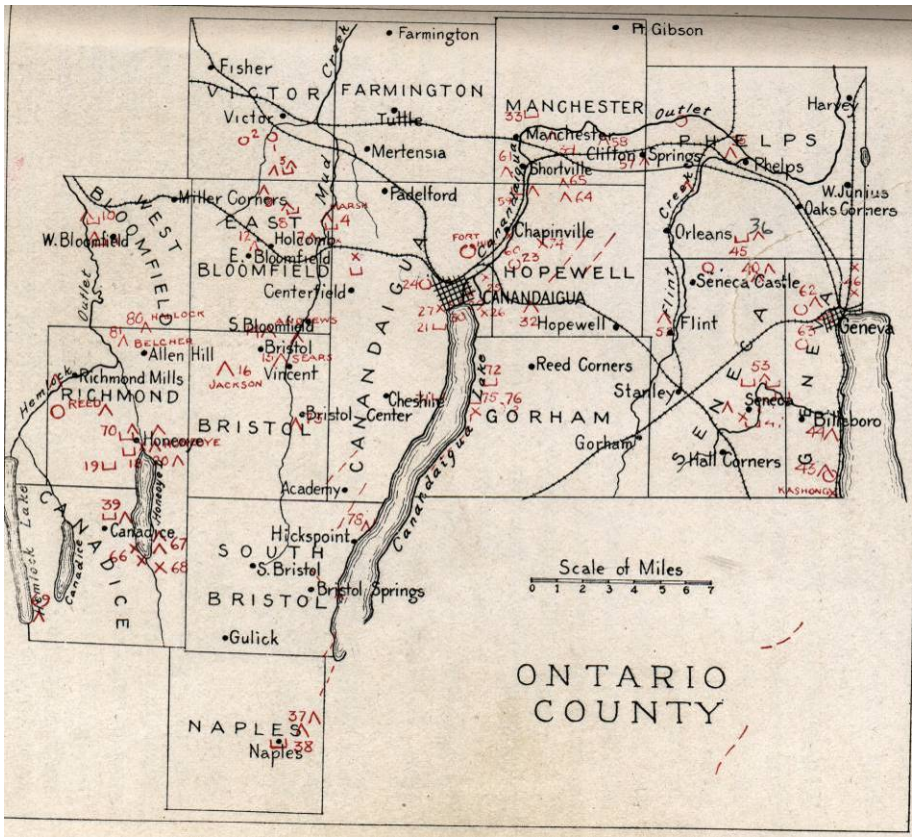


Figure 3: Parker Plate 199, Ontario County sites

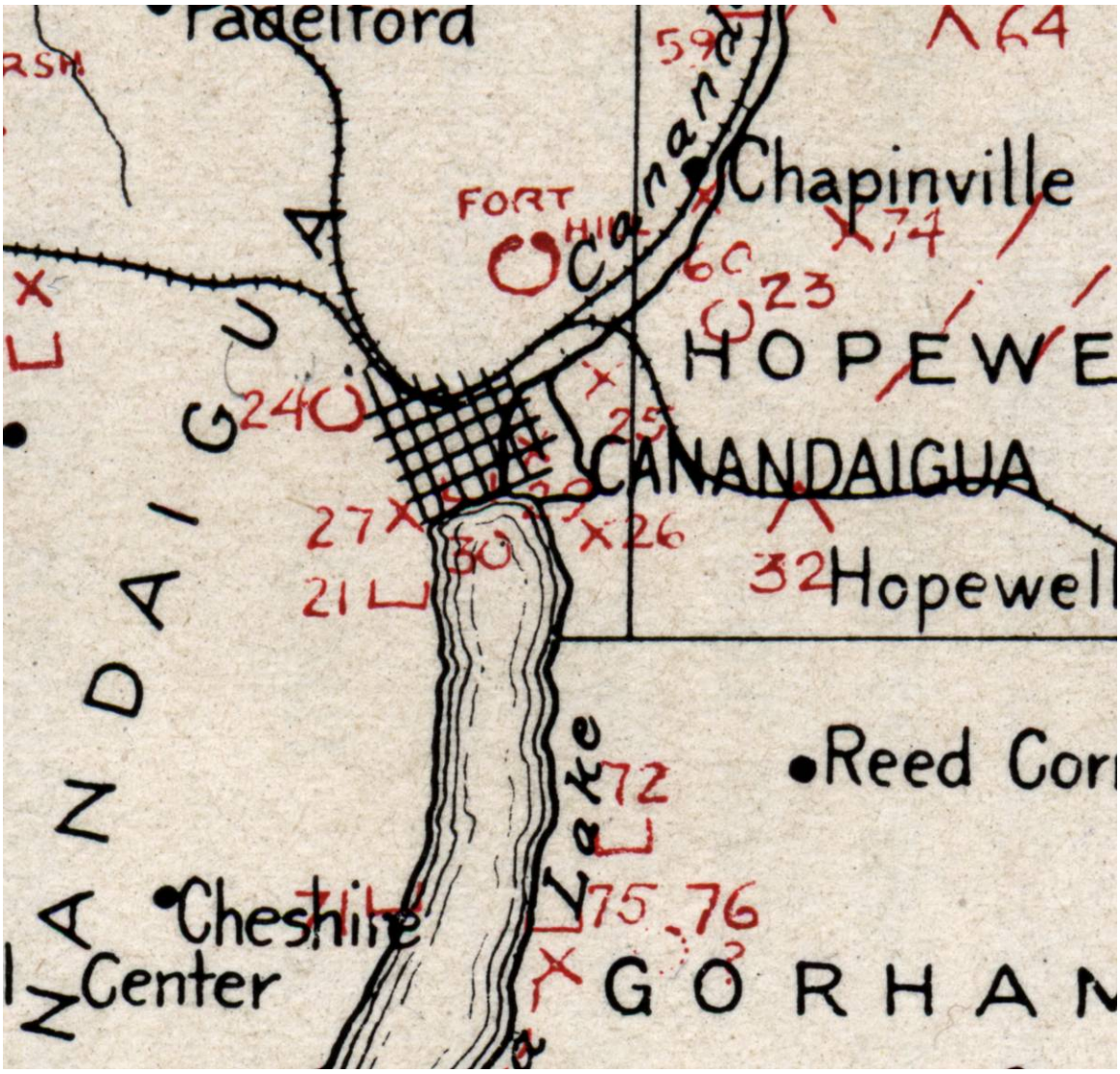


Figure 4: Parker Plate 199 Ontario County, detail map

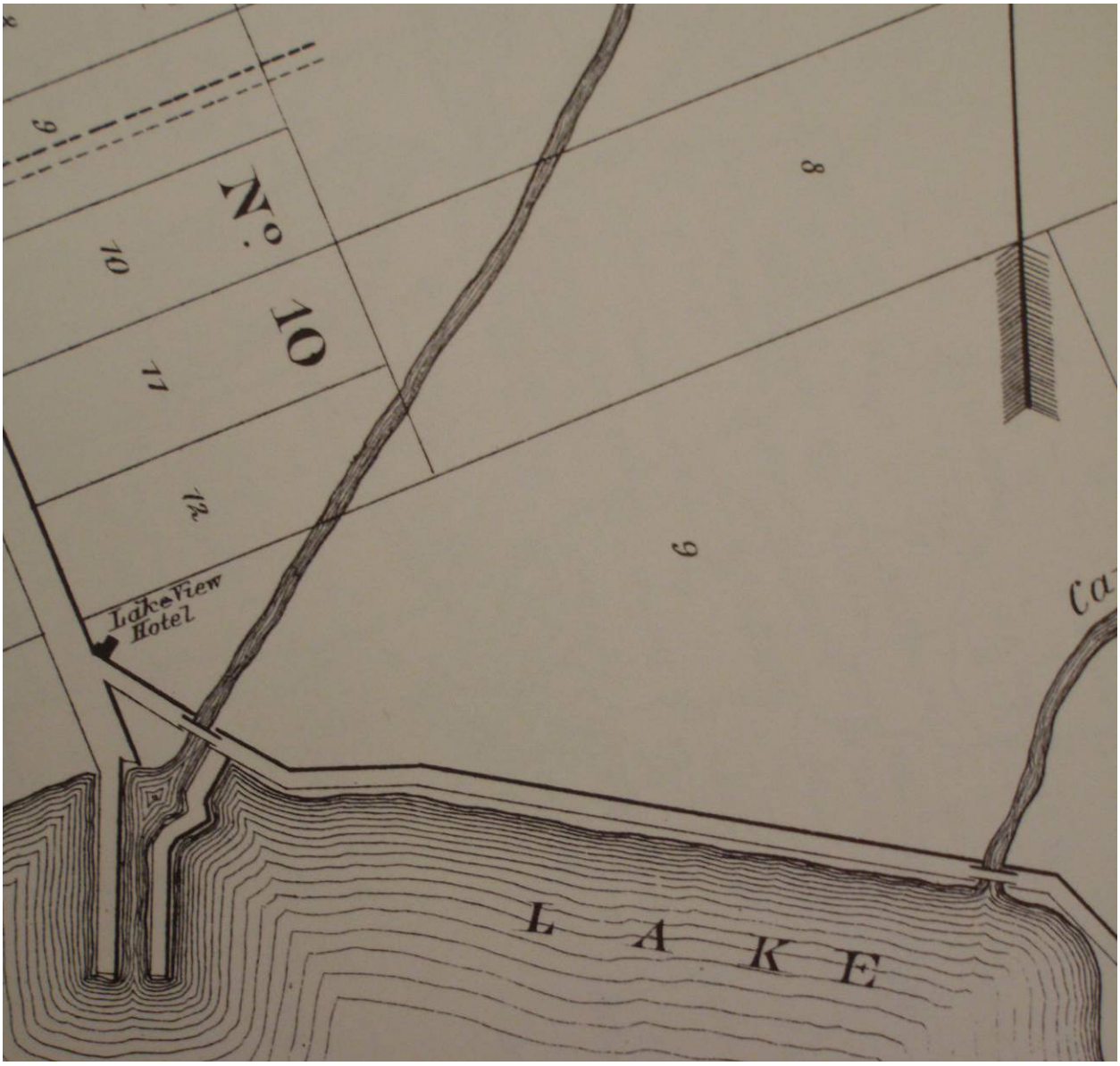


Figure 5: Beach Nichols' 1874 *Atlas of Ontario County New York.*

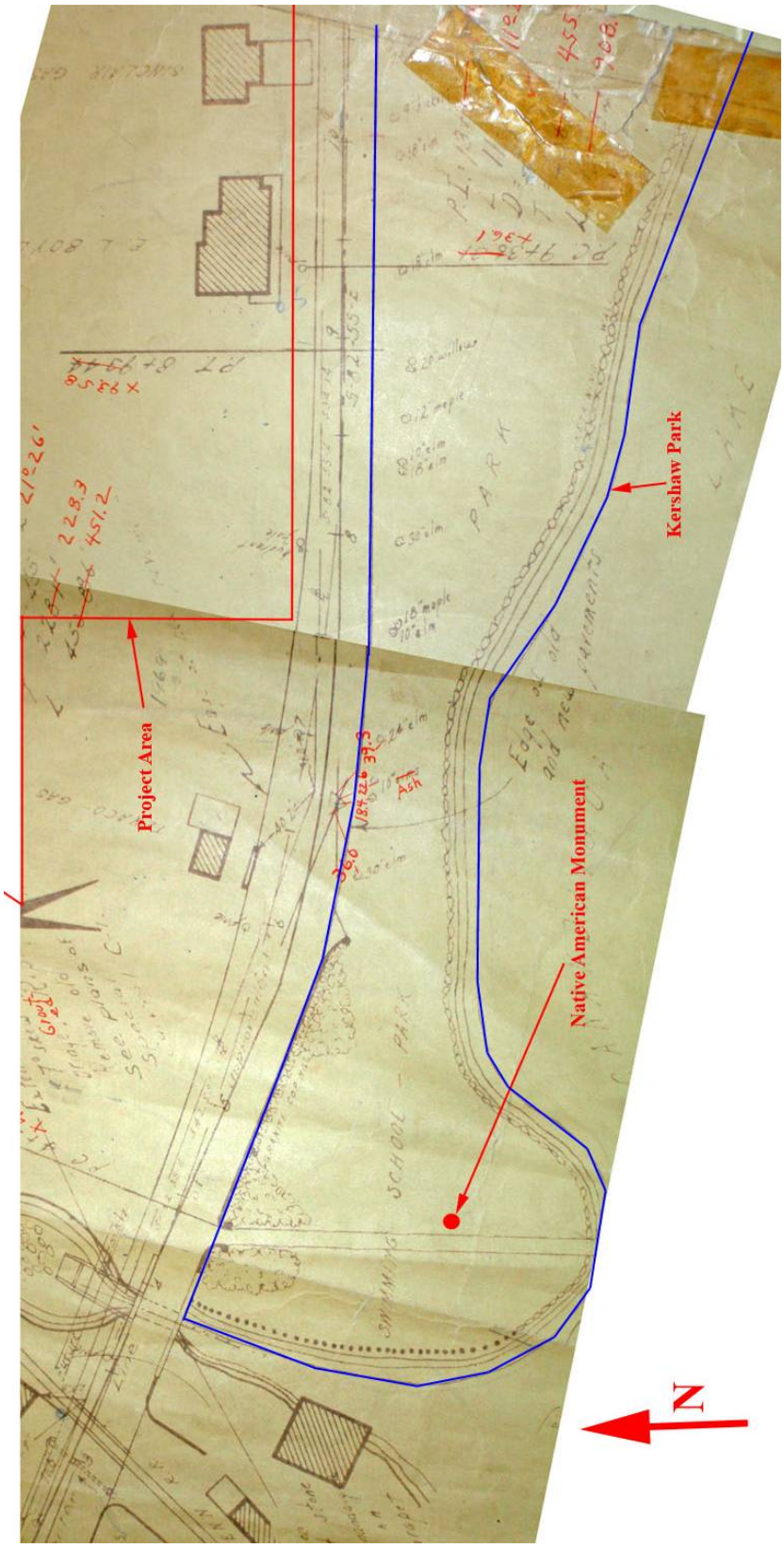


Figure 6: 1935 Lake Road Reconstruction plans

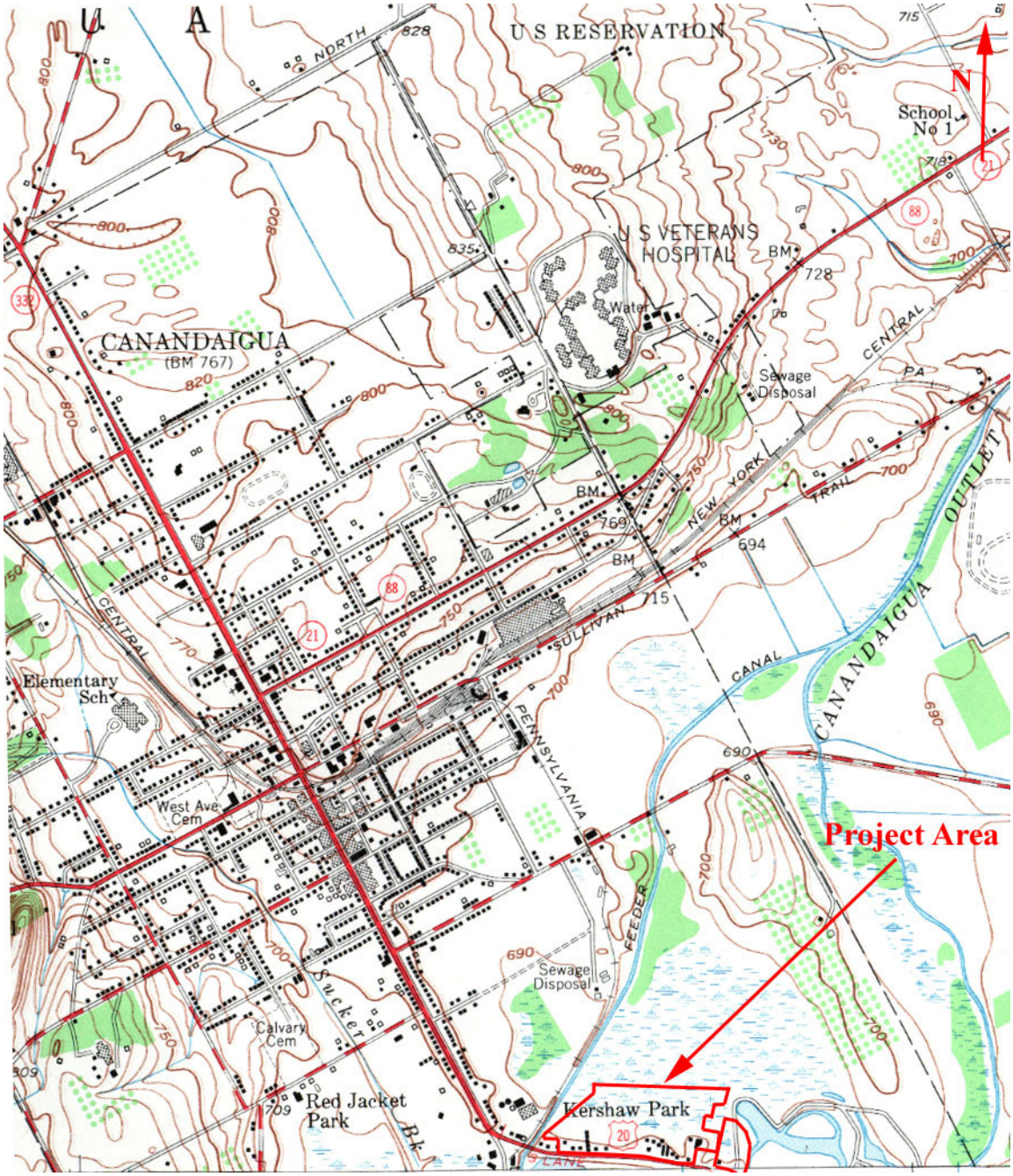


Figure 7: Project Area on the USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, NY 1951 Quadrangle
(note: the label for 'Kershaw Park' above is placed within the APE because of space constraints. The park exists south of Lakeshore Drive, but the Canandaigua quadrangle map's southern extent is visible above, not leaving enough space for the label to be placed within its limits.)

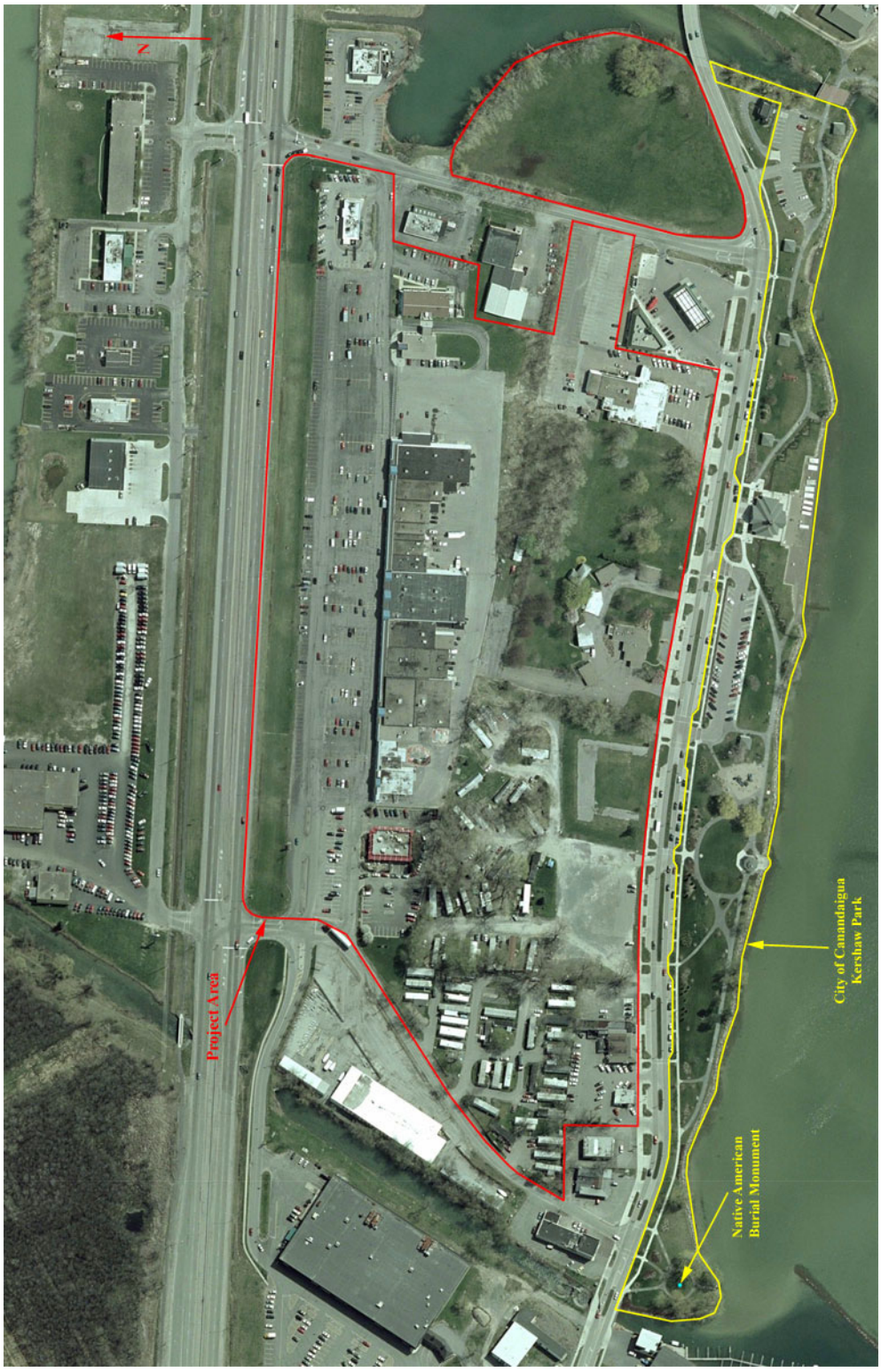


Figure 8: Current aerial photograph demonstrating the location of Kershaw Park and the Native American Monument.

IV. TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The RMSC/RHPP recommended that in open areas of the APE not occupied by buildings or parking lots, the Phase IB field investigation strategy will mainly utilize the excavation of STPs at set intervals. In sections of the APE where structures more than 50 years old are known to exist or did exist at one time in the past, all exposed soils in yard areas would have STPs set at intervals of 7.5 meters (25 ft). In sections that have little or no disturbance and where no structures predating 1958 are located, STPs would be set at 15 meter (50 ft) intervals. Mechanical trenching will be used to explore areas below existing pavement within the project area. Twelve trenches are planned to be distributed in areas believed to have the highest likelihood of containing undisturbed soil deposits. Within the 18.50 hectare (45.72 acre) project area, approximately 8.58 hectares (21.2 acres) is currently covered with buildings or pavement. Approximately 1.56 hectares (3.86 acres) is currently occupied by buildings that will not be modified by the proposed development. This includes the Parkway Plaza strip mall, and several retail buildings along Muar Street. Overall, 6.88 hectares (17 acres) will be subjected to shovel testing, while the remainder of the APE not covered by buildings will be subjected to trenching at varying locations.

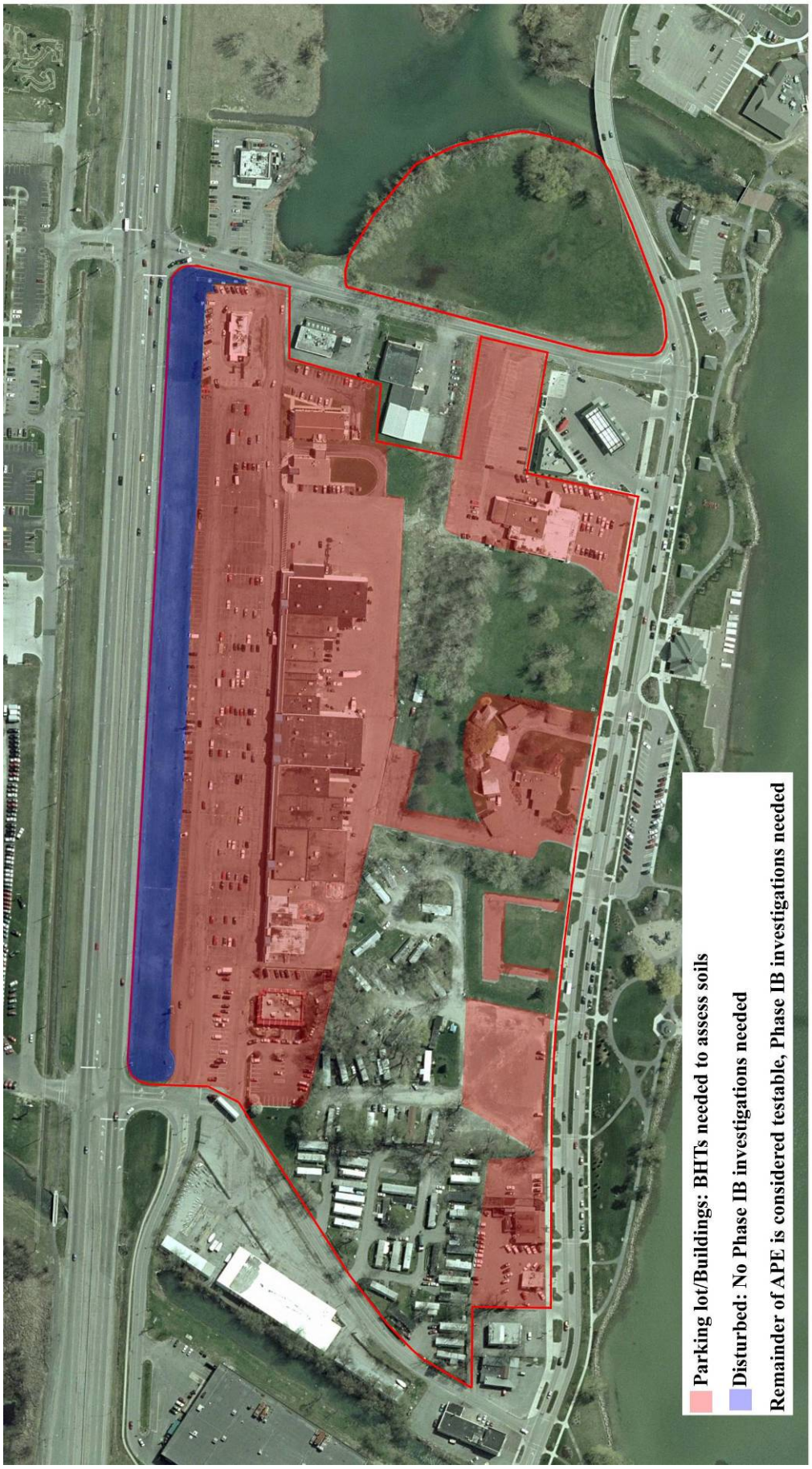


Figure 9: Phase IA project map with testing recommendations on 2002 Aerial Photograph

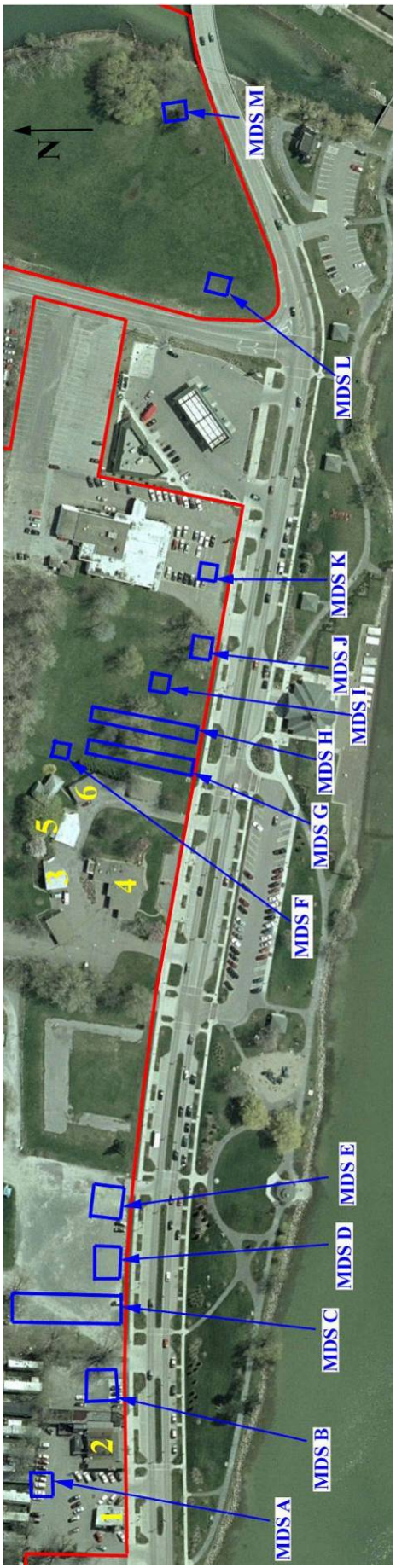


Figure 10: Section of Phase IA project map with MDSs and Extant Structures on 2002 Aerial Photograph

V. PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

5.1 Project walkover

A field visit by Mark W. Ewing and Andrew K. Graupman was conducted on 22 January 2009 to evaluate the conditions within the project area prior to the commencement of subsurface field investigations. This visit helped delineate the testable sections of the APE as well as areas of disturbance and standing water.

5.2 Testing procedures

5.2.1 Surface

As no soils had acceptable surface visibility, a controlled surface inspection of the 18.50 hectare (45.72 acre) APE was not conducted for this project.

5.2.2 Subsurface testing

The Phase IA report recommended testing all open areas of the APE. At the beginning of the IB field investigations it was determined that significant visible disturbance reduced the testable area from 6.88 hectares (17 acres) to approximately 3.03 hectares (7.48 acres). Within the 3.03 hectare (7.48 acre) tested area, STPs were placed at 15-m (50-ft) and 7.5-m (25-ft) intervals in transects roughly oriented north-south. The shovel testing portion of this project took place between 22 Jan 2009 and 9 Feb 2009. Andrew K. Graupman directed the shovel testing portion of the project, while Adam Glegg, Mark W. Ewing, John Gordinier, and Scott A. Crowder participated in the shovel testing portion of the project.

Testing began in the eastern section of the APE in the large grassy area east of Muar Street and north of Lakeshore Drive. Testing then moved west to the large grassy area west of the former Bella Lago Restaurant. Both of these areas were tested initially at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals. Close interval STPs at 7.5 meters (25 feet) were used to investigate areas where artifacts were encountered at the standard interval. The Phase IA testing recommendations included shovel testing of a much larger area. This larger area included a large portion of the former trailer park in the western end of the project area and several sections of open land along Lakeshore Drive. These areas were determined to be significantly disturbed and were not shovel tested.

Following the shovel testing portion of the project, a John Deere 200C LC tracked excavator, operated by Pooler Enterprises, was used to dig fourteen (14) trenches in order to investigate the soils below previously paved/graveled areas within the APE where STPs could not be excavated as well as investigating the soils in areas where STPs had been planned but could not be excavated due to field conditions (e.g., trailer park area where compacted gravel was found throughout). This portion of the project took place between 2 March 2009 and 3 March 2009. Scott A.Crowder directed the trenching portion of the project while Adam Glegg and Meghan Lester assisted with trench profiles.

5.2.3 Size, placement, intervals, and depths

All STPs were hand dug with a shovel and were generally 30 cm (12 in) in diameter. An effort was made to excavate all STPs to a depth of 15 cm (6 in) into the underlying subsoil or to a minimum depth of 50 cm (20 in) if no change in soil horizon was observed. All excavated soils were carefully passed through ¼ inch screen in order to recover any cultural material from each soil layer. An effort was made to separate the A and B horizon soils and to pass them through the screen separately. Notes on subsurface conditions, including descriptions of soil type, texture, color, excavation conditions, location and the presence of absence of cultural material were kept in field notebooks. All shovel test summaries can be found in Appendix B. Backhoe-trenches will be generally 1 meter x 3 meters (3 feet x 10 feet) and will extend to an initial depth of 1.2 meters to 1.5 meters (4 feet to 5 feet) below surface. This initial excavation will avoid OSHA required shoring or stepping of the trenches and will allow crew members to access the trench for the purposes of investigating soils and drawing wall profiles. Once all work requiring crew to be in the trench is finished, the excavator will be used to remove additional soil from the trench in order to allow investigation of deeply buried deposits.

VI. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Shovel Testing

A total of 148 STPs were variously placed at 15 meter (50 feet) and 7.5 meter (25 feet) intervals within the 3.03 hectare (7.48 acre) testable portion of the APE. Of these STPs placed, none contained Native American

artifacts and 16 contained EuroAmerican artifacts (Figure 10 and Appendices B and C). This testing strategy resulted in an STP density of about 19.8 STPs/acre (48.8 STPs/ha) within the 3.03 ha (7.48 ac) area tested at a 15 m (50 ft) and 7.5 m (25 ft) intervals. 142 of these STPs were excavated (95%). Six (6) STPs were variously not excavated due to disturbance (5) or ground frost (1) (Appendix B).

Significant visible surface disturbance was encountered in the vicinity of MDSs L and M in the area tested east of Muar Street. Additional disturbance was noted within the limits of the former trailer park, and in several areas containing MDS locations (A - E) along Lakeshore Drive. This disturbance precluded testing at a reduced interval in the vicinity of these MDS locations.

For the excavated STPs the average mean depth of Layer 1 was 32.4 centimeters (12.8 inches) below the surface. The predominant color for Level 1 was noted as dark brown (77%), secondly was a brown (13%). This soil layer was generally categorized as either a silty loam (21%), a clayey loam (15%), or a silty clay (14%). 58 STPs did not reach Layer 2 as result of an exceptionally deep Layer 1 (i.e. more than 50 cm below the surface), ground water, or a rock or root impasse. The average mean depth for Layer 2 was 46.5 centimeters (18.3 inches) below the surface. The predominant color for Layer 2 was noted as yellowish brown (35%) followed by reddish brown (23%). This soil layer was mostly categorized as a silty clay (31%) or clayey loam (19%). Three (3) STPs encountered Layer 3 soils. The average mean depth for Layer 3 was 48.6 centimeters (19.1 inches) below the surface. The color for Layer 3 was noted as a dark yellowish brown (67%) or a dark brown (33 %). This soil layer was categorized as a clay, silty clay, or gravelly clay (33% ea.). One (1) STP encountered Layer 4 soils. The depth for Layer 4 was 50.0 centimeters (19.7 inches) below the surface. The Layer 4 soil was noted as dark grayish brown clay. No STPs encountered Layer 5 soils (Appendix B).

The majority of STPs excavated within the APE did not reach natural soils. As noted on Figure 11, the average depth of fill within the shovel tested area is approximately 90 cmbs as documented by trenching. Soils consistent with fill materials were also documented within the area shovel tested east of Muar Street (Figure 11). Only 4 STPs contained potentially in-situ A-Horizon soils. Other STPs contained potential B-Horizon, C-Horizon, or sub-C-Horizon soils that were overlain by fill layer(s).

During field testing east of Muar Street, a 2-layer stratigraphy was encountered in the majority of STPs. This stratigraphy could suggest natural soils (4 STPs suggest limited survival of intact soils in one locale), however it is known that several structures and a road once existed in this parcel. We were unable to locate any evidence of these structures or road, suggesting that soils in this are have been disturbed by the removal of these elements. It is very possible that original A horizon soils have been stripped from this section and what is left is an artificially deposited topsoil overlying original B or C horizon soils. Additionally, the excavation of the Muar Lakes to the east and the realignment and widening of Muar Street and Lakeshore Road have contributed to the modification of natural soils within this section of the APE, with the potential for redeposition of soils into the APE from the areas where this work was conducted. The 1951 7.5' Canandaigua quadrangle map demonstrates that the majority of this parcel was considered low/wet and was likely marshy and that the shore line of the adjacent lake has changed significantly. The reddish brown soils encountered in 25 of the 56 STPs (45%) excavated in this portion of the APE were consistent with the soils used to cap the town dump located elsewhere in the APE. The majority of the STPs in this area contained various hues of yellow and light browns, not listed on the soil survey. This suggests that, like the remainder of the APE, this area was subjected to massive filling and grading, resulting in the complete lack of natural soils capable of containing intact cultural material.

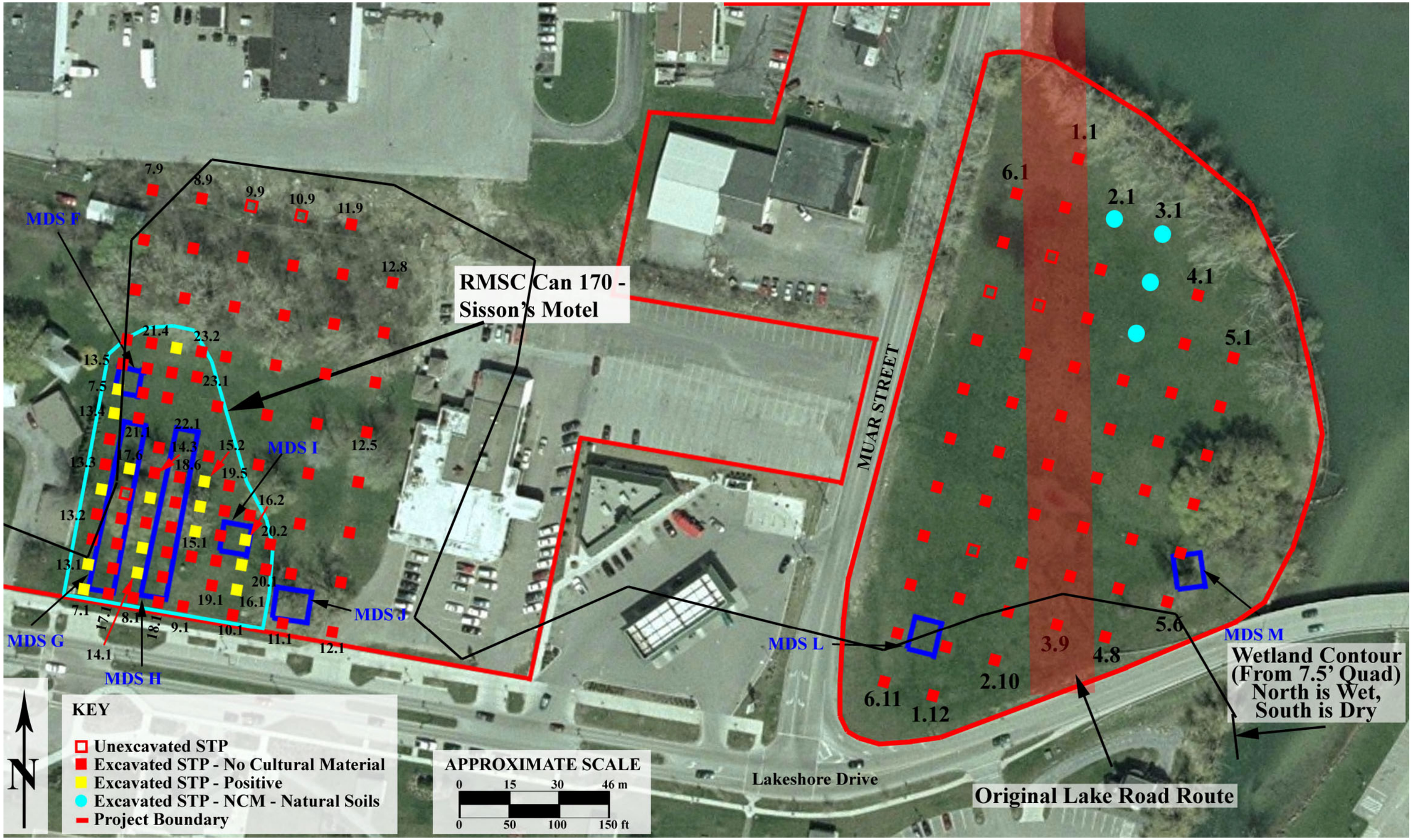


Figure 11: Phase IB project map showing sections of APE where excavation of STPs was possible

6.2 Trenching

What follows is a detailed description of each of the trenches excavated within the project area. A total of fourteen (14) trenches were placed in areas determined to be untestable using standard shovel test pits. These trenches were used to explore the soils below existing paved areas, believed to have the potential of containing undisturbed soil deposits. Two of these trenches were placed in an open grassy lot to explore the depth of existing artifact deposits and the nature of the soils located during the shovel testing portion of the field survey (Figure 12).

Trench 1 was placed in the southwest corner of the APE along Lakefront Drive in the parking lot behind the former Scoops Ice Cream stand and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 110 cmbs (43 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the western wall of the trench was drawn and included 9 discrete layers. All layers were determined to be fill, with an ash layer at the base of the trench. Standing water was encountered at 98 cmbs (39 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 60 cm (24 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 170 cm (67 in). The former town dump was encountered in this trench. Materials encountered included many bottles of various ages, metals, stoneware crock fragments, kitchen ceramics, copper piping, braided steel cable, bricks, and a high percentage of coal ash and clinker. Overall, no intact A horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 2 was placed in the southwest section of the APE along Lakefront Drive in the gravel parking lot beside a former motel and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 89 cmbs (35 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the western wall of the trench was drawn and included 5 discrete layers. All layers were determined to be fill, with an ash layer at the base of the trench. Standing water was encountered at 78 cmbs (31 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 76 cm (30 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 165 cm (65 in). The former town dump was encountered in this trench. Materials encountered included many bottles of various ages, metals, stoneware crock fragments, kitchen ceramics, copper piping, braided steel cable, bricks, and a high percentage of coal ash and clinker. An intact field tile drain was encountered in the northern end of the trench at a depth of 160 cmbs (63 inbs). Overall, no intact A horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 3 was placed in the southern section of the APE along Lakefront Drive in a gravel parking lot and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 114 cmbs (45 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the eastern wall of the trench was drawn and included 4 discrete layers. Gravel was encountered to a depth of 90 cmbs (35 inbs). Layer 4 was a very dark grayish brown loam, suggesting a natural soil layer. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 276 cm (109 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 390 cm (154 in). Disturbed soils were encountered below the apparently intact soils at the base of the profile. Layer 5 included coal ash, beer bottles, and chunks of wood telephone poles. Water was encountered in the southern end of the trench at approximately 350 cmbs (138 inbs). Overall, no intact A horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 4 was placed in the south-central section of the APE along Lakefront Drive adjacent to a paved area and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 152 cmbs (60 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the western wall of the trench was drawn and included 3 discrete layers. The first layer was a gray gravel that extended to a depth of 22 cmbs (9 inbs). Layer II was a grayish brown sand and extended to a depth of 115 cmbs (45 inbs). Layer III was a gray sand with refuse materials including bricks, glass, metals, and coal ash and extended to a depth of 152 cmbs (60 inbs). An intact foundation consisting of a single course of concrete block on a poured concrete footing was encountered in the eastern wall of the trench. The trench was expanded to the east in order to explore the limits of the foundation. It appears that the foundation wall runs north-south and turns to the east at the northern end of the trench. Soils were pale brown sand inside the foundation, and consistent with the profile soils outside the foundation. The top of the concrete block course was at approximately 102 cmbs, while the footing was at 125 cmbs. This suggests the foundation was built on top of the existing area wide disturbance related to the town dump, suggesting the structure was relatively modern and was standing for a comparatively short amount of time. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 100 cm (40 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 252 cm (99 in). Disturbed soils continued to the base of excavation. Overall, no intact A horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 5 was placed in the south-central section of the APE in the parking lot of the Waterfront Grille and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 123 cmbs (48 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn and included 6 discrete layers. These layers graded from a gravel to refuse fill, to coal ash. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 80 cm (32 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 203 cm (80 in). Disturbed soils continued to the base of excavation. Overall, no intact A horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 6 was placed in the southeastern corner of the APE in the Bella Lago Restaurant parking lot and was approximately 1 m x 3.3 m (3 ft x 10.8 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 114 cmbs (45 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn and included 7 discrete layers. The first five layers included gravel fill related to the parking lot and extended to a depth of 40 cmbs (16 inbs). Layer 6 was a dark gray sand, while Layer 7 was a gray clay. These soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 86 cm (34 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 200 cm (79 in). The gray clay noted in Layer 7 continued to a depth of 150 cmbs (59 inbs) where it transitioned to a brown clay that continued to the base of excavation.

Trench 7 was placed in the eastern section of the APE in the parking lot behind the Hess Gas Station along Muar Street and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 122 cmbs (48 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn and included 5 discrete layers. The first two layers included disturbance related to the existing parking lot and extended to a depth of 22 cmbs (9 inbs). Layer III was a dark brown clay and extended to a depth of 51 cmbs (20 inbs). Layer IV was a brown sand and extended to a depth of 97 cmbs (38 inbs). Layer V was a gray clay and extended beyond a depth of 122 cmbs (48 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 128 cm (50 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 250 cm (98 in). Disturbed soils (very dark brown clayey loam) containing ceramics and wooden silt fence stakes was encountered below Layer 5. Potentially natural soils (gray clay) were encountered at a depth of 210 cmbs (83 inbs) and continued to a total depth of 250 cmbs (98 inbs). Although some of these soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 8 was placed in the northeastern section of the APE in the parking lot southeast of the VOA store in the Parkway Plaza strip mall and was approximately 1 m x 2 m (3 ft x 6.5 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 117 cmbs (46 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the northern wall of the trench was drawn and included 7 discrete layers. Soils encountered were grayish in color and included a high concentration of gravel over a reddish brown clay over a gray clay. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 173 cm (68 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 290 cm (114 in). A black silty clay with a high concentration of coal ash was encountered at a depth of 250 cmbs (98 cmbs) and extended to the base of excavation. No buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 9 was placed in the north-central section of the APE behind the Parkway Plaza just south of the parking lot in the wooded area and was approximately 1 m x 4 m (3 ft x 13 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 138 cmbs (54 inbs). Water was flooding the trench from the north wall at 25 cmbs (10 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn and included 5 discrete layers. Soils encountered were grayish to pale brown in color and included a high concentration of sand and gravel. At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 112 cm (44 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 250 cm (98 in). A dark brown loamy sand was encountered at a depth of 200 cmbs (79 cmbs) and extended to the base of excavation. Although some of these soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 10 was placed in the area of the former trailer park south of the Parkway Plaza and was approximately 1 m x 3 m (3 ft x 10 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 130 cmbs (51 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the northern wall of the trench was drawn and included 7 discrete layers. The first four layers included gravel and brown to reddish brown sand to clay and extended to a depth of 88 cmbs (35 inbs). Layer V was a coal ash and burned wood and extended to a depth of 110 cmbs (43 inbs). Layer VI was disturbed fill and included refuse materials including bottles, brick fragments, and metal, and extended to a depth of 122 cmbs (48 inbs). Layer VII was dark gray sandy clay and extended beyond a depth of 130 cmbs (51 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile,

the excavator was used to remove an additional 90 cm (35 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 220 cm (87 in). The former town dump was encountered and included bottles, brick, metals, ceramics, and coal ash and clinker. Standing water was encountered at 145 cmbs (57 inbs). No buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 11 was placed in the parking lot north of the western end of Parkway Plaza and was approximately 1 m x 2 m (3 ft x 6.5 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 126 cmbs (50 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the northern wall of the trench was drawn and included 4 discrete layers. The first 2 layers were asphalt and gray crushed stone that extended to a depth of 33 cmbs (13 inbs). Layer III was a gray coarse sand, suggesting a leveling base for the parking lot, and extended to a depth of 103 cmbs (41 inbs). Layer IV was a pale brown fine sand and extended to a depth of 126 cmbs (50inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 64 cm (25 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 190 cm (75 in). At 120 cmbs (47 inbs) Layer IV soils transitioned to a yellowish brown silty sand with chunks of coal and ash, suggesting fill. No buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

Trench 12 was placed in the parking lot northeast of the northeastern corner of Parkway Plaza and was approximately 1 m x 2 m (3 ft x 6.5 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 135 cmbs (53 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the southern wall of the trench was drawn and included 4 discrete layers. The first 2 layers were asphalt and gray crushed stone that extended to a depth of 62 cmbs (24 inbs). Layer III was a gray sand, suggesting a leveling base for the parking lot, and extended to a depth of 99 cmbs (39 inbs). Layer IV was a pale brown clay and extended to a depth of 135 cmbs (53 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 50 cm (20 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 185 cm (73 in). At 140 cmbs (55 inbs) Layer IV soils transitioned to a dark yellowish brown clay that extended to the base of excavation. Although some of these soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench.

The above planned trenches did not reveal any intact A-horizon soils within the APE. Soil layers did correspond trench to trench in some cases, suggesting that the APE was equally disturbed during one or more episodes. Because additional field time was available with the equipment on site, two additional unplanned trenches were excavated to explore the area subjected to close-interval shovel testing west of the Bella Lago Restaurant along Lakeshore Drive in an effort to determine if the recovered material was within natural or intact soils.

Trench 13 was placed in the grassy shovel tested area and was approximately 1 m x 4 m (3 ft x 13 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 123 cmbs (48 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the northern wall of the trench was drawn and included 6 discrete layers. The first 3 layers were gravel, asphalt, and gray crushed stone that extended to a depth of 28 cmbs (11 inbs). Layer IV was a gray clay that extended to a depth of 35 cmbs (14 inbs). Layer V was a reddish brown clay that extended to a depth of 96 cmbs (38 inbs). This layer included some steel piping, and a clay drainage pipe, suggesting this layer is disturbed fill. Layer VI was a pale brown clay and extended to a depth of 123 cmbs (48 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 257 cm (101 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 380 cm (150 in). At 140 cmbs (55 inbs) Layer VI soils transitioned to a yellowish brown fine sand that extended to a depth of 220 cmbs (87 inbs). Between 220 cmbs (87 inbs) and 290 cmbs (114 inbs) a gray sand with cobbles of various sizes was encountered. Between 290 cmbs (114 inbs) and the base of the excavation at 380 cmbs (150 inbs) a dark gray sandy clay with large cobbles was noted. Although some of these soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench. It appears that the artifacts on the surface are related to the remains of Sisson's Motel, and were deposited after an initial disturbance episode that removed any original A-horizon soils.

Trench 14 was placed in the grassy shovel tested area approximately 13 meters (43 feet) west of Trench 13 and 14 meters (46 feet) north of the sidewalk along Lakeshore Drive. This trench was approximately 1 m x 4 m (3 ft x 13 ft) and extended to an initial depth of approximately 109 cmbs (43 inbs). A 20 cm wide profile of the eastern wall of the trench was drawn and included 5 discrete layers. The first 3 layers were gravel and a brown sand leveling base that extended to a depth of 39 cmbs (15 inbs). Layer IV was a reddish brown clay that extended to a depth of 74 cmbs (29 inbs). Layer V was a pale brown very fine sandy loam that extended to a depth of 109 cmbs (43 inbs). At the conclusion of the profile, the excavator was used to remove an additional 191 cm (75 in) of soil from the bottom of the trench for a total trench depth of 300 cm (118 in). At 120 cmbs (47 inbs) Layer V soils transitioned to a yellowish brown fine sand that extended to a depth of 160 cmbs (63 inbs). Between 160 cmbs (63 inbs) and 280

cmbs (110 inbs) a yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel was encountered. Between 280 cmbs (110 inbs) and the base of the excavation at 300 cmbs (118 inbs) a dark gray sandy clay with large cobbles was noted. Although some of these soils may be consistent with C-horizon or deeper soils, no buried A-horizon soils were encountered in this trench. It appears that the artifacts on the surface are related to the remains of Sisson's Motel, and were deposited after an initial disturbance episode that removed any original A-horizon soils.

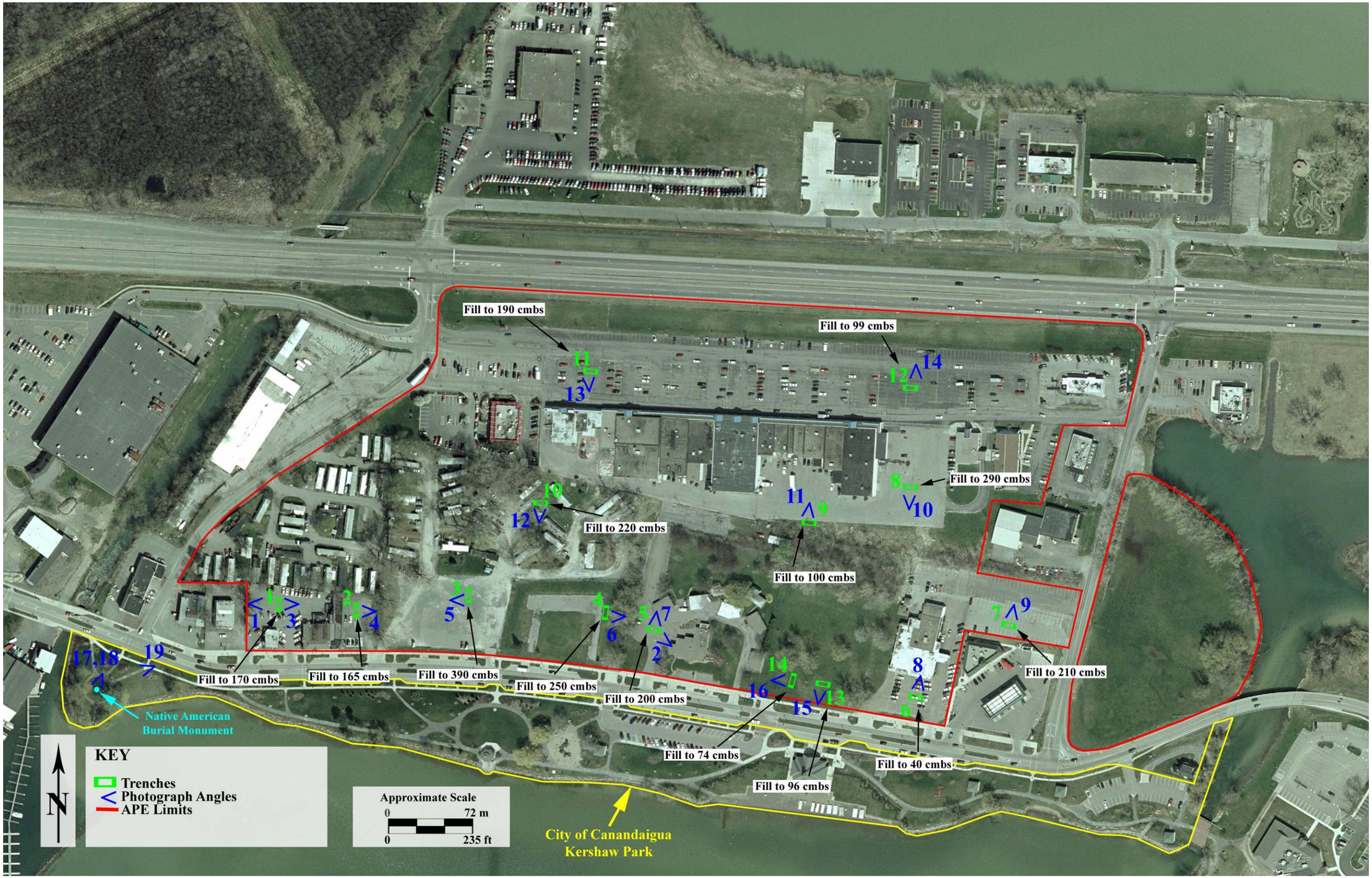


Figure 12: Phase IB project map with trenches, depth of fill, and photograph angles

6.3 Negative Survey Results

No Native American artifacts were recovered from any of the excavated STPs.

6.4 Positive Survey Results

Sixteen positive shovel tests were excavated within the limits of a site defined as RMSC Can 170 – Sisson's Motel (Appendix C). The Sisson's Motel consisted of two long buildings aligned south to north perpendicular to Lakeshore Drive along with several smaller cabin outbuildings (MDSs F - I). In this site area, initially believed to contain the remains of an intact historic site, it appears that surface materials related to the former motel at the site are the only materials remaining. Seventy-two (72) artifacts in total were recovered within the site limits. Of these, 44 were ceramics, 7 were bone, 9 were nails (round-wire and 1 square-cut), 9 glass (bottle and clear flat glass), 2 pieces of wall tile, and 1 piece of Bakelite plastic. Included in the ceramics are 9 pieces of pearlware along with many pieces of whiteware and redware crock fragments. Since the motel was likely built in the late 1940's and was extant until the late 1970's, pearlware would not be expected to be found in the artifact assemblage. The single square-cut iron nail also is out of place for the know occupation of the site area.

The vertical and horizontal dimensions of the site were established through the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and 2 trenches within the site limits. The site extends to an average depth of 35 cmbs (13.8 inbs) with a minimum depth of 21 cmbs (8.3 inbs) and a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Below this depth, the trenches demonstrate that soils similar to those found in known disturbed context elsewhere in the APE exist. These soils are most likely related to the dumping and filling within the APE. The potential exists that these soils are B/C-Horizon or deeper as well, however, no A-Horizon soils were encountered below the site's vertical boundary. The final maximum horizontal site limits have been established as approximately 61 m (200 ft) east to west by 85 m (280 ft) north to south. This equals approximately 0.39 hectares (0.96 acres) total.

The reddish brown clay noted in these trenches is consistent with that noted in other areas of the APE where the town dump was encountered and was likely used as a cap for the dump. This suggests the soil was used during filling area wide. An additional disturbance episode within the site limits took place during the removal of the A.W. Sisson Gas Station that was adjacent to the motel. The gas station shows up in the Rochester Telephone directories for 1934 and 1943-1944, but does not show up in 1965. Trench 13 contained soils within Layer 5 that extended to a depth of 96 cmbs (38 inbs) that had steel piping of varying diameters. This is thought to be remnants of the underground infrastructure of the gas station's fuel storage tanks, which appear to have been removed. It is likely that these tanks were originally deeper and that disturbance related to their installation and removal would be deep and widespread. It is posited that this work resulted in the intermixing of 19th century material, most likely from the old dump, with the 20th century material recovered in the vicinity of the Sisson Motel.

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered at RMSC Can 170 – Sisson's Motel

Bag	STP #	Layer	Depth (cmbs)	Volume	Artifact Summary
1	7.1	I	0-41	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body, jug
				1	long bone end (horse or cow?)
				1	metal strapping
4	7.3	I	0-27	6	plain undecorated redware, glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body
				1	plain undecorated redware, missing interior, green glazed exterior, body
				1	plain undecorated redware, unglazed interior & exterior, base
				1	plain undecorated redware, glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base
				1	mammal bone fragment
				1	round wire iron nail
				2	ceramic wall tile
				1	Bake-lite plastic, rim
6	7.5	I	0-38	1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, base with foot ring
				1	round wire iron nail
2	8.2	I	0-28	1	plain undecorated redware, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body, jug
3	8.2	II	28-47	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior & exterior, rim, jug
				1	clear curved glass, body, bottle
5	8.3	I	0-27	2	articulated plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base, jug
7	8.6	I	0-50	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, exterior missing, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, rim
9	9.3	I	0-21	1	plain undecorated whiteware, body, burned
				1	calcined bone fragment
				2	clear curved glass, body, bottle
				2	molded clear curved glass, body, bottle
8	10.2	I	0-28	1	white plastic, body (*Not included in Artifact Count*)
15	13.1	II	35-50	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim, crock
19	13.4	I	0-34	4	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				5	plain undecorated whiteware, rim
				3	mammal long bone
				1	clear flat glass, body, window
				1	round wire iron nail
16	14.1	I	0-29	1	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	polychrome hand-decorated pearlware, body
				1	blue transfer-printed pearlware, body
17	15.1	I	0-36	1	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	green shell-edged pearlware, rim
				2	square cut iron nail
				1	round wire iron nail
				1	iron washer fragment

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered at RMSC Can 170 – Sisson's Motel (cont.)

Bag	STP #	Layer	Depth (cmbs)	Volume	Artifact Summary
18	15.2	I	0-23	1	plain undecorated refined earthenware, body
				1	round wire iron nail
20	16.1	II	26-55	1	plain undecorated coarse earthenware, unglazed interior & exterior, body (1" thick drain tile?)
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				3	clear flat glass, body, window
				1	round wire iron nail
				1	chrome-plated molded plastic
21	16.2	I	0-28	1	butcher-cut mammal long bone, radial end (horse or cow)
22	17.6	I	0-26	2	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	plain undecorated pearlware, base with partial maker's mark
				1	molded undecorated pearlware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body

VII. PHASE I CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of these investigations was to determine the presence or absence of possible culture bearing intact soils within the areas believed to have been subjected to the least amount of documented historic impact. In reviewing the results of the 14 trenches excavated in the APE, it is obvious that no intact soils exist within the tested areas. With the fill matrix and town dump materials encountered within the majority of trenches, it appears that there have been multiple episodes of disturbance/filling before the construction of the modern parking lots and buildings noted along Lakeshore Drive. It should be noted that some of the project area was reclaimed land built up from swampy areas at the northern end of Canandaigua Lake, although the only documented reclamation of land was for the current Kershaw Park directly south of the APE. This area was filled in the 1930's and was even a WPA project. The Canandaigua City Engineer and the excavator operator (a life long resident of Canandaigua) both remarked that the APE was built on an area of extensive fill and a large section of a former town dump. The majority of the APE also exhibits a high water table, as might be expected from reclaimed land adjacent to a large lake. With the documented evidence of disturbance throughout the entire APE, no intact culture bearing soils are posited to be located within the project area.

The shovel testing of the two open grassy areas in the vicinity of MDSs F - I did locate an historic era site, RMSC Can 170 (Sisson Motel). Because of the limited number of artifacts recovered, the presence of disturbed soils below the culture-bearing soils, re-deposited artifacts as evidenced by 19th century materials intermixed with obvious 20th century material found in post-1900 deposited soils, and the limited research value of a non-extant circa 1950's motel whose horizontal and vertical boundaries are clearly defined, the RMSC/RHPP believes that a Phase II Site Examination is not warranted at this site.

The proposed development of this parcel is in the early planning stages and therefore detailed construction plans allowing a comparison of existing soils and proposed construction depth is not possible. A preliminary cut/fill map was provided by the client and suggests a general filling of the APE in order to ensure that the proposed structures are above the floodplain level of 692 ft amsl (Figure 13). This map suggests that a small rise in the center of the APE will be cut by 1 m (3 ft) while the remainder of the APE will be filled to a depth ranging from 0.07 m to 1.3 m (0.25 ft to 4.15 ft). A map detailing an existing stormwater basin west of Booth Street (opposite APE on west end) is provided as the developer may connect to this basin (Figure 14). Currently the developer is planning to perform a geotechnical survey to place borings at foundation locations to determine required foundation design in the future. Without this information it is difficult to make direct comparisons between the proposed construction and existing soil conditions, however the lack of intact soils within the APE suggests this is not necessary.

Therefore, the RMSC/RHPP recommends no further work within the project area.

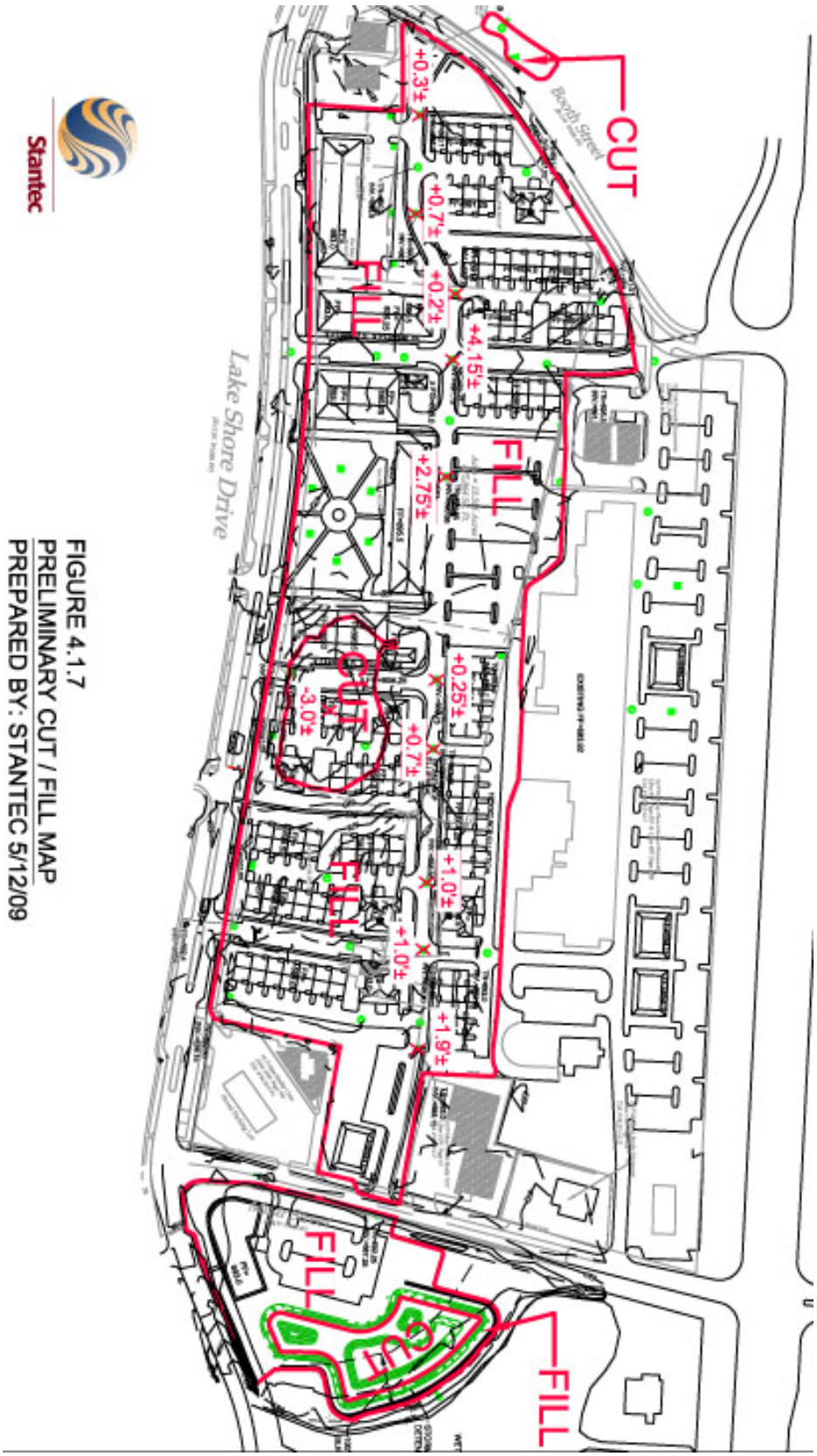


Figure 13: Preliminary Cut/Fill Map demonstrating proposed land modifications within the APE.

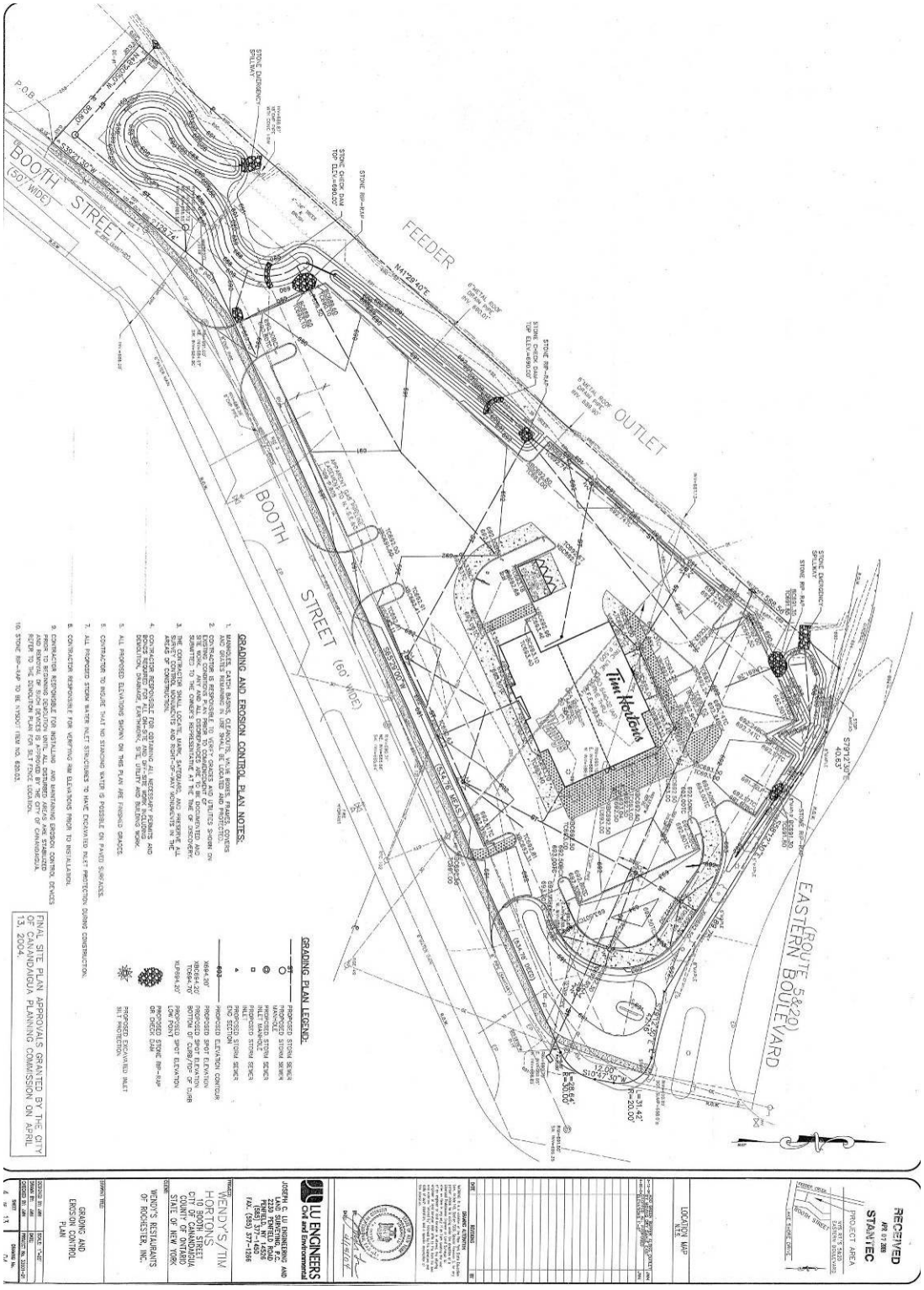


Figure 14: Existing topographical survey of adjoining property west of Booth Street, where potential enlargement of existing drainage basin may take place (Noted as "Cut" on Figure 13).

VIII. REFERENCES

---

n.d. *Archaeological Site Atlas and Site Files.* Department of Collections and Research, Rochester Museum & Science Center. Rochester, New York.

Nichols, Beach

1874 *Atlas of Ontario County, New York.* Reprinted 1972 by the Gates-Chili News, Inc. Rochester, New York

Parker, Arthur C.

1920 The Archaeological History of the State of New York, Part 2, New York State Museum Bulletin Nos. 237, 238. The University of the State of New York, New York State Museum, Albany, New York. Plate 199, Page 659.

Pierce, Preston E.

Historical Tour of Canandaigua Lake. http://raims.com/historian/Cruise.html

Sanborn Map Company

1924 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Canandaigua, Sheet 12. (Revised 1947)

State of New York, Department of Public Works, Division of Highways

1935 Plans for Improving the Canandaigua City: Lake Street and West Avenue with Federal Aid. City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York.
Project Number N.R.M. 338-B (1935), Contract Number N.R.M. C 35-2.

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Cooperative Soil Survey, Web Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ - Accessed 23 November 2008

United States Department of Agriculture

1958 *Interpretative Soils Report for Ontario County, New York.* Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. June 1958, reprinted February 1978

United States Geological Survey

1903 15' Canandaigua, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington,

1951 7.5' Canandaigua Lake, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C.

1951 7.5' Canandaigua Lake, N.Y. Quadrangle. U.S. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. (Photorevised 1978)

www.nysgis.state.ny.us (Accessed 22 December 2008)
NYS GIS Data Depot – Current Aerial Photographs (2002)

http://www.cardcow.com/93703/sissons-motel-150-lake-street-canandaigua-us-state-town-views-new-york-canandaigua/ - Postcard depicting Sisson's Motel (Accessed 30 March 2009)

http://raims.com/historian/Cruise.html Accessed (1 October 2009). Ontario County Historian, Historical Tour of Canandaigua Lake

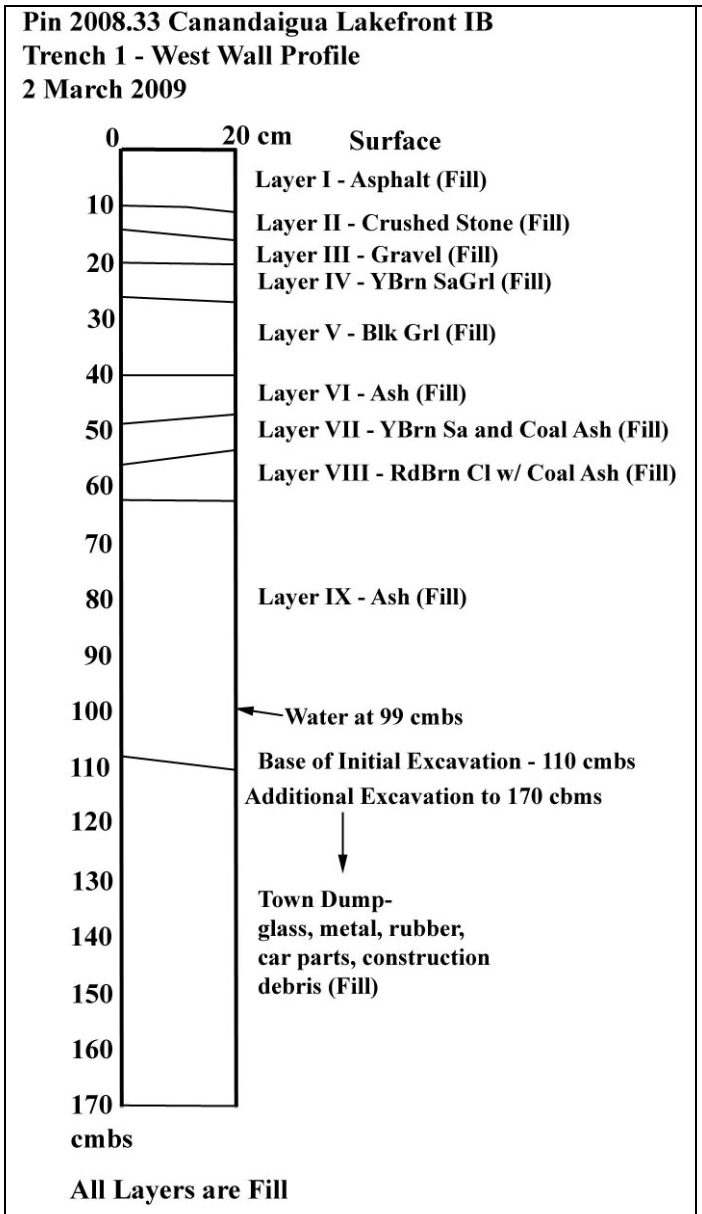
http://canandaigua.govoffice.com/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={F85005EC-0BBF-4471-9D27-E99511A874C9}
2002 Canandaigua Comprehensive Plan, *Sub Area Studies.pdf* (Accessed 1 October 2009)

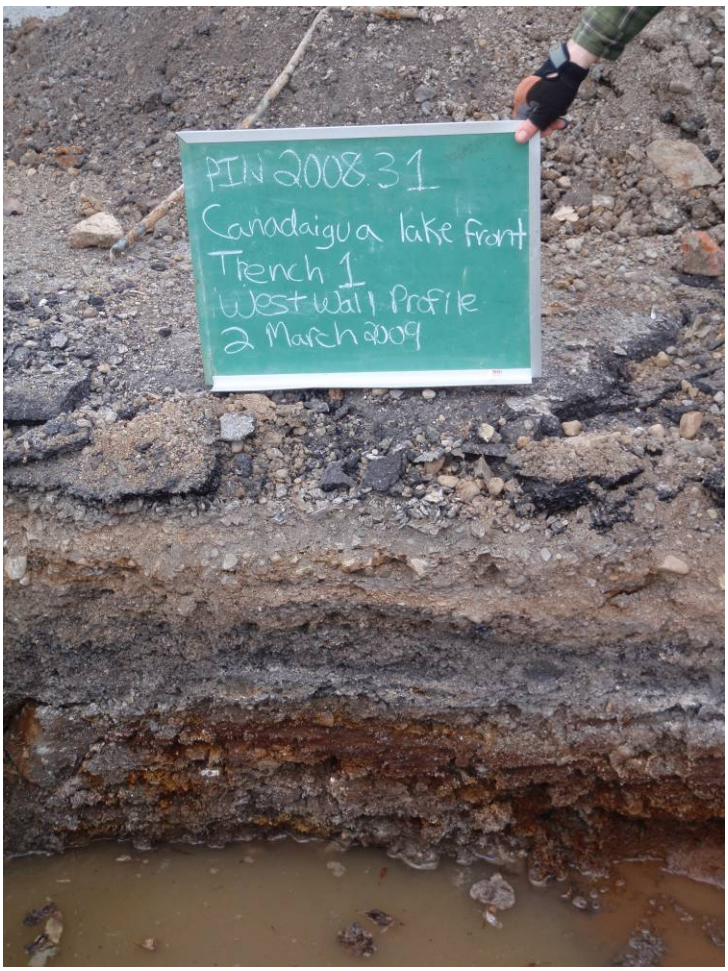
APPENDIX A
Photographs

Photograph 1: Typical excavation methodology, facing northeast


Photograph 2: Typical profile methodology, facing northwest.

On the following profiles, layers noted as 'Fill' where no artifacts are noted are either soils above known fill, or soils that contain crushed stone/gravel, etc. Additionally, a reddish brown clay, not included in the USDA soil survey was noted above the former town dump. We believe this soil was used as a cap for the dump, and is seen in several trenches where the dump was not encountered. We note this soil as fill, since it appears it does not naturally occur within the limits of the APE.
Abbreviations used below: Grl – gravel, Fn – fine, Blk – black, Pl – pale.

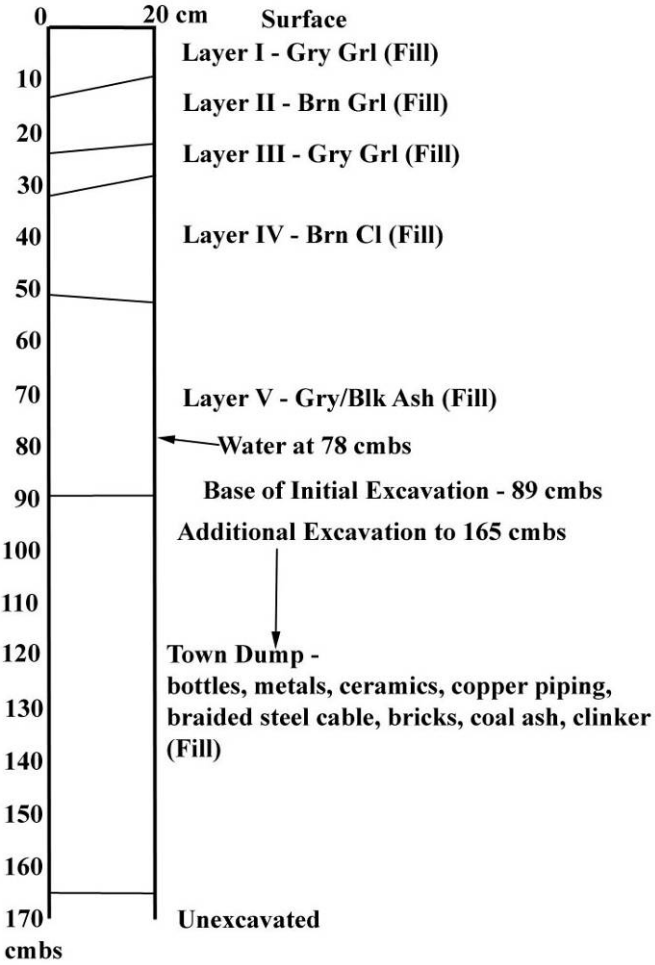




*note: An incorrect PIN number was used on the photo board, the correct PIN number is 2008.33

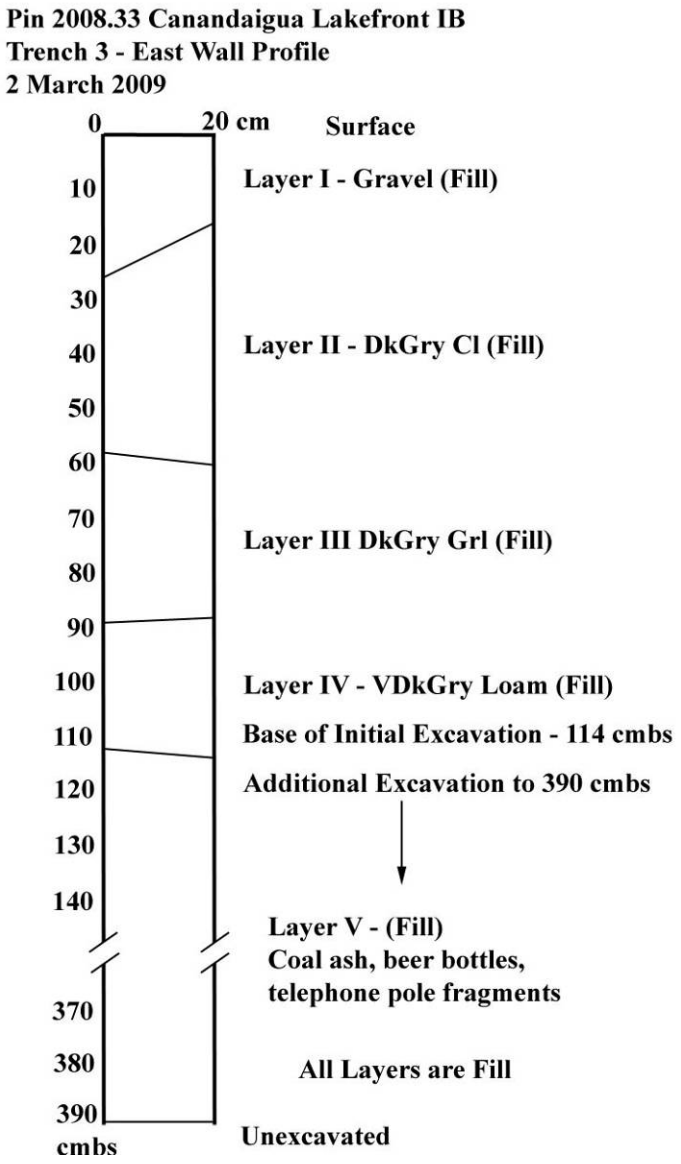
Photograph 3: Trench 1, west wall profile photograph and drawing

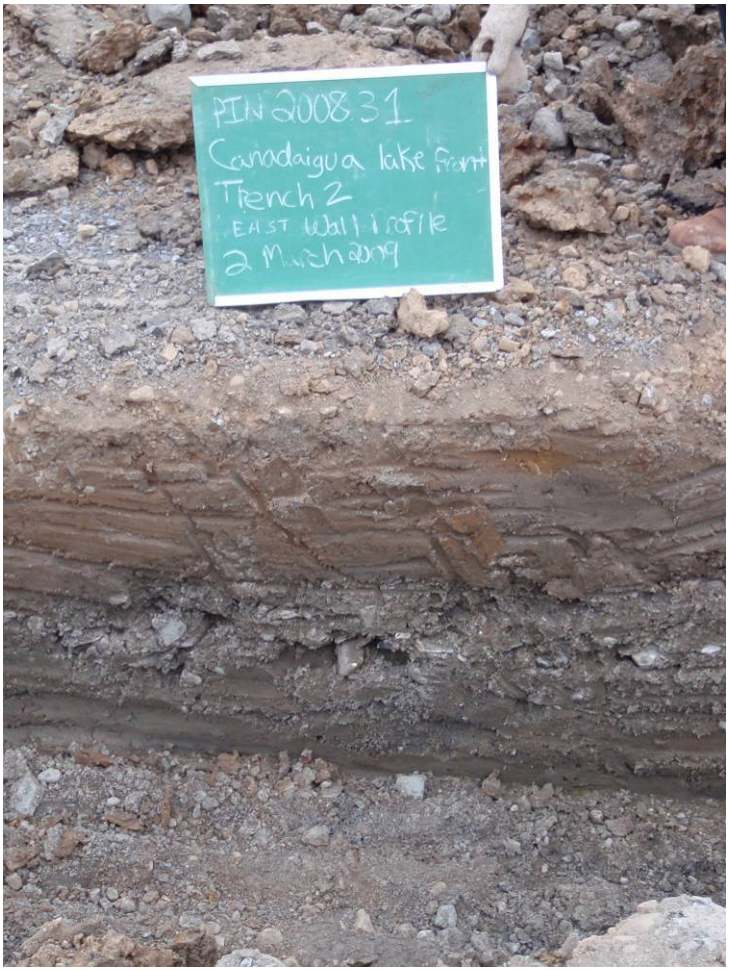
Pin 2008.33 Canandaigua Lakefront IB
Trench 2 - West Wall Profile
2 March 2009



All Layers are Fill

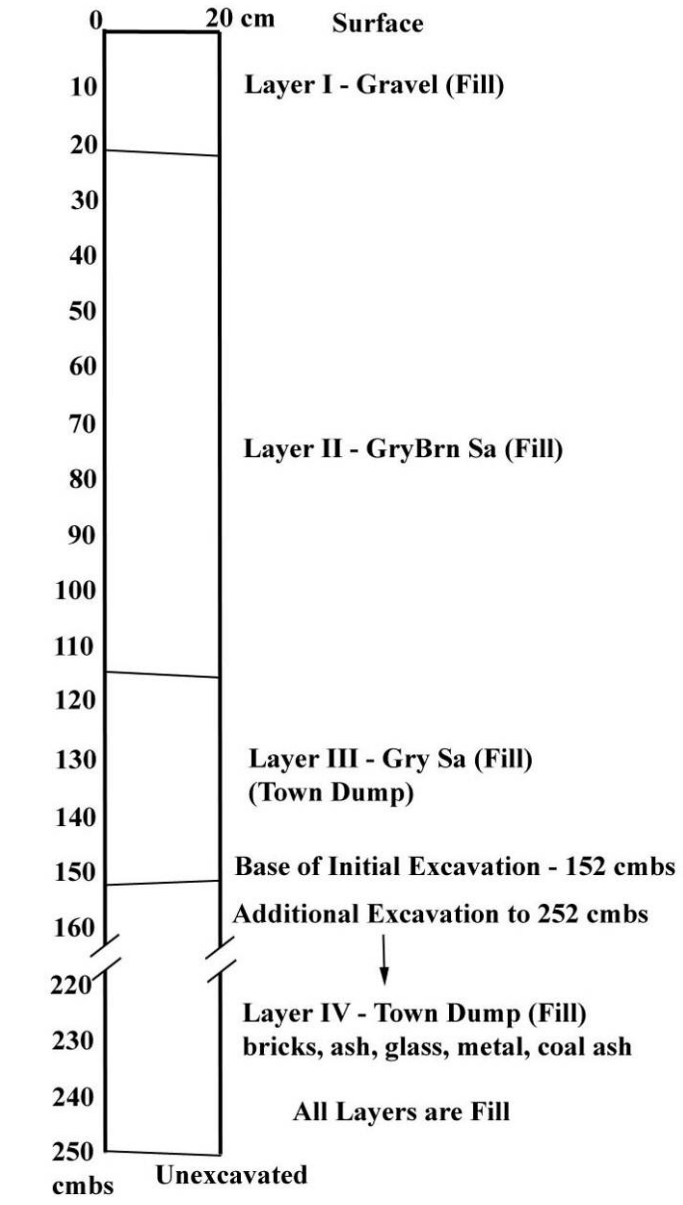
Photograph 4: Trench 2, west wall profile photograph and drawing



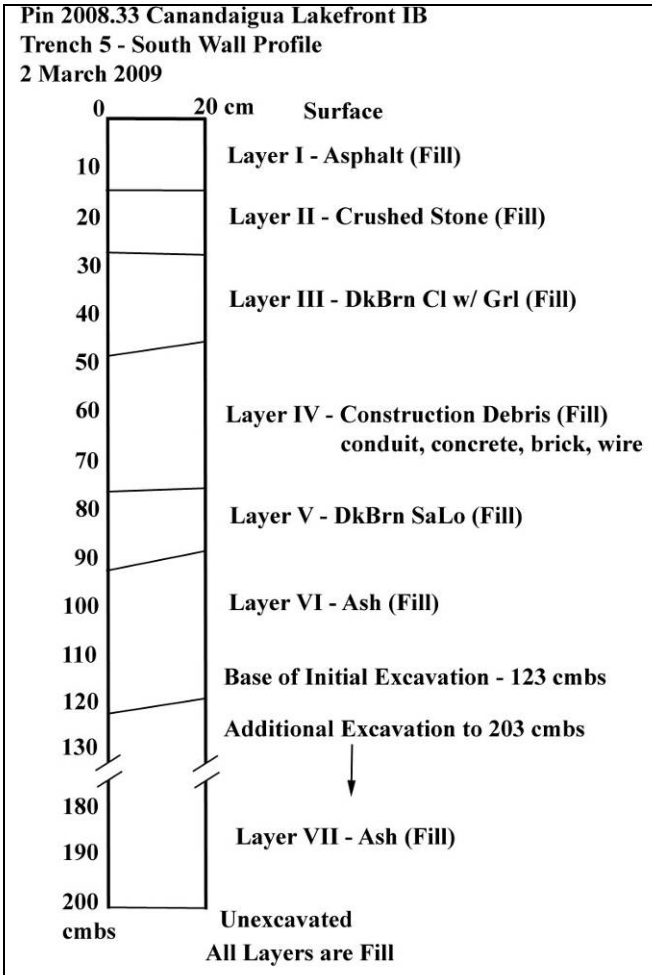


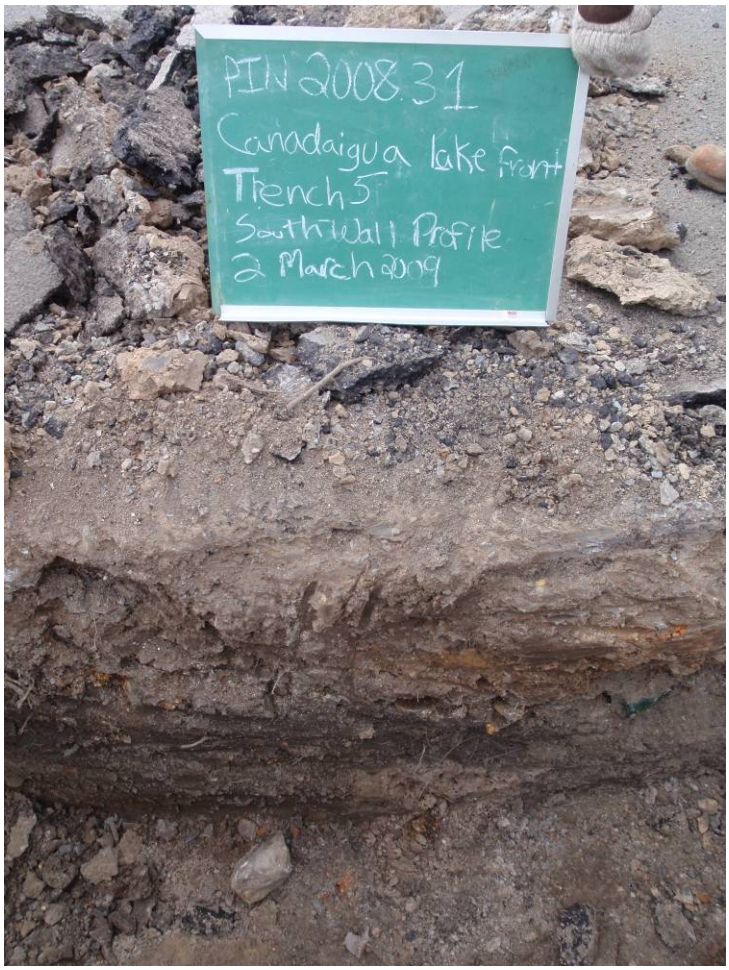
*note: Photo board was not changed to reflect Trench 3 profile.

Photograph 5: Trench 3, east wall profile photograph and drawing

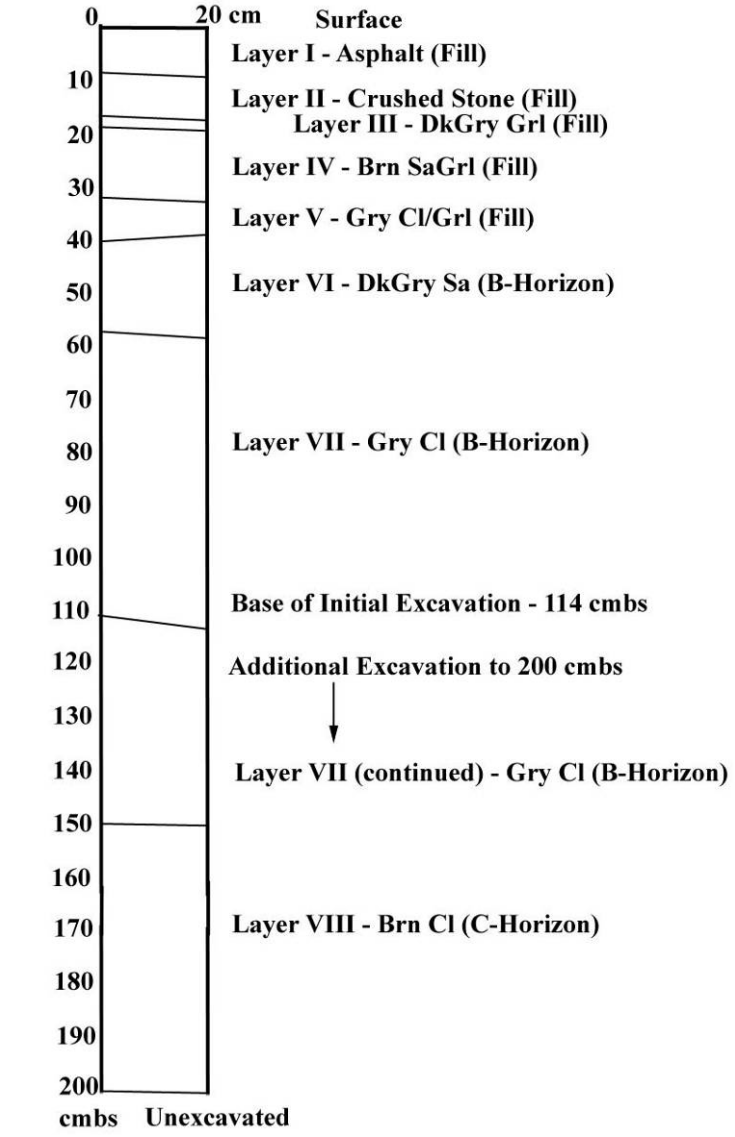


Photograph 6: Trench 4, west wall profile photograph and drawing

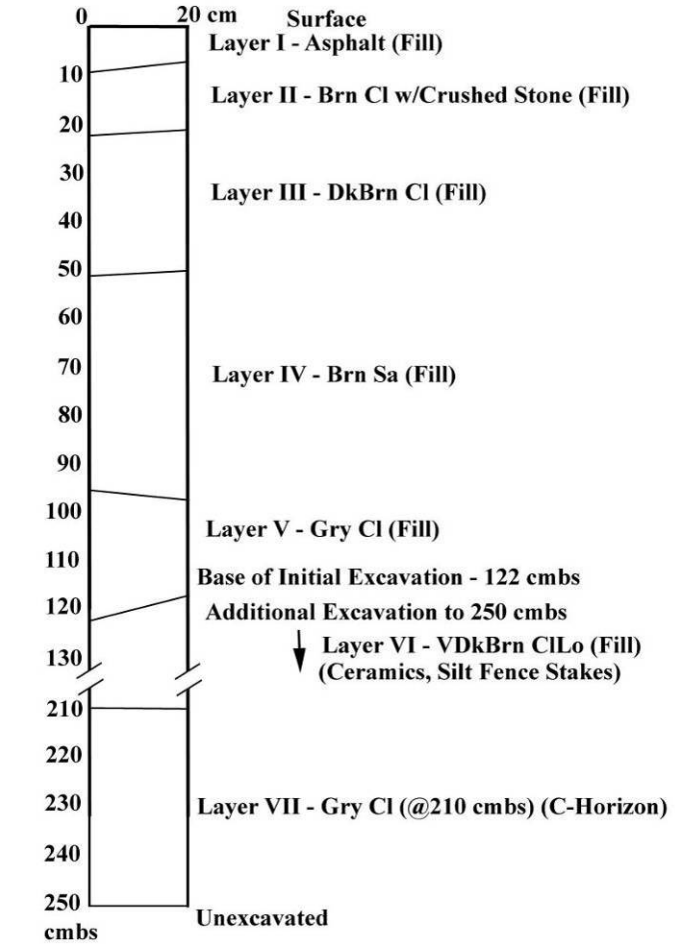




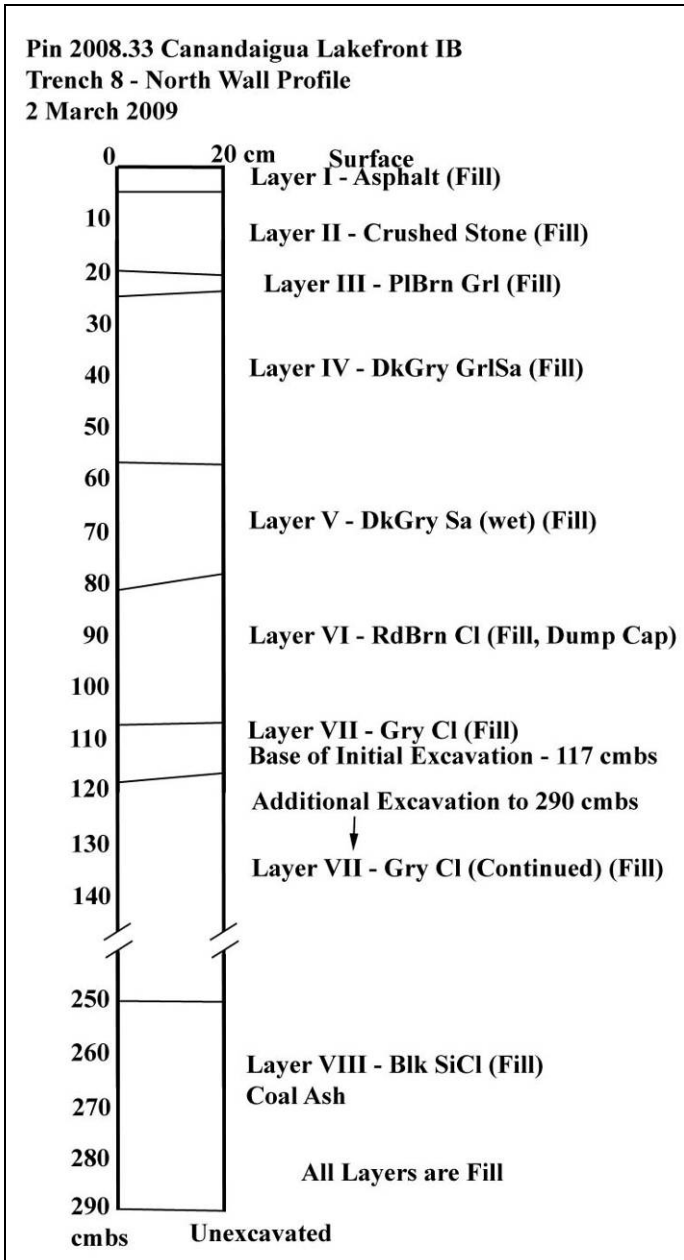
Photograph 7: Trench 5, south wall profile photograph and drawing

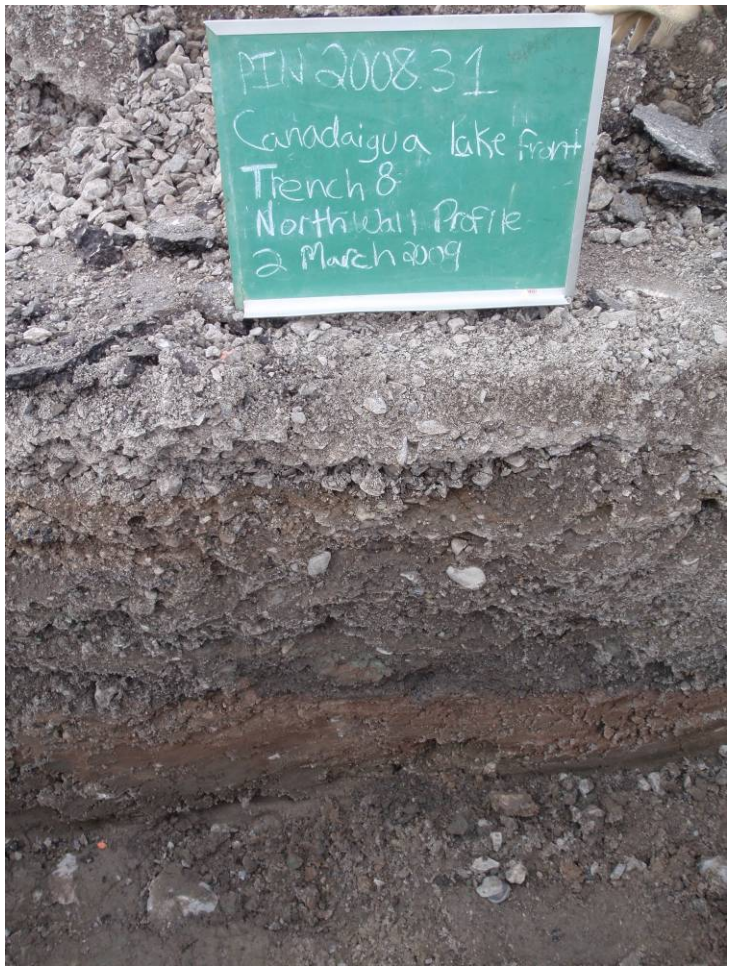


Photograph 8: Trench 6, south wall profile photograph and drawing

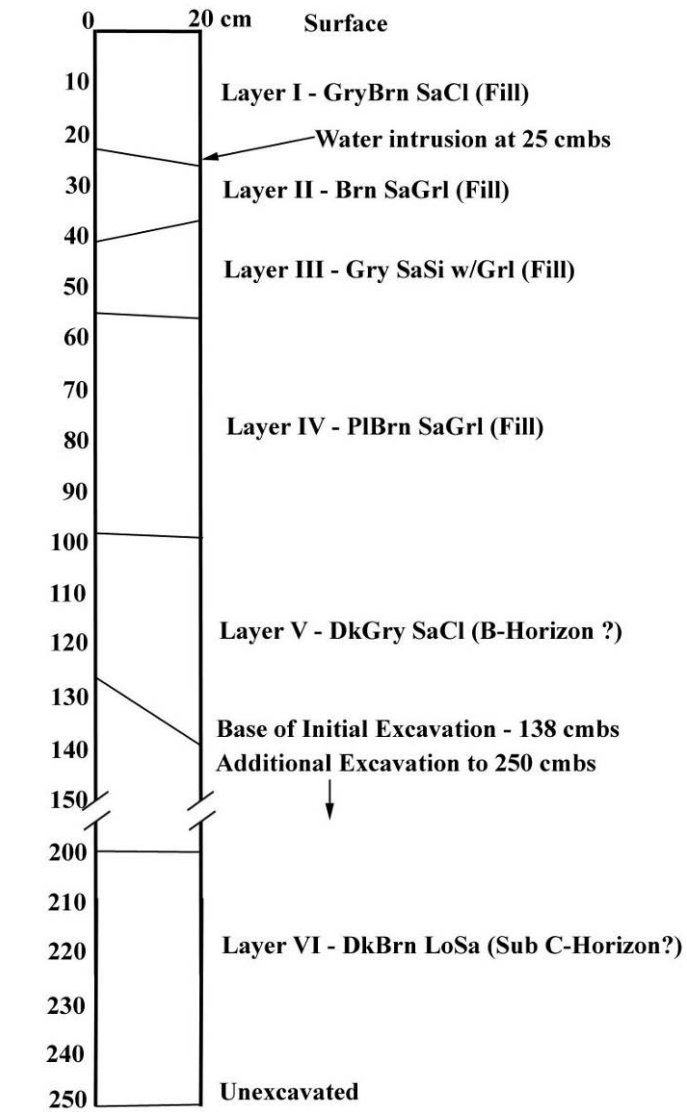


Photograph 9: Trench 7, south wall profile photograph and drawing

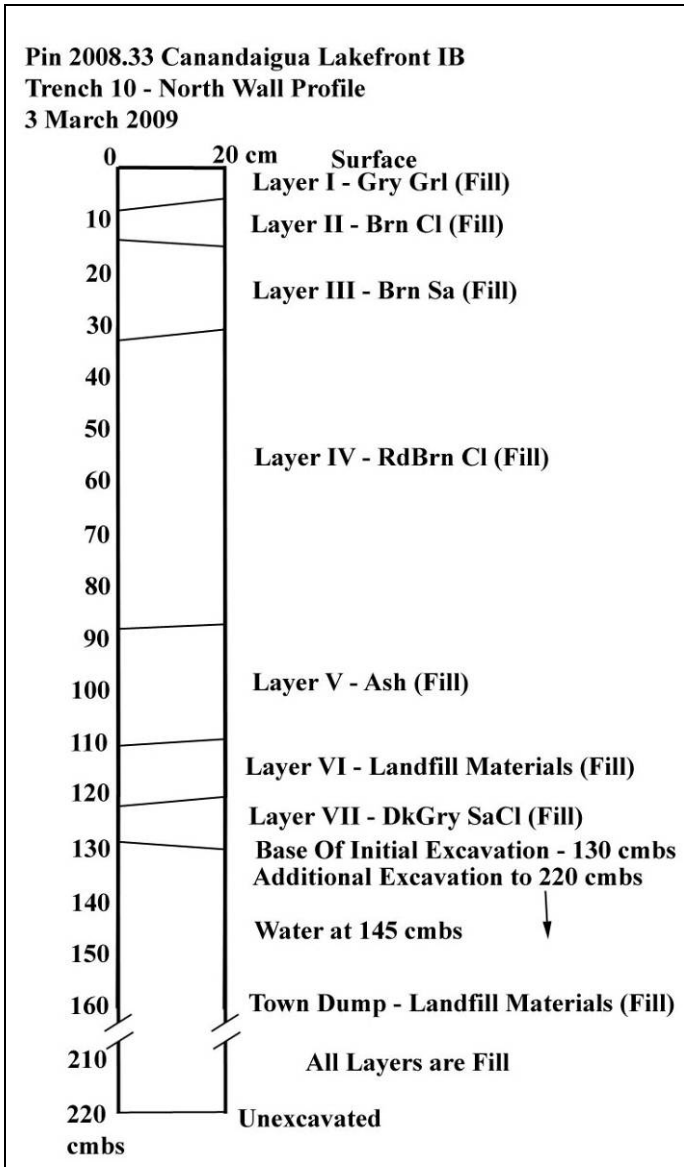




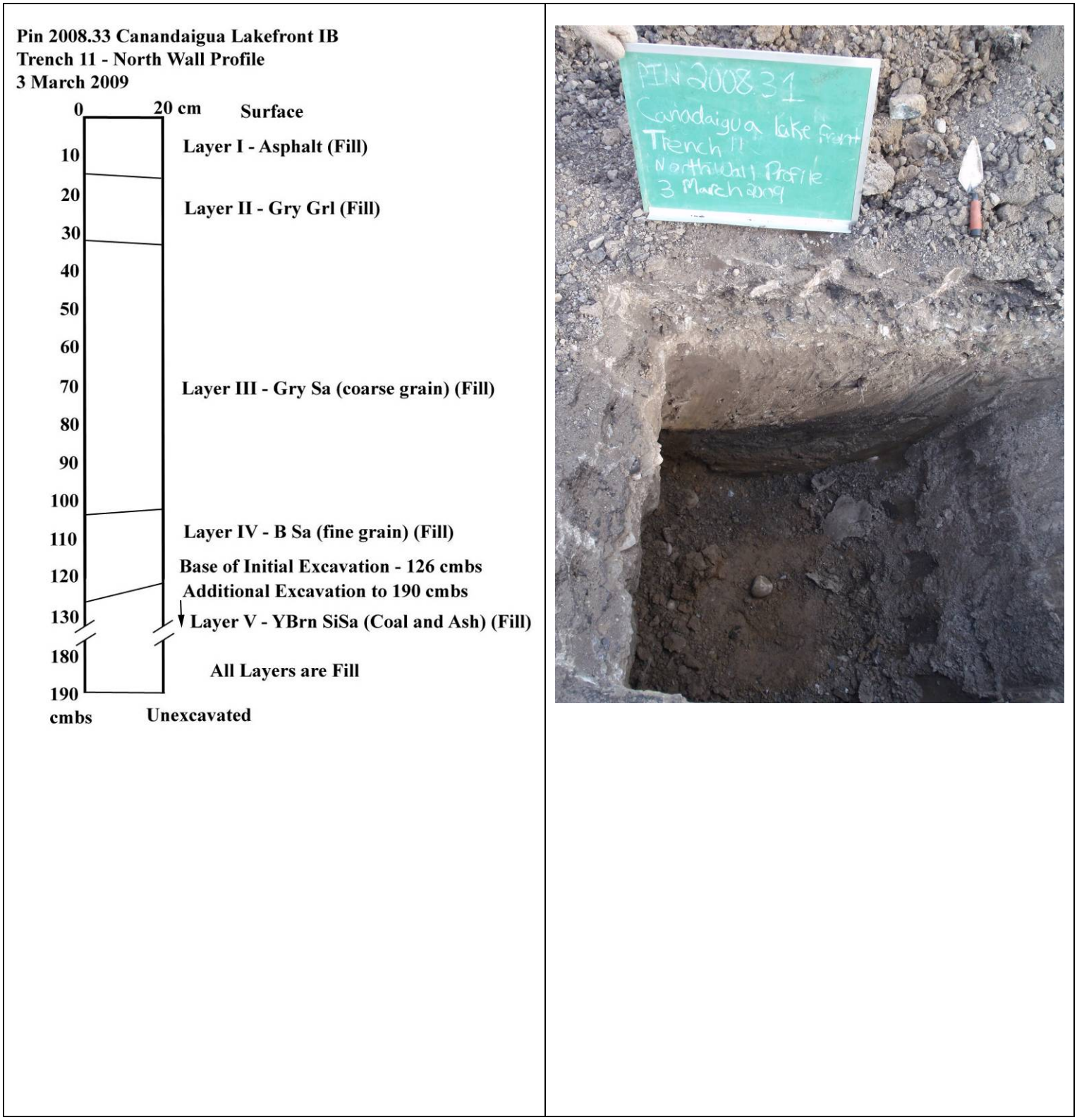
Photograph 10: Trench 8, north wall profile photograph and drawing



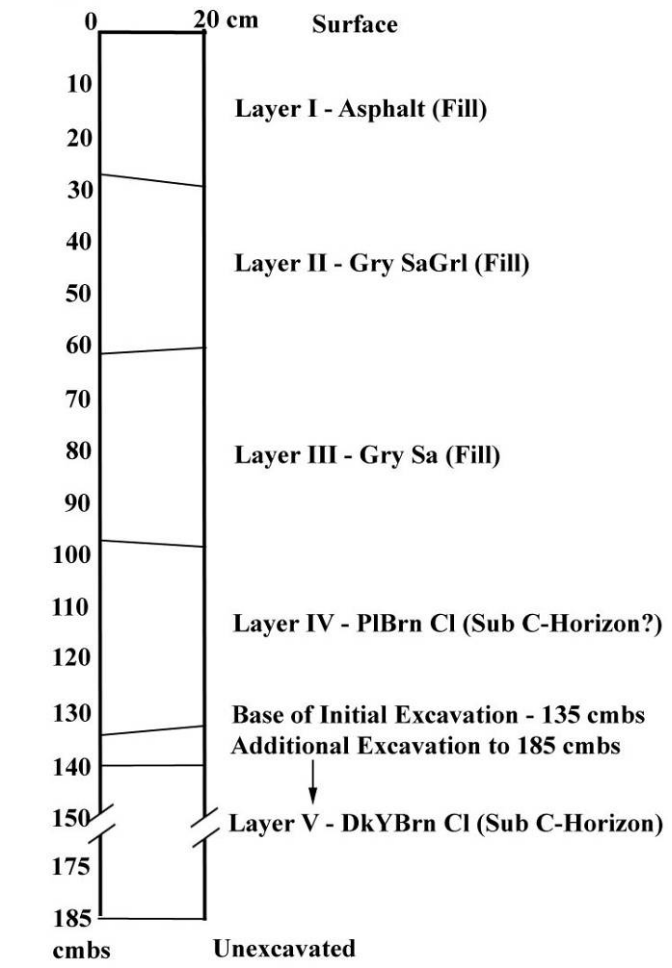
Photograph 11: Trench 9, south wall profile photograph and drawing



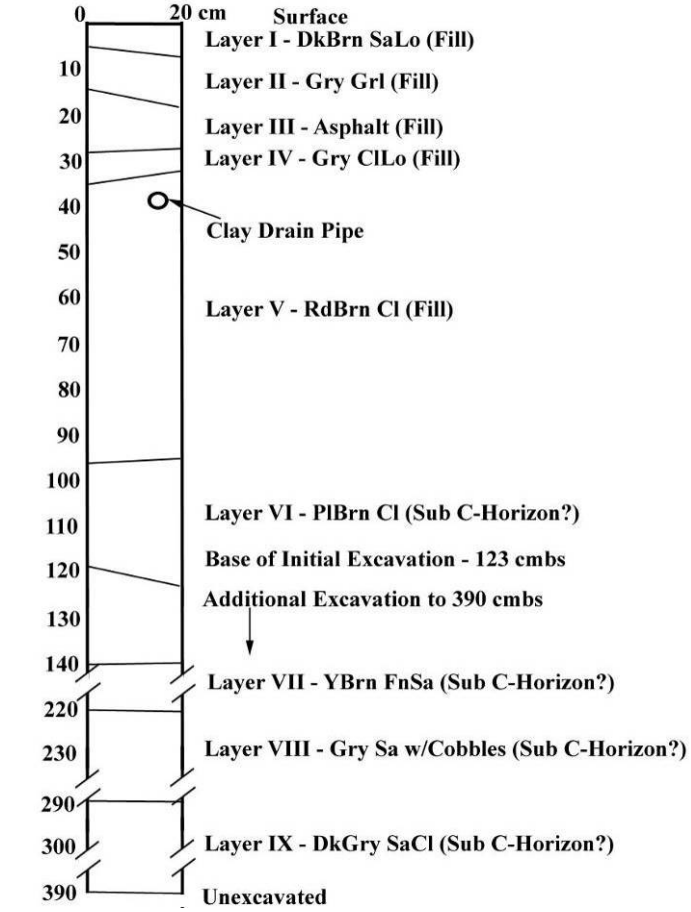
Photograph 12: Trench 10, north wall profile photograph and drawing



Photograph 13: Trench 11, north wall profile photograph and drawing

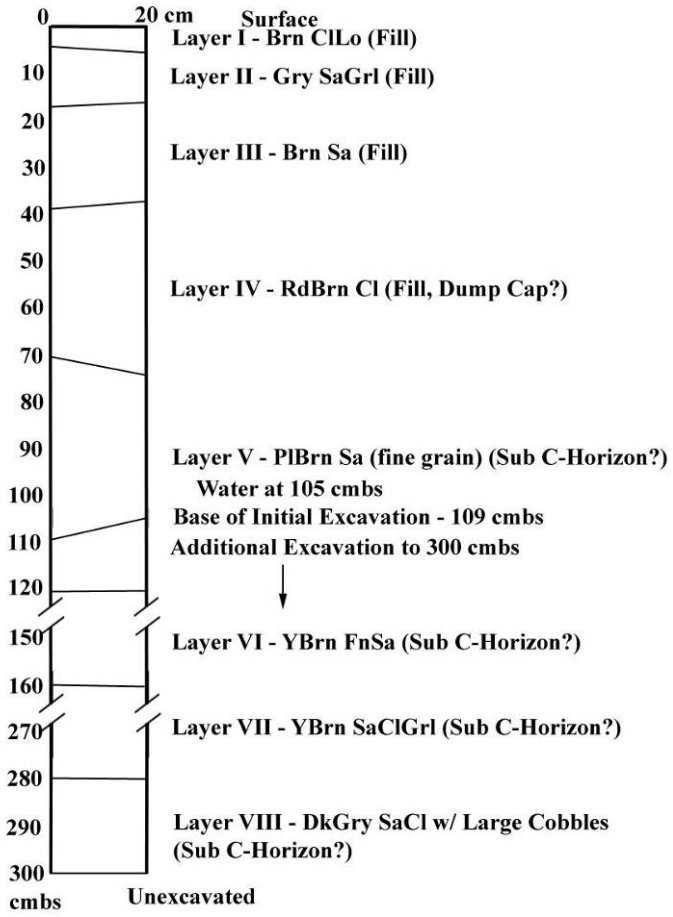


Photograph 14: Trench 12, south wall profile photograph and drawing

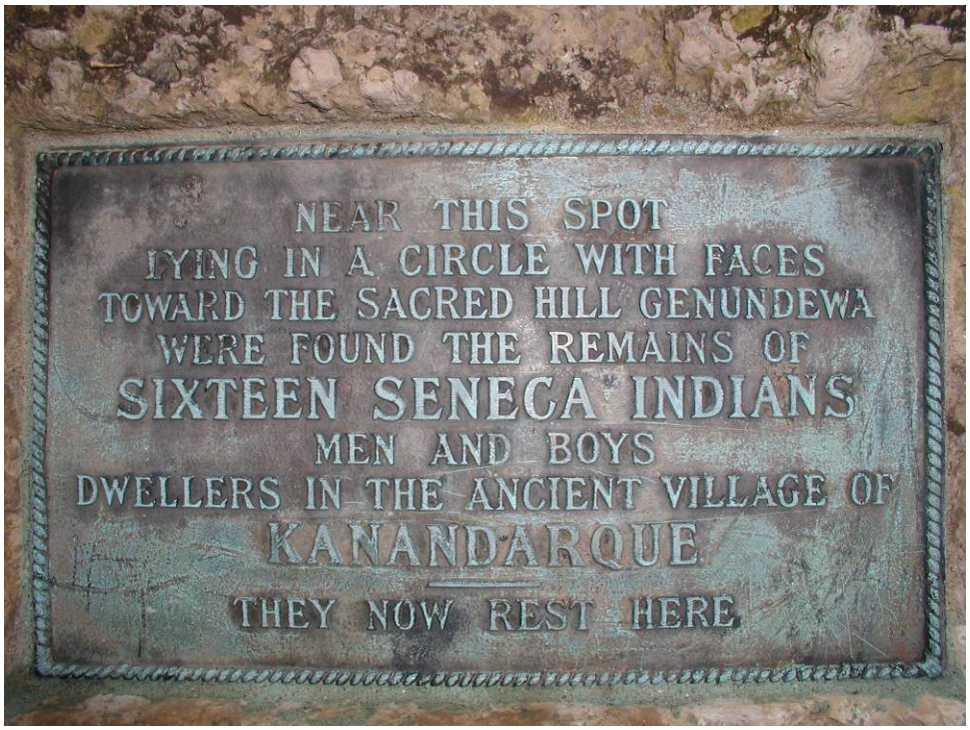


Photograph 15: Trench 13, north wall profile photograph and drawing

Pin 2008.33 Canandaigua Lakefront IB
Trench 14 - East Wall Profile
3 March 2009



Photograph 16: Trench 14, east wall profile photograph and drawing



Photograph 17: Text of monument to a Native American burial encountered during construction of Kershaw Park.


Photograph 18: Native American monument in Kershaw Park, facing south.

Photograph 19: Native American Monument in Kershaw Park, from sidewalk near Lakeshore Drive, facing southwest

APPENDIX B
Shovel Test Records

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
1.1	1	0-13	Brn ClLo	NCM
	2	13-43	DkRdBrn ClGrl Fill, gravel and rock	NCM
	3	43-51	DkBrn Cl	NCM
1.2	1	0-17	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	17-27	DkRdBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	27-40	DkGryBrn SiCl	NCM
	4	40-50	DkGryBrn Cl	NCM
1.3	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
1.4	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
1.5	1	0-25	VDkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	25-48	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
1.6	1	0-20	VDkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	20-35	DkRdBrn SiCl with gravel	NCM
	3	35-53	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
1.7	1	0-17	DkBrn GrlClSi	NCM
	2	17-51	DkYBrn SiCl	NCM
1.8	1	0-15	VDkBrn SiLoGrl	NCM
	2	15-56	DkRdBrn GrlClSi	NCM
1.9	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
1.10	1	0-50	DkRdBrn GrlClSi	NCM
1.11	1	0-25	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	25-46	BrnY SiCl	NCM
1.12	1	0-30	DkBrn SiLo Fill, modern refuse	NCM
2.1	1	0-43	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	43-50	GryBrn SiCl	NCM
2.2	1	0-43	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	43-50	YBrn ClLo	NCM
2.3	1	0-50	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
2.4	1	0-38	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	38-50	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
2.5	1	0-28	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	28-44	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
2.6	1	0-20	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	20-38	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
2.7	1	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	30-45	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
2.8	1	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	19-40	BrnY SiLo	NCM
2.9	1	0-25	LtBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	25-40	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
2.10	1	0-40	LtBrn SiCl Fill, modern refuse	NCM
3.1	1	0-51	DkBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
3.2	1	0-52	DkBrn GrlClLo	NCM
3.3	1	0-27	DkBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
	2	27-53	DkRdBrn SiCl	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
3.4	1	0-29	DkBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
	2	29-47	DkRdBrn SiCl	NCM
3.5	1	0-50	Brn GrlSiLo	NCM
3.6	1	0-32	DkBrn SiLo Fill, modern refuse	NCM
	2	32-48	YBrn SaLo	NCM
3.7	1	0-26	Brn GrlSiCl Fill, modern refuse	NCM
	2	26-49	RdBrn Cl mottled with Gry and YBrn	NCM
3.8	1	0-23	DkBrn GrlClSa	NCM
	2	23-50	DkYBrn ClLo	NCM
3.9	1	0-50	DkBrn GrlClSa Fill, modern refuse	NCM
4.1	1	0-30	DkBrn ClSiRk Fill, crushed stone	NCM
	2	30-50	RdBrn Cl	NCM
4.2	1	0-50	DkBrn ClSiRk Fill, crushed stone	NCM
4.3	1	0-17	DkBrn ClSiRk	NCM
	2	17-37	YBrn SiCl	NCM
4.4	1	0-15	DkBrn ClSiRk	NCM
	2	15-35	DkRdBrn SiCl	NCM
4.5	1	0-13	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	13-30	RdBrn Cl	NCM
4.6	1	0-23	DkBrn ClSiRk	NCM
	2	23-40	YBrn SaCl	NCM
4.7	1	0-13	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	13-30	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
4.8	1	0-17	DkBrn ClSiRk Rock impasse	NCM
5.1	1	0-12	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	12-28	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
5.2	1	0-45	DkBrn ClSiRk	NCM
	2	45-51	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
5.3	1	0-15	DkBrn ClSi modern refuse	NCM
	2	15-31	YBrn SiCl	NCM
5.4	1	0-17	DkBrn ClSi modern refuse	NCM
	2	17-32	YBrn SiCl	NCM
5.5	1	0-15	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	15-32	YBrn SiCl	NCM
5.6	1	0-18	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	18-33	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
6.1	1	0-29	Brn SiCl	NCM
	2	29-47	RdBrn ClSa	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
6.2	1	0-18	DkBrn GrlClSi	NCM
			modern refuse	
	2	18-32	DkRdBrn GrlSiCl	NCM
	3	32-42	DkYBrn GrlCl	NCM
6.3	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
6.4	1	0-21	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	21-38	LtBrn SiLo	NCM
6.5	1	0-33	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	33-51	DkYBrn ClLo	NCM
6.6	1	0-10	DkBrn GrlClSi	NCM
			water intrusion	
6.7	1	0-25	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	25-40	RdBrn SiCl	NCM
6.8	1	0-37	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	37-57	YBrn SiCl	NCM
6.9	1	0-31	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	31-46	YBrn SiCl	NCM
6.10	1	0-20	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	20-46	DkRdBrn SiCl	NCM
6.11	1	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	30-44	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
7.1	1	0-41	DkBrn SiSa	Bag 1 - bone, ceramics, metal
	2	41-65	BrnY SaSi	NCM
7.2	1	0-30	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	30-47	BrnY SaSi	NCM
7.3	1	0-27	DkBrn SiSa	Bag 4 - ceramics, metal , bone
	2	27-48	BrnY SaSi	NCM
7.4	1	0-58	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
7.5	1	0-38	DkBrn SaLo	Bag 6 - ceramics
	2	38-53	BrnY SiLo	NCM
7.6	1	0-17	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	17-43	YBrn ClSi	NCM
7.7	1	0-50	DkBrn Lo	NCM
7.8	1	0-20	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	20-38	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
7.9	1	0-28	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	28-43	Brn GrlSiSa	NCM
8.1	1	0-30	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	30-45	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
			Modern refuse	
8.2	1	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	28-47	YBrn SaLo	Bag 3 – glass, redware
8.3	1	0-27	DkBrn SiLo	Bag 5 - ceramics
	2	27-44	YBrn SaLo	NCM
8.4	1	0-22	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	22-42	YBrn SaLo	NCM
8.5	1	0-31	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	31-46	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
8.6	1	0-50	LtBrn ClLo	Bag 7 - 3 pcs ceramic

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
8.7	1	0-32	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
			Root impasse	
8.8	1	0-28	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
			Rock impasse	
8.9	1	0-43	DkBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
9.1	1	0-30	DkBrn GrlSi	NCM
			Rock impasse	
9.2	1	0-24	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	24-43	RdBrn SaLo	NCM
9.3	1	0-21	DkBrn SiLo	Bag 9- glass, ceramics
	2	21-38	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
9.4	1	0-27	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	27-42	RdBrn ClLo	NCM
9.5	1	0-33	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
			Modern refuse	
	2	33-47	LtBrn ClLo	NCM
9.6	1	0-38	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
			Concrete subsurface	
9.7	1	0-37	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
			Root impasse	
9.8	1	0-34	DkBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
			Rock impasse	
9.9	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
10.1	1	0-50	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
10.2	1	0-28	DkBrn SiCl	Bag 8 - Plastic
	2	28-45	YBrn SiCl	NCM
10.3	1	0-30	DkBrn SiCl	NCM
	2	30-51	YBrn SiCl	NCM
10.4	1	0-33	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
			coal clinker frags	
	2	33-49	YBrn SiLo	NCM
10.5	1	0-51	Brn SiLo	NCM
10.6	1	0-17	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	17-45	Brn SiCl	NCM
10.7	1	0-25	DkBrn SiSa	NCM
	2	25-40	Brn GrlSiLo	NCM
10.8	1	0-19	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	19-37	PlBrn ClSi	NCM
10.9	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
11.1	1	0-22	DkBrn LoGrl	NCM
			Rock impasse	
11.2	1	0-16	Brn GrlSiLo	NCM
			Frozen	
11.3	1	0-37	DkBrn GrlClSa	NCM
			Water intrusion at 20 cmbs	
11.4	1	0-24	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	24-42	YBrn SiLo	NCM
11.5	1	0-37	DkBrn GrlSaCl	NCM
			Rock impasse	

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
11.6	1	0-26	Brn ClLo	NCM
	2	26-45	GryBrn Cl	NCM
11.7	1	0-22	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	22-38	YBrn SiSa	NCM
11.8	1	0-22	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
	2	22-40	DkYBrn Cl	NCM
11.9	1	0-19	Brn ClLo	NCM
			macadam impasse	
12.1	1	0-40	DkBrn SaSi	NCM
			Rock impasse	
12.2	1	0-50	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
12.3	1	0-35	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
			Root impasse	
12.4	1	0-23	Brn SiLo	NCM
	2	23-38	YBrn ClLo	NCM
12.5	1	0-45	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
			Gravel impasse	
12.6	1	0-38	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
			Gravel impasse	
12.7	1	0-12	DkBrn SaLo	NCM
	2	12-41	LtYBrn SaLo	NCM
12.8	1	0-28	DkBrn GrlSiLo	NCM
			Gravel Impasse	
13.1	1	0-35	DkBrn GrlSi	Bag 15 - ceramic
	2	35-50	YBrn Sa	NCM
13.2	1	0-28	DkBrn GrlSi	NCM
	2	28-44	YBrn Sa	NCM
13.3	1	0-18	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
			concrete impasse	
13.4	1	0-34	DkBrn SaLo	Bag 19 - ceramics, metal , glass, bone
	2	34-53	YBrn SiLo	NCM
13.5	1	0-50	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
			Modern refuse	
14.1	1	0-29	Brn SaLo	Bag 16 - ceramics
	2	29-44	YBrn ClSi	NCM
14.2	1	0-11	DkBrn GrlSiSa	NCM
			gravel impasse	
14.3	1	0-17	Brn ClLo	NCM
			gravel impasse	
15.1	1	0-36	DkBrn GrlClLo	Bag 17 - nails, ceramics
	1	0-17	Brn ClLo	NCM
			gravel impasse	
	2	17-50	DkYBrn GrlSaCl	NCM
15.2	1	0-23	DkBrn ClLo	Bag 18 - nail, ceramic
	2	23-42	RdBrn Cl	NCM
16.1	1	0-26	DkBrn ClLo	NCM
			Modern refuse	
	2	26-55	DkGry SaLo	Bag 20 - representative sample of fill, ceramics, nails, glass, coal clinker, plastics.
16.2	1	0-43	LtBrn SaLo	NCM
	1	0-28	DkBrn SiCl	Bag 21 - bone
17.1	1	0-15	DkBrn SiLo	NCM

STP	Layer	Depth	Description	Artifacts
17.2	1	0-20	GryBrn SiLo gravel impasse	NCM
17.3	1	0-37	DkBrn GrlSi gravel impasse	NCM
17.4	1	0-17	DkBrn GrlSi gravel impasse	NCM
17.5	-	-----	not excavated; disturbance	
17.6	1	0-26	DkBrn GrlSi	Bag 22 - 2 pcs ceramic
	2	26-47	YBrn Sa	NCM
18.1	1	0-19	DkBrn GrlSaLo gravel impasse	NCM
18.2	1	0-16	DkBrn GrlSiLo gravel impasse	NCM
18.3	1	0-34	Brn ClSi rock impasse	NCM
18.4	1	0-35	DkBrn ClSi Frozen	NCM
18.5	1	0-36	DkBrn SiLo rock impasse	NCM
18.6	1	0-37	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
19.1	1	0-10	DkGryBrn GrlSaLo gravel/concrete impasse	NCM
19.2	1	0-11	DkBrn LoGrl gravel impasse	NCM
19.3	1	0-24	DkYBrn ClLo rock impasse	NCM
19.4	1	0-29	DkBrn ClSi	NCM
	2	29-50	YBrn Cl	NCM
19.5	1	0-27	DkBrn LoCl	NCM
	2	27-45	RdBrn Cl	NCM
20.1	1	0-18	DkBrn GrlSaLo gravel impasse	NCM
20.2	1	0-20	GryBrn GrlSaLo gravel impasse	NCM
	2	34-50	YBrn SiCl	NCM
21.4	1	0-37	DkBrn ClLo Root Impasse	NCM
22.1	1	0-31	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
	2	31-47	YBrn ClSi	NCM
23.1	1	0-51	DkBrn SiLo	NCM
23.2	1	0-34	Brn GrlCl Modern Refuse/Rock Impasse	NCM

SHOVEL TEST PITS

Layer 1			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	110	dark brown	77
	18	brown	13
	4	light brown	3
	3	very dark brown	2
	2	reddish brown	1
	2	grayish brown	1
	1	dark grayish brown	1
	1	dark reddish brown	1
	1	dark yellowish brown	1
Total	**142**		**100**

Layer 1			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	30	silty loam	21
	20	silty clay	14
	21	clayey loam	15
	11	clayey silt	8
	11	sandy loam	8
	7	gravelly silty loam	5
	7	clayey silt with rock	5
	6	gravelly silt	4
	4	gravelly sandy loam	3
	4	gravelly clayey silt	3
	4	silty sand	3
	3	gravelly silty sand	2
	3	gravelly clayey sand	2
	2	gravelly clayey loam	1
	2	loamy gravel	1
	1	loamy clay	1
	1	sandy silt	1
	1	gravelly silty clay	1
	1	gravelly clay	1
	1	gravelly sandy clay	1
	1	silty loam with gravel	1
	1	loam	1
Total	**142**		**100**

Layer 2			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	29	yellowish brown	35
	19	reddish brown	23
	9	dark reddish brown	11
	6	brownish yellow	7
	6	dark yellowish brown	7
	5	light brown	6
	4	brown	5
	2	grayish brown	2
	1	pale brown	1
	1	dark gray	1
	1	dark grayish brown	1
	1	light yellowish brown	1
Total	**84**		**100**

Layer 2			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	26	silty clay	31
	16	clayey loam	19
	8	clay	10
	6	silty loam	7
	6	sandy loam	7
	4	clayey silt	5
	3	sand	4
	3	sandy silt	4
	2	gravelly silty sand	2
	1	sandy clay	1
	1	gravelly silty loam	1
	1	sandy clay loam	1
	1	gravelly sandy clay	1
	1	clayey gravel	1
	1	clayey sand	1
	1	silty clay with gravel	1
	1	gravelly silty clay	1
	1	gravelly clayey silt	1
	1	silty sand	1
Total	**84**		**100**

Layer 3			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	2	dark yellowish brown	67
	1	dark brown	33
Total	**3**		**100**

Layer 3			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	1	clay	33
	1	silty clay	33
	1	gravelly clay	33
Total	**3**		**100**

Layer 4			
	No.	**Color**	**%**
	1	dark grayish brown	100
Total	**1**		**100**

Layer 4			
	No.	**Texture**	**%**
	1	clay	100
Total	**1**		**100**

APPENDIX C
NYS Historic Site Form

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 237-8643

For Office Use Only—Site Identifier

Project Identifier RMSC/RHPP PIN 2008.33 **Date** 1 April 2009

Your Name Scott A. Crowder **Phone** (585)271-4552 x352
Address 657 East Avenue
Rochester, NY 14607

Organization Regional Heritage Preservation Program
Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) RMSC Can 170, Sisson's Motel

2. County Ontario **One of following:**
City: Canandaigua
Township
Incorporated village
Unincorporated village
Hamlet

3. Present Owner : David Genecco
Address Leo G. Genecco & Sons, Inc.
1850 State Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424-8201

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/Site

Superstructure: complete ___ partial ___ collapsed ___ not evident _X_.
Foundation: above ___ below (ground level)_X_ not evident ___.
Structural subdivisions apparent ___ Only surface traces visible _X_ .
Buried traces detected _X_ .
List construction materials (be as specific as possible): Concrete block, and poured cement foundation

Grounds

___Under cultivation___ Sustaining erosion ___Woodland _X_Upland
_X_Never cultivated ___Previously cultivated _X_Floodplain ___Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good ___ fair _X_ poor ___.
Slope: flat _X_ gentle ___ moderate ___ steep ___.
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.): 20 m (65 ft) north of Canandaigua Lake
Elevation: 690 ft amsl

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

Surface ___ Date(s)
Site Map (submit with form*)
Collection
Subsurface _X_ Date(s) 22 Jan 09 – 09 Feb 09
Testing: Shovel _X_Coring ___Other
Unit size 30 cm x 30 cm
No. of units: 58
(Submit plan of units with form*)(See Attachment)
Excavation: Unit size
No. of units
(Submit plan of units with form*)

*Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11 ", if feasible.

Investigator: RMSC Regional Heritage Preservation Program

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

Crowder, Scott A.

2009 Phase IB Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Canandaigua Lakefront Redevelopment Project. City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York. Regional Heritage Preservation Program of the Rochester Museum & Science Center. Rochester, New York.

Present repository of materials: Rochester Museum & Science Center

6. Site inventory

a. Date constructed or occupation period: Post 1903 (likely just pre-1950) to late 1970's

b. Previous owners, if known:
Sisson, A.W. Gas Station – 1934 – 1944?
Sisson's Motel Pre-1950 to late 1970's
Currently Vacant

c. Modifications, if known:

(Append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary)

a. Historic map references (All listed maps available at the RMSC Townsend Library or in RHPP archives)

b. Representation in existing photography
1) Photo date: 1950 Where located: Post Card with Motel Rates from cardcow.com postmarked June 1950
2) Photo date: Where located:

c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)

d. Persons with memory of site
1) Name: Address:
2) Name: Address:

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material): See attached artifact list

If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form.

9. 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 8 1/2 " x 11" if possible.

USGS 7.5' Series Quad Name: Canandaigua, New York
For Office Use Only UTM Coordinates (NAD 83) 18 0314977E 4749485N

10. 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.

11. Eligibility Discussion

A. _____Property appears NR/SR eligible.

-Identify relevant theme:
-Existence of relevant context: ____ yes**_____** no (undeveloped)
Discuss:

B._____Specific Criteria for Eligibility:
Criteria A. ____Associated with events that have made a significant

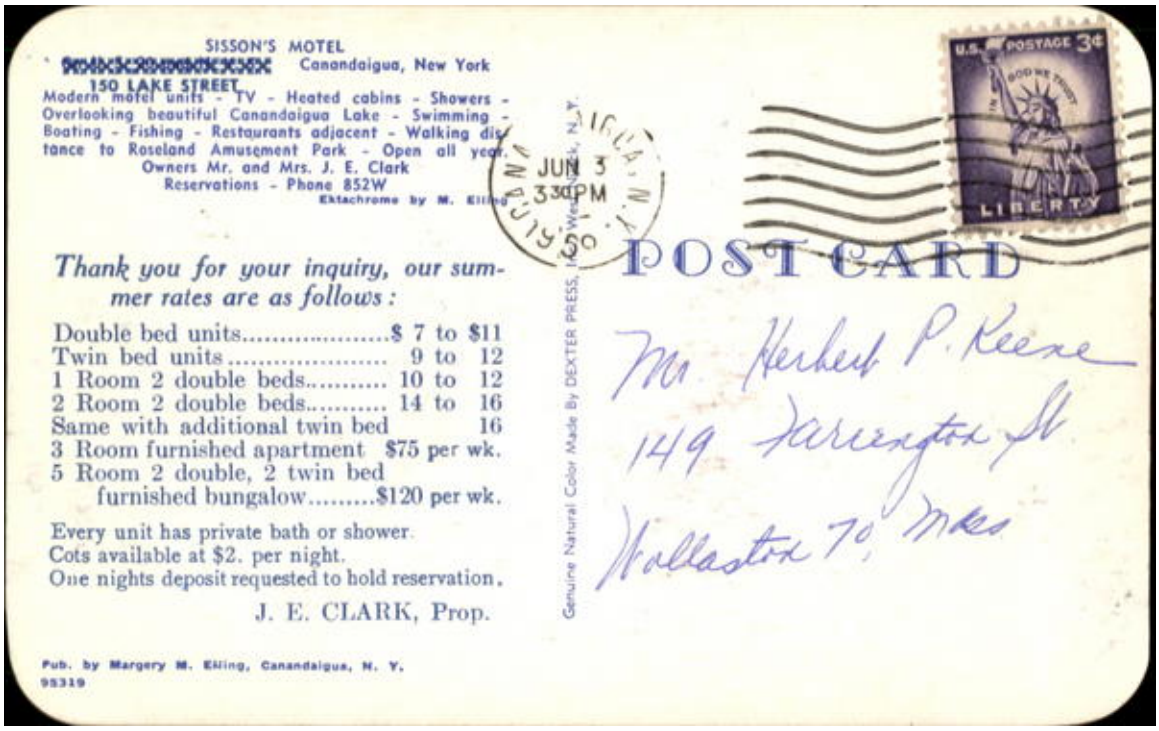
contribution to the broad patterns of our history
Criteria B. ____Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
Criteria C. ____Embodies the distinct characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
Criteria D. ____Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history

C. Discussion: (Provide a brief paragraph summarizing site)

Sixteen positive shovel tests were excavated within the limits of a site defined as RMSC Can 170 – Sisson's Motel (Appendix C). The Sisson's Motel consisted of two long buildings aligned south to north perpendicular to Lakeshore Drive along with several smaller cabin outbuildings (MDSs F - I). In this site area, initially believed to contain the remains of an intact historic site, it appears that surface materials related to the former motel at the site are the only materials remaining. Seventy-two (72) artifacts in total were recovered within the site limits. Of these, 44 were ceramics, 7 were bone, 9 were nails (round-wire and 1 square-cut), 9 glass (bottle and clear flat glass), 2 pieces of wall tile, and 1 piece of Bakelite plastic. Included in the ceramics are 9 pieces of pearlware along with many pieces of whiteware and redware crock fragments. Since the motel was likely built in the late 1940's and was extant until the late 1970's, pearlware would not be expected to be found in the artifact assemblage. The single square-cut iron nail also is out of place for the know occupation of the site area.

The vertical and horizontal dimensions of the site were established through the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and 2 trenches within the site limits. The site extends to an average depth of 35 cmbs (13.8 inbs) with a minimum depth of 21 cmbs (8.3 inbs) and a maximum depth of 50 cmbs (19.7 inbs). Below this depth, the trenches demonstrate that soils similar to those found in known disturbed context elsewhere in the APE exist. These soils are most likely related to the dumping and filling within the APE. The potential exists that these soils are C-Horizon or deeper as well, however, no A-Horizon soils were encountered below the site's vertical boundary. The final maximum horizontal site limits have been established as approximately 61 m (200 ft) east to west by 85 m (280 ft) north to south. This equals approximately 0.39 hectares (0.96 acres) total.

The reddish brown clay noted in these trenches is consistent with that noted in other areas of the APE where the town dump was encountered and was likely used as a cap for the dump. This suggests the soil was used during filling area wide. An additional disturbance episode within the site limits took place during the removal of the A.W. Sisson Gas Station that was adjacent to the motel. The gas station shows up in the Rochester Telephone directories for 1934 and 1943-1944, but does not show up in 1965. Trench 13 contained soils within Layer 5 that extended to a depth of 96 cmbs (38 inbs) that had steel piping of varying diameters. This is thought to be remnants of the underground infrastructure of the gas station's fuel storage tanks, which appear to have been removed. It is likely that these tanks were originally deeper and that disturbance related to their installation and removal would be deep and widespread. It is posited that this work resulted in the intermixing of 19th century material, most likely from the old dump, with the 20th century material recovered in the vicinity of the Sisson Motel.



Front and back of postcard with rates for Sisson's Motel (from www.cardcow.com)
Photograph on front of postcard is likely from the southeastern corner of the site along Lakeshore Drive, facing northwest

General area of RMSC Can 170, from Lakeshore Drive, facing north

General area of RMSC Can 170, from Lakeshore Drive, facing northwest

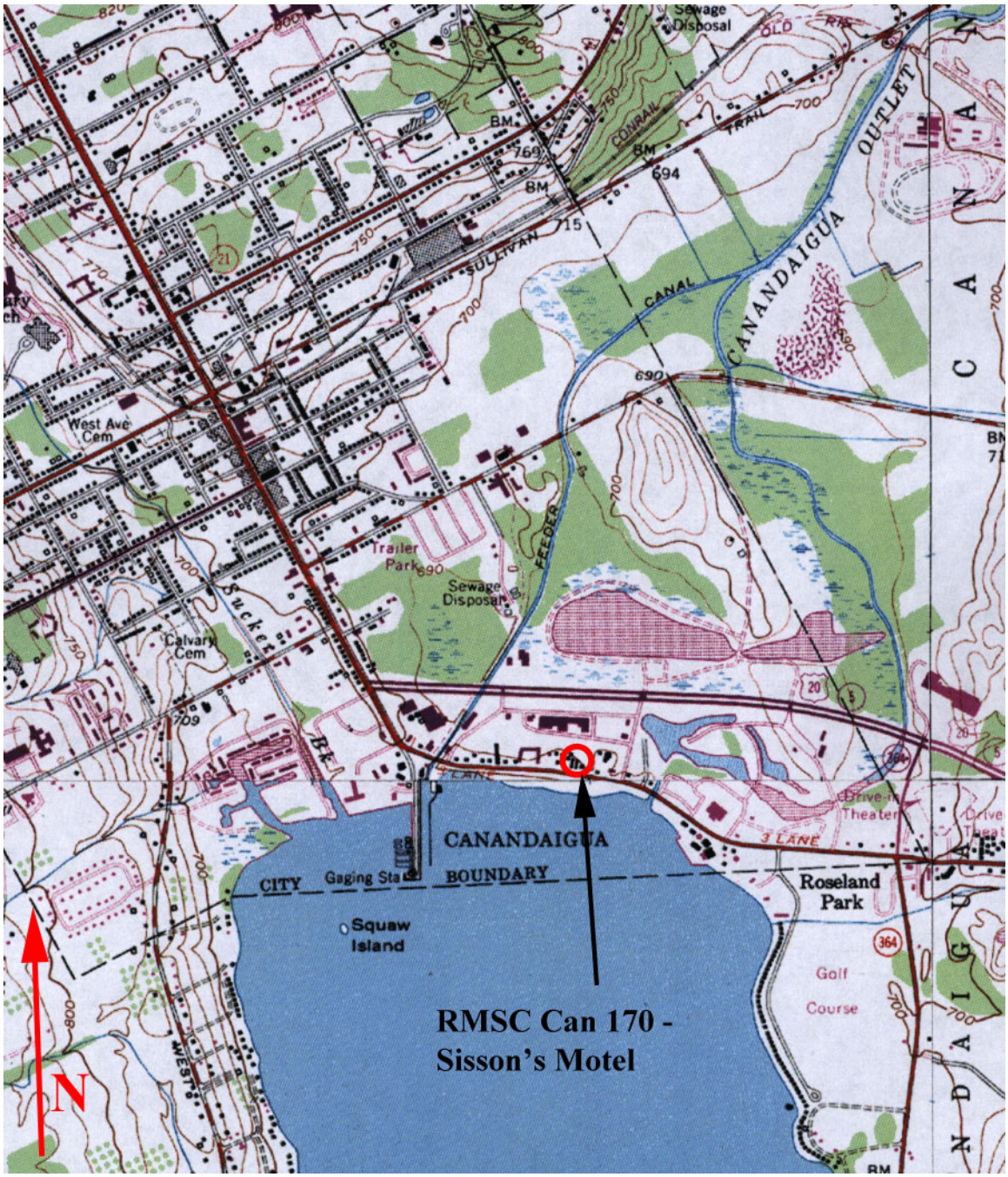
Continuation sheet for question 8.

Bag	STP #	Layer	Depth (cmbs)	Volume	Artifact Summary
1	7.1	I	0-41	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body, jug
				1	long bone end (horse or cow?)
				1	metal strapping
4	7.3	I	0-27	6	plain undecorated redware, glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body
				1	plain undecorated redware, missing interior, green glazed exterior, body
				1	plain undecorated redware, unglazed interior & exterior, base
				1	plain undecorated redware, glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base
				1	mammal bone fragment
				1	round wire iron nail
				2	ceramic wall tile
				1	Bake-lite plastic, rim
6	7.5	I	0-38	1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, base with foot ring
				1	round wire iron nail
2	8.2	I	0-28	1	plain undecorated redware, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, body, jug
3	8.2	II	28-47	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior & exterior, rim, jug
				1	clear curved glass, body, bottle
5	8.3	I	0-27	2	articulated plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base, jug
7	8.6	I	0-50	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, exterior missing, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, rim
9	9.3	I	0-21	1	plain undecorated whiteware, body, burned
				1	calcined bone fragment
				2	clear curved glass, body, bottle
				2	molded clear curved glass, body, bottle
8	10.2	I	0-28	1	white plastic, body
15	13.1	II	35-50	1	plain undecorated redware, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim, crock
19	13.4	I	0-34	4	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				5	plain undecorated whiteware, rim
				3	mammal long bone
				1	clear flat glass, body, window
				1	round wire iron nail
16	14.1	I	0-29	1	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	polychrome hand-decorated pearlware, body
				1	blue transfer-printed pearlware, body
17	15.1	I	0-36	1	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	green shell-edged pearlware, rim
				2	square cut iron nail
				1	round wire iron nail
				1	iron washer fragment
18	15.2	I	0-23	1	plain undecorated refined earthenware, body (linoleum floor tile?)
				1	round wire iron nail

Bag	STP #	Layer	Depth (cmbs)	Volume	Artifact Summary
20	16.1	II	26-55	1	plain undecorated coarse earthenware, unglazed interior & exterior, body (1" thick drain tile?)
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body
				3	clear flat glass, body, window
				1	round wire iron nail
				1	chrome-plated molded plastic
21	16.2	I	0-28	1	butcher-cut mammal long bone, radial end (horse or cow)
22	17.6	I	0-26	2	plain undecorated pearlware, body
				1	plain undecorated pearlware, base with partial maker's mark
				1	molded undecorated pearlware, body
				1	plain undecorated whiteware, body

Continuation sheet for question 9.

CONFIDENTIAL: NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE



CONFIDENTIAL: NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

0 610 m

0 2000 ft

RMSC Can 170 (Sisson's Motel) on the USGS 7.5' Canandaigua, New York Quadrangle