Appendix G

Cultural Resource Investigations and Studies

Phase IA Archaeological Background and Literature Review and Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Report of the Proposed ARE Park Project Site in the Town of Lincoln Madison County, New York

Final report prepared by:

Alliance Archaeological Services

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Phase IA Archaeological Background and Literature Review and Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Report of the Proposed ARE Park Project Site in the Town of Lincoln in Madison County, New York

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December 30th, 2011

Reports of Investigations 11FR06

Management Summary

OPRHP Project Review Number:

Involved State and Federal Agencies: Madison County, Department of Environmental Conservation, OPRHP

Phase of Survey: Phase IA and IB

Survey Size: 286.1 acres (115.8 hectares) divided into three sections (1A, 1B and 2)

Location Information: The ARE Park project area is located to the immediate northwest, west and east of the active portions of the Madison County landfill in the Town of Lincoln in Madison County, New York. The closed portions of the landfill are located to the southeast and south. Sections 1A and 1B coincide with the 85-acre soil borrow area, portions of which had been previously investigated as part of the landfill expansion project (Waters 2005, 2010a, and 2010b). Section 2 coincides with the 130-acre soil borrow area which was also previously investigated as part of the landfill expansion project (Waters 2005 and 2010a). However, these previous investigations did not cover the extreme eastern portions of Sections 1A and 2. The current work scope was therefore defined as an updated phase IA background and literature review and full phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance of all remaining, unsurveyed portions of the ARE park project area.

Minor Civil Division: Town of Lincoln
County: Madison

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle Map: 1955 Oneida, New York, photorevised 1993, Copyright 2010, Maptech, Inc.

Archaeological Survey Overview:
Number and interval of shovel tests: 29 at 76 meter (250 foot) intervals; no radials
Number and size of units: not applicable
Width of plowed strips: all surveyed areas plowed 100%
Surface survey transect interval: 1 to 3 meters (3 to 10 feet)

Results of the Archaeological Survey:
Number and name of pre-contact sites identified: 1; Precontact Site Area
Number and name of historic sites identified: 3; Northern, Central and Southern Historic Concentration Areas
Number and name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 4; all sites named above

Results of the Architectural Survey:
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within the project area: 0
Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent the project area: 0
Number of National Register Listed buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0
Number of National Register Eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: 0

Recommendations: Although the cultural background review indicated that the remaining portions of the Section 1A APE had the potential to contain previously unidentified pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites, no potentially significant cultural materials or cultural features were identified during the 2011 phase IB field investigation. As a result, Section 1A of the current ARE Park APE does not appear to have been the focus of any pre-contact or historic activities which could have left an archaeological trace. No further archaeological investigations appear warranted at this time and cultural resource clearance for the remaining portions of Section 1A as documented in Figure 10 of this report is recommended.

This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is made with the understanding that if the Section 1A project boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the Section 1A boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 10). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also made with the understanding that if any archaeological materials, human remains or associated mortuary goods are uncovered during construction or earth-moving activities, work within the area will immediately cease and the OPRHP will be notified.

However, the cultural background review also indicated that the active agricultural portions of the Section 2 APE had a high potential to contain previously unidentified pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites, and one pre-contact and three historic archaeological sites were subsequently identified during the 2011 phase IB field investigation. All four of these sites were subsequently determined to be potentially eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D. In addition, these active agricultural areas were also found to be mapped within moderately well drained alluvium with a potential to contain buried topsoil horizons. This floodplain area was therefore also found to have the potential to contain deeply buried archaeological deposits.

Given the presence of four potentially NRE archaeological sites and the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits, further archaeological investigations of this floodplain were recommended. However, the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this entire floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities. As a result, the significant information within these and/or any more deeply buried archaeological sites will be preserved for the future. However, if additional investigations become necessary, they should be designed in consultation with the OPRHP and the Oneida Nation.

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Report Date: December 30th, 2011

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Introduction

In response to a request from Barton & Loguidice Consulting Engineers, P.C., Alliance Archaeological Services has completed a phase IA archaeological background and literature review and phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance of the proposed ARE Park project site in the Town of Lincoln in Madison County, New York. This investigation included all remaining portions of Site 1A and all remaining, active agricultural portions of Site 2. All excessively sloped areas within Site 2 were documented in 2009. Disturbance documentation for all remaining portions of the active and closed landfill areas was also completed. Full archaeological investigations of Site 1B were completed in 2004 (Waters 2005 and 2010a) and are therefore not addressed in this report.

The purpose of a phase IA archaeological background and literature review is to identify and describe all previously recorded pre-EuroAmerican contact and historic archaeological sites and resources within and around the boundaries of the proposed project area. This information is then combined with a review of the natural setting of the project area in order to develop a regionally specific pre-contact and historic context. This context is then used to evaluate the project area's sensitivity of contain additional pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites. The results of the phase IA evaluation are then used to evaluate the necessity of any additional archaeological investigations, and if necessary, to formulate a project-specific phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance methodology. The results of both investigations are then used to evaluate the eligibility of any archaeological sites within the project area for nomination to the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. All aspects of the phase I archaeological survey conducted for this project conform to the New York Archaeological Council's (NYAC) *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations* (1994) as adopted and required by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), as well as to the *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* as published and required by the OPRHP (2005).

The following report details the results of the phase IA background and literature review and phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance, and presents Alliance Archaeological Services' conclusions and recommendations concerning the necessity of any additional archaeological investigations.

Project Description

The proposed project plan calls for the development of an Agricultural Renewable Energy (ARE) Park adjacent to the active and closed portions of the Madison County Landfill. All portions of this area are owned by Madison County. The current Area of Potential Effect (APE) was therefore defined as all portions of the proposed ARE Park which currently consists of 286.1 acres (115.8 hectares) divided into three sections. Each section is described in detail below.

Section 1A will consist of 49.8 acres (20.2 hectares) to the east of Tuttle Road to the northwest of the active landfill (Figure 10). This section is level to gently rolling and contains a mix of active agricultural fields, wetland and fallow grass. The western, active agricultural portions of this area were thoroughly investigated in 2004 and 2010 as the North Cornfield portion of the 85-acre soil borrow area (Waters 2005, 2010a, 2010b). The remaining, fallow eastern portions of this area were investigated for this report. Section 1B will consist of 16.6 acres (6.7 hectares) to the east of Tuttle Road and to the south of Section 1A. This section is also level to gently rolling but was completely dominated by an active agricultural field. As all portions of this section were thoroughly investigated in 2004 as the South Cornfield portion of the 85-acre soil borrow area, no further evaluations were completed for this report (Waters 2005, 2010a). Section 2 will consist of 219.7 acres (88.9 hectares) of land to the east of Buyea Road and to the west of Cowaselon Creek. This section is to the north of the closed landfill and to the northeast of the active landfill, and is in a mix of active agricultural fields, residential property, fallow fields, marsh and heavily sloped woodland. The western portions of this section were thoroughly evaluated in 2004 and 2009 as the 130-acre soil borrow area (Waters 2005, 2010a). The remaining eastern portions were investigated for this report.

The current work scope was defined as a phase IA background and literature review of all portions of the proposed ARE Park, as well as a phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance of all APE portions which had been prepared for a phase IB surface reconnaissance. Representative photographs of these areas at the time of the current phase IB field investigation are provided in Appendix A.

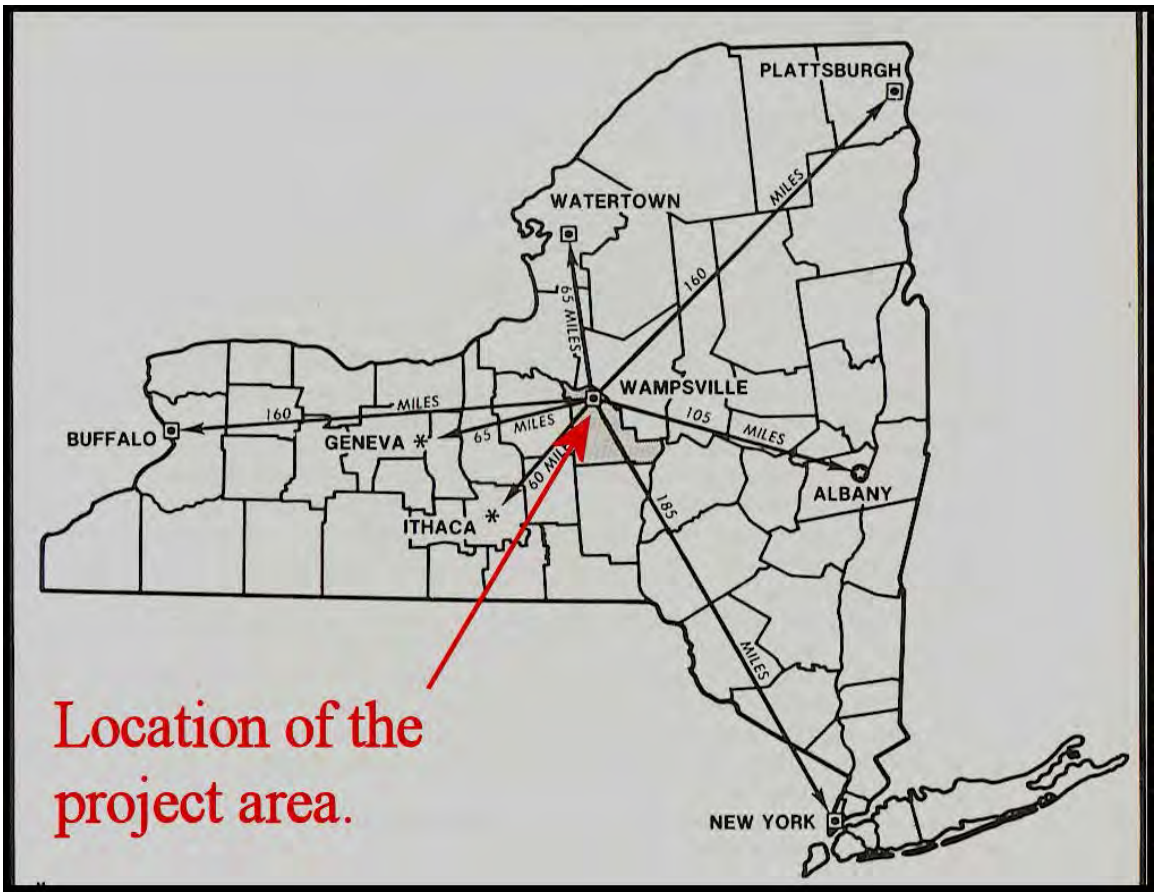

Figure 1. General location of the project area within New York state (Adapted from Hanna 1981).

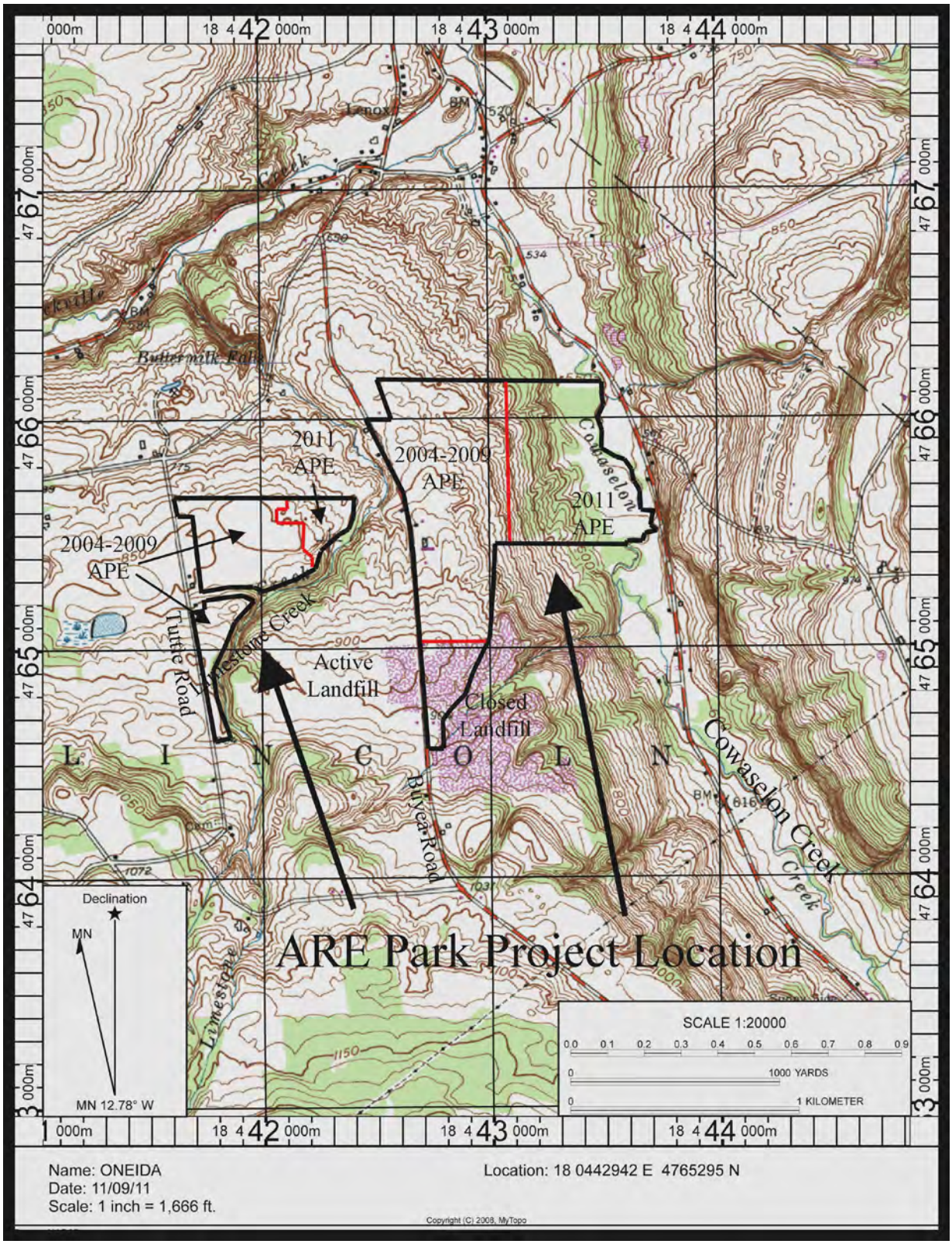

Figure 2. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1955 Oneida, New York 7.5' quadrangle, photo-revised 1993, Copyright 2010, Maptech,, Inc. (Scale in UTMs). The overall ARE Park boundaries are shown in black. The 2011 phase I survey area is outlined in red.

Project Location

The proposed ARE Park project area is located to the northwest and the northeast of the active portions of the county landfill in the Town of Lincoln, Madison County in central New York State (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows the location of the project area as shown on a portion of the 1955 Oneida, New York 7.5' quadrangle, photo-revised 1993, Copyright 2010 Maptech, Inc. Figure 3 shows the project location as shown on portions of Soil Map Sheet #s 14, 15, 19 and 20 (Hanna 1981). Historic maps of the project area are provided as figures 4 through 9. Figure 10 shows the location of all ARE Park sections. Figures 11, 13, 17 and 20 show the location of all systematic surface and supplementary subsurface testing. Figures 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19 provide representative photographs of all identified cultural materials. Figure 20 also shows the location and orientation of all project photographs. Photographs (Appendix A) provide representative views of the current project area at the time of the phase IB field investigation.

Background Research

Environmental Setting

The following represents a brief synthesis of the available information regarding the physical and environmental setting of the current project area. This information is provided in order to place this area within a context conducive to assessing its potential to contain significant archaeological resources.

Past and Present Land Use and Current Conditions

At the time of the current investigation, Section 1A was in a mix of tall corn, existing wetland with an associated stream and fallow scrub grass. No previous significant disturbances beyond permitted use by the landfill within previously cleared areas were identified. All tall corn portions of this area were investigated for archaeological resources in 2004, 2009 and 2010 (Waters 2005, 2010a, 2010b). As a result, no additional evaluations within this area were conducted in 2011. The wetland and stream areas were scheduled for full avoidance and were therefore also not investigated further. However, all remaining fallow grass portions were mowed, plowed and disced in preparation for a phase IB surface reconnaissance. In 2011, Section 1B was still in tall corn; however, as this area had also been thoroughly investigated in 2004 (Waters 2005, 2010a), no additional archaeological evaluations were conducted.

Section 2 was in a mix of tall corn, residential property, fallow fields, marsh and heavily sloped woodland. The western portions of this section were thoroughly evaluated in 2004 and 2009 as the 130-acre soil borrow area and were therefore not investigated further (Waters 2005, 2010a). The remaining eastern portions consisted of the heavily sloped woodland, marsh and an additional area in tall corn. No areas of previous significant disturbance were identified. In 2009 those portions of this area within the wooded slope were found to be severely eroded and significantly sloped. As a result, no further investigations of these areas were conducted in 2011. Those areas immediately adjacent to Cowaselon Creek and the wetland areas were also scheduled for full avoidance and were also not investigated further. The 2011 field investigations therefore concentrated on a surface reconnaissance of those portions of this area within tall corn.

An evaluation of the available historic maps (figures 4 through 9) indicates that Tuttle, Buyea and Creek roads have been present since at least 1853. Representative photographs of the 2011 field-investigated portions of the APE are provided in Appendix A.

Soils

For clarity of discussion, each of the three ARE Park sections is discussed separately below.

Section 1A

Section 1A of the ARE Park project area is within the Cazenovia, Honeoye and Lairdsville, series soil associations. Cazenovia Series soils consist of deep, well to moderately well drained soils which formed in glacial till consisting primarily of limestone, red shale and re-glaciated lacustrine sediment. They are gently sloping to

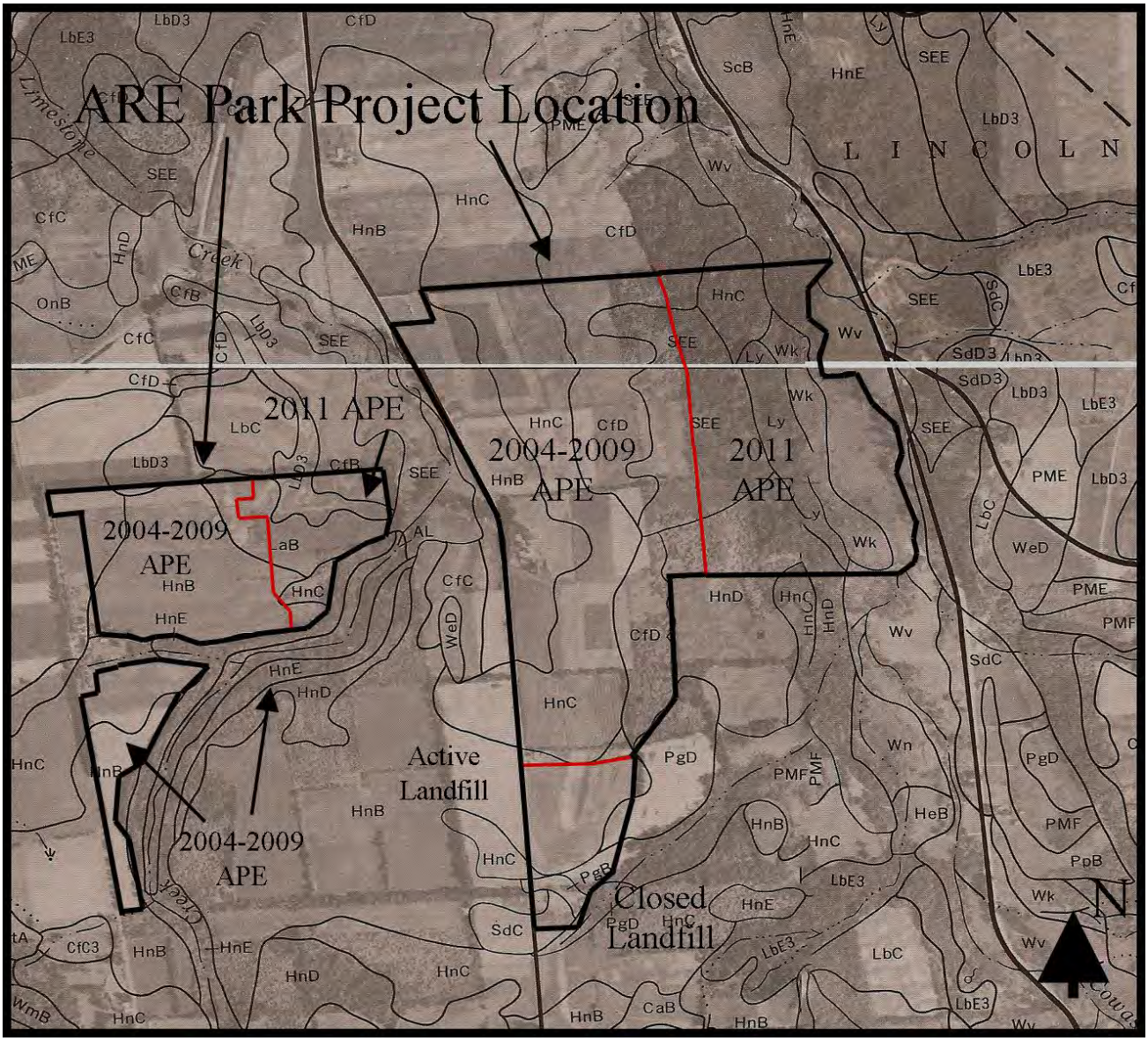

Figure 3. Soils within the ARE Park project area as shown on portions of Soil Map Sheet #s 14, 15, 19 and 20 (Adapted from a base map provided in Hanna 1981).

steep and are found on island-like areas within old lake plains and low upland plateaus (Hanna 1981: 32-33). Honeoye Series soils consist of deep, well drained soils which formed in glacial till consisting primarily of limestone and shale. They are also gently sloping to steep and are found on upland plateaus and dissected valley sides (Hanna 1981: 51). Lairdsville Series soils consist of moderately deep, moderately well to well drained soils which formed in glacial till and residuum derived from the underlying shale bedrock. They are also gently sloping to steep and are found on the northern edge of the upland plateau (Hanna 1981: 55-56).

The specific soils within Section 1A are Cazenovia silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes (CfB); Honeoye silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes (HnB); Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes (HnC); Lairdsville silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes (LaB); and Lairdsville silty clay loam, 15 to 25% slopes, severely eroded (LbD3) (Hanna 1981: Soil Map Sheet #19, pp. 32-33, 51-52, and 55-56; Figure 3). The key properties of these soils are illustrated in Table 1 below.

Table 1:
Soils Within Section 1A of the ARE Park Project Area

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm/in)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Cazenovia silt loam, (CfB)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-28 cm (9-11 in) BA: 28-38 cm (11-15 in) $B1_t$: 38-61 cm (15-24 in) $B2_t$: 61-74 cm (24-29 in) C: 74-132 cm (29-52 in)	DkBrn Brn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo LtSiClLo SiClLo GrvSiClLo GrvHSiLo	3-8%	WD to MWD	Lake plains and low upland plateaus.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion is a slight to moderate hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnB)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	3-8%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion can be a hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnC)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	8-15%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer and subsoil are slightly thinner. Erosion is a severe hazard original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Lairdsville silt loam, (LaB)	A_p: 0-20 cm (0-8 in) BA: 20-30 cm (8-12 in) $B2_t$: 30-69 cm (12-27 in) C2: 69-76 cm (27-30 in) C3: 76-84 cm (30-33 in) R3: 84 cm (33 in)	DkRdBrn DkRdBrn DkRdBrn MxWRd O OGr	SiLo SiClLo HSiClLo ShClLo VShClLo ShBR	3-8%	MWD to WD	Northern edge of the upland plateau.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion can be a slight to moderate hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Lairdsville silty clay loam, severely eroded (LbD3)	A_p: 0-20 cm (0-8 in) BA: 20-30 cm (8-12 in) $B2_t$: 30-69 cm (12-27 in) C2: 69-76 cm (27-30 in) C3: 76-84 cm (30-33 in) R3: 84 cm (33 in)	DkRdBrn DkRdBrn DkRdBrn MxWRd O OGr	SiLo SiClLo HSiClLo ShClLo VShClLo ShBR	15-25%	Mostly WD	Northern edge of the upland plateau.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except the surface layer is mixed with the finer-textured subsoil due to erosion. Continued erosion is a severe hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						

COLOR/TEXTURE KEY:

BR-Bedrock	Brn-Brown	Cl-Clay	cm-centimeters	Dk-Dark
Gr-Gray	Grv-Gravelly	H-Heavy	Lo-Loam	Lt-Light
Mx-Mixed	O-Olive	Rd-Reddish	Sh-Shale	Si-Silt
V-Very	W-Weak			

DRAINAGE KEY:

MWD-Moderately Well Drained WD-Well Drained

The Section 1A portion of the ARE Park project area (Figure 3) is mapped within deep, predominantly well drained soils which formed in glacial till on upland plateaus. They have slopes averaging from 3 to 8% with some areas ranging from 15 to 25%. Given the slope, erosion can be a hazard within those areas where the original vegetative cover has been removed. No areas of alluvial, colluvial, eolian or historic fill deposits were identified. As a result, cultural materials, if present, are expected to be restricted to the upper to central portions of the soil profile: i.e. less than 30 cm (12 inches) below the current ground surface.

The western portions of this area were evaluated in 2004, 2005, 2009 and 2010 (Waters 2005, 2010a, 2010b) and produced results consistent with this depth expectation. Although a very diffuse historic surface midden was identified, no potentially significant deposits were noted. Likewise, although one small Late Woodland sherd was also identified on the surface in 2004, subsequent surface inspection in 2005 and 2009, followed by machine trenching in 2010, failed to produce any additional precontact cultural materials or indications of cultural features. As no additional archaeological investigations were requested for this area, no further archaeological evaluations were conducted in 2011. A comparison of the results of the 2011 phase IB soil evaluation of the remaining portions of Section 1A with the published soil information is provided in the *Results* section.

Section 1B

Section 1B of the ARE Park project area is solely within the Honeoye Series soil association. Honeoye Series soils consist of deep, well drained soils which formed in glacial till consisting primarily of limestone and shale. They are also gently sloping to steep and are found on upland plateaus and dissected valley sides (Hanna 1981: 51).

The specific soils within Section 1B are Honeoye silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes (HnB), and Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes (HnC) (Hanna 1981: Soil Map Sheet #19, pp. 51-52; Figure 3). The key properties of these soils are illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2:
Soils Within Section 1B of the ARE Park Project Area

Name	Soil Horizon Depth (cm/in)	Color	Texture, Inclusions	Slope	Drainage	Landform
Honeoye silt loam, (HnB)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	3-8%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion can be a hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnC)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	8-15%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer and subsoil are slightly thinner. Erosion is a severe hazard original vegetative cover has been removed.						

COLOR/TEXTURE KEY:

Brn-Brown	cm-centimeters	Dk-Dark	Gr-Gray	Grv-Gravelly
H-Heavy	Lo-Loam	Si-Silt	V-Very	

DRAINAGE KEY:

WD-Well Drained

The Section 1B portion of the ARE Park project area (Figure 3) is mapped exclusively within deep, well drained soils which formed in glacial till on upland plateaus. They have slopes averaging from 3 to 15% and erosion can be a hazard within those areas where the original vegetative cover has been removed. No areas of alluvial, colluvial, eolian or historic fill deposits were identified. As a result, cultural materials, if present, were expected to be restricted to the upper to central portions of the soil profile: i.e. less than 30 cm (12 inches) below the current ground surface.

All portions of this area were evaluated in 2004 and produced results consistent with this depth expectation (Waters 2005, 2010a). Although three very diffuse historic surface middens were identified, no potentially significant deposits were noted. As no additional archaeological investigations were requested for this area, no further archaeological evaluations were conducted in 2011.

Section 2

Section 2 of the ARE Park project area is within the Cazenovia, Honeoye, Howard, Lyons, Palmyra, Schoharie, Warners and Weaver series soil associations. Cazenovia Series soils consist of deep, well to moderately well drained soils which formed in glacial till consisting primarily of limestone, red shale and re-glaciated lacustrine sediment. They are gently sloping to steep and are found on island-like areas within old lake plains and low upland plateaus (Hanna 1981: 32-33). Honeoye Series soils consist of deep, well drained soils which formed in glacial till consisting primarily of limestone and shale. They are also gently sloping to steep and are found on upland plateaus and dissected valley sides (Hanna 1981: 51). Howard Series soils consist of deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils which formed in glaciofluvial deposits of predominantly sand and gravel. They are nearly level to hilly and are found on valley terraces, outwash plains and kame moraines (Hanna 1981: 53). Lyons Series soils consist of deep, very poorly and poorly drained soils which formed in glacial till with a mantle of local colluvium. They are nearly level and are found in depressions on upland plateaus and in low, island-like areas within old lake plains (Hanna 1981: 65). Palmyra Series soils consist of deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils which formed in glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel. They are nearly level to very steep and are found on valley terraces, kame moraines and old alluvial fans (Hanna 1981: 76-77). Schoharie Series soils consist of deep, moderately well to well drained soils which formed in reddish, glaciolacustrine deposits consisting primarily of clay and silt. They are gently sloping to steep and are found on lake plains and within valleys which were formerly glacial lakes (Hanna 1981: 81-82). Warners Series soils consist of deep, very poorly drained soils which formed in silty alluvial deposits overlying marl. They are nearly level and are found in low areas on lakeplains (Hanna 1981: 93). Weaver Series soils consist of deep, moderately well drained soils which formed in silty alluvium derived from glacial drift. They are nearly level and are found on floodplains traversed by streams (Hanna 1981: 96).

The specific soils within Section 2 are Cazenovia silt loam, 15 to 25% slopes (CfD); Honeoye silt loam, 3 to 8% slopes (HnB); Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15% slopes (HnC); Honeoye silt loam, 15 to 25% slopes (HnD); Lyons silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Ly); Palmyra gravelly loam, undulating, 3 to 8% slopes (PgB); Palmyra gravelly loam, hilly, 15 to 25% slopes (PgD); Palmyra and Howard soils, very steep, 45 to 70% slopes (PMF); Schoharie silty clay loam, rolling, 8 to 15% slopes (SdC); Schoharie-Cazenovia complex, steep, 25 to 50% slopes (SEE); Warners mucky silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Wk); and Weaver silt loam, 0 to 3% slopes (Wv) (Hanna 1981: Soil Map Sheet #s 14, 15, 19 and 20, pp. 32-34, 51-52, 65-66, 76-79, 81-83, 93-94 and 96-97; Figure 3). The key properties of these soils are illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Soils Within Section 2 of the ARE Park Project Area						
Name	**Soil Horizon Depth (cm/in)**	**Color**	**Texture, Inclusions**	**Slope**	**Drainage**	**Landform**
Cazenovia silt loam, (CfD)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-28 cm (9-11 in) BA: 28-38 cm (11-15 in) $B1_t$: 38-61 cm (15-24 in) $B2_t$: 61-74 cm (24-29 in) C: 74-132 cm (29-52 in)	DkBrn Brn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo LtSiClLo SiClLo GrvSiClLo GrvHSiLo	15-25%	WD to MWD	Valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except the substratum is shallower and mottles are absent. Erosion is a severe hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnB)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	3-8%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion can be a hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnC)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	8-15%	WD	Upland plateaus and dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer and subsoil are slightly thinner. Erosion is a severe hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Honeoye silt loam, (HnD)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-36 cm (9-14 in) BA: 36-48 cm (14-19 in) $B2_t$: 48-74 cm (19-29 in) C: 74-158 cm (29-62 in)	VDkGrBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkGrBrn	SiLo SiLo SiLo GrvHSiLo GrvSiLo	15-25%	WD	Side slopes, upland hills or dissected valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. The water table is at or near the surface for the majority of the year.						
Lyons silt loam, (Ly)	A_p: 0-25 cm (0-10 in) $B21_g$: 25-48 cm (10-19 in) $B22_g$: 48-64 cm (19-25 in) $B3_g$: 64-86 cm (25-34 in) C: 86-157 cm (34-62 in)	VDkGr GrBrn DkGr DkGr Brn	SiLo HSiLo LtSiClLo GrvSiLo GrvHLo	0-3%	VPD to PD	Concave depressions on uplands and old lake plains.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer and subsoil are slightly thinner. Erosion is a severe hazard original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Palmyra gravelly loam, undulating, (PgB)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) AB: 23-41 cm (9-16 in) BA : 41-51 cm (16-20 in) $B2_t$: 51-84 cm (20-33 in) 2C: 84-152 cm (33-60 in)	DkBrn Brn RdBrn DkRdBrn Brn	GrvLo GrvLo GrvLo GrvHLo StrSaGrv	3-8%	WD to SWED	Valley terraces, kame moraines and old alluvial fans.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. Erosion can be a hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Palmyra gravelly loam, hilly,(PgD)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) AB: 23-41 cm (9-16 in) BA : 41-51 cm (16-20 in) $B2_t$: 51-84 cm (20-33 in) 2C: 84-152 cm (33-60 in)	DkBrn Brn RdBrn DkRdBrn Brn	GrvLo GrvLo GrvLo GrvHLo StrSaGrv	15-25%	WD to SWED	Moraines with complex slopes or terrace fronts.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer and subsoil are thinner. Erosion can be a severe hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed.						

Palmyra and Howard soils, very steep, (PMF)	A_p: 0-20 cm (0-8 in) A21: 20-36 cm (8-14 in) A22 : 36-43 cm (14-17 in) BA: 43-61 cm (17-24 in) $B2_t$: 61-89 cm (24-35 in) C: 89-152 cm (35-60 in)	DkGrBrn DkYBrn Brn Brn DkBrn DkBrn	GrvSiLo GrvSiLo VGrvLo VGrvLtLo VGrvLo VGrvFSa	45-70%	WD to SWED	Valley terraces, outwash plains, and kame moraines.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of each series; however, separate mapping is not feasible. The surface layer and subsoil are also thinner, and the surface layer is typically a gravelly loam or gravelly silt loam. Due to the slope erosion is a severe hazard. This description is for the Howard soils. The Palmyra soils are described above.						
Schoharie silty clay loam, rolling, (SdC)	A_p: 0-18 cm (0-7 in) BA: 18-36 cm (7-14 in) $B2_t$: 36-64 cm (14-25 in) C1: 64-97 cm (25-38 in) C2: 97-152 cm (38-60 in)	DkBrn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn WRd	SiLo SiClLo SiCl SiCl SiCl	8-15	MWD to WD	Old lake plains.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series, except that the surface layer is finer textured. Erosion is a severe hazard original vegetative cover has been removed.						
Schoharie-Cazenovia complex, steep, (SEE)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) A2: 23-28 cm (9-11 in) BA: 28-38 cm (11-15 in) $B1_t$: 38-61 cm (15-24 in) $B2_t$: 61-74 cm (24-29 in) C: 74-132 cm (29-52 in)	DkBrn Brn RdBrn RdBrn RdBrn Brn	SiLo SiLo LtSiClLo SiClLo GrvSiClLo GrvHSiLo	25-50%	MWD to WD	Lake plains, valleys and valley sides.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of each series, except the surface layer of the Schoharie soils is predominantly silty clay loam. Severe erosion of the surface has also caused significant mixing with the finer textured subsoil. Continued erosion is a very severe hazard once the original vegetative cover has been removed. This description is for the Cazenovia soils. The Schoharie soils are described above.						
Warners mucky silt loam, (Wk)	A11: 0-10 cm (0-4 in) A12: 10-64 cm (4-25 in) $C1_g$: 64-71 cm (25-28 in) 11C2:71-178 cm(28-70 in)	VDkBrn VDkGrBrn VDkGr LtGr	MkSiLo SiLo MkSiLo Marl	0-3%	VPD	Lake plains and valley bottoms.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. The water table is at or near the surface for the majority of the year.						
Weaver silt loam, (Wv)	A_p: 0-23 cm (0-9 in) B2: 23-51 cm (9-20 in) C1 : 51-86 cm (20-34 in) $A1_b$: 86-107 cm (34-42 in) C2: 107-112 cm (42-44 in) C3: 112-147 cm (44-58 in)	DkGrBrn Brn DkGrBrn VDkGr VDkGr PnkGr	SiLo SiLo HSiLo SiLo Lo LN	0-3%	MWD	Floodplains.
Comments: this soil has a profile described as representative of the series. A seasonal high water table can be a limit on early planting.						

COLOR/TEXTURE KEY:

Brn-Brown	Cl-Clay	cm-centimeters	Dk-Dark	F-Fine
Gr-Gray	Grv-Gravelly	H-Heavy	LN-Limestone Nodules	
Lo-Loam	Lt-Light	Mk-Mucky	Pnk-Pinkish	Rd-Reddish
Sa-Sandy	Si-Silt	Str-Stratified	V-Very	W-Weak

DRAINAGE KEY:

MWD-Moderately Well Drained	PD-Poorly Drained
SWED-Somewhat Excessively Drained	VPD-Very Poorly Drained
WD-Well Drained	

For ease of reporting, the Section 2 portion of the ARE Park project area (Figure 3) was roughly divided into three sections. The first section coincides with the 130-acre soil borrow area investigated in 2009 (Waters 2010a). The second section coincides with the closed portions of the landfill to the immediate south along the eastern side of Buyea Road. The third section covers the remainder of the overall 219.7 acre area and was the area investigated for this report. Each section is discussed separately below.

The first portion of the Section 2 APE is the 130-acre soil borrow area. Full phase I investigations of this area were completed in 2009 (Waters 2010a). This area is primarily mapped within Honeoye silt loams which have slopes ranging from 3 to 15%. However, the eastern portion of this area is mapped within extremely steep, moderately to severely eroded soils with slopes ranging from 15 to 50%. No areas of alluvial, colluvial, eolian or historic fill deposits were identified within this portion. As a result, cultural materials, if present within the lesser sloped, western portions were expected to be restricted to the upper portions of the soil profile: i.e less than 30 cm (12 in) below the original ground surface. The 2009 phase IB field investigations supported this interpretation. However, given the extreme slope and previous significant erosion within the eastern portion of this area, the potential for intact and/or potentially significant cultural materials to still be present within the sloped and wooded areas was considered to be negligible. A comparison of all 2009 phase IB soil evaluations with the published soil information is provided in the final 2010 report. As no additional archaeological investigations were requested for this area, no further archaeological evaluations were conducted in 2011.

The second portion of the Section 2 APE coincides with the closed portion of the landfill. Although this area is mapped within a range of soils suitable for cultural use, as can be seen from the aerial photograph (Figure 10), widespread and extensive disturbance has since taken place. No areas of alluvial, colluvial, eolian or historic fill deposits were identified. Likewise, no intact original soil areas are present. As a result, the potential for significant archaeological resources to remain within this area was considered to be minimal and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The third and final portion of the Section 2 APE includes all remaining areas to the east of the 2009 APE. The western, wooded portion of this area is severely sloped while the eastern, agricultural portion is dominated by the floodplain of Cowaselon Creek. Within the heavily sloped woodland, the mapped soils are predominantly well drained but have slopes in excess of 20%. Some areas exceed 40% or more. All of these soils have also been subject to moderate to severe erosion. As a result, the potential for significant archaeological resources to remain within these heavily sloped areas was considered to be minimal and no further archaeological investigations were conducted. Although the area to the immediate east of this slope is level, the soils mapped within this location are poorly to very poorly drained (Figure 3). Areas of standing water were also identified during both the 2009 and 2011 field seasons throughout this area. Therefore, although the Lyons soils do have the potential to contain colluvial deposits, given their poorly to very poorly drained nature, and the low potential for significant archaeological resources to have been present along the severely sloped areas to the immediate west, the potential for significant cultural materials to be present within this soil mapping unit was considered to be minimal. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted within these poorly drained areas.

The remaining portions of the Section 2 APE heading east to Cowaselon Creek are mapped within moderately well drained alluvium. These soils are nearly level and are often flooded annually. In a typical profile, a buried A-horizon is present at between 86 and 107 cm (34 and 42 in) below the ground surface. Woody fragments and fibers are also common within this horizon (Hanna 1981: 96-97). Given that this area has been repeatedly plowed, more recent cultural materials, if present, are expected to be mixed within the A_p horizon: i.e. less than 30 cm (12 inches) below the current ground surface. However, given the documented presence of at least one buried A-horizon within a typical profile for this soil unit, additional, deeply buried cultural materials may also be present. Although a full subsurface evaluation of this potential is beyond the scope of a phase IB field investigation, limited auger testing was still conducted to help determine the presence of buried A-horizons. A comparison of the results of the 2011 phase IB soil evaluation with the published soil information is provided in the *Results* section.

Drainage

Sections 1A and 1B of the ARE Park project area are drained by Limestone Creek, which lies to the immediate east at the base of a short but steep slope. Smaller, unnamed tributaries also intersperse portions of both sections. A small wetland and associated stream are also present within the central portion of Section 1A; however,

all portions of this area and an associated buffer zone, will be avoided by all earth-moving or ground disturbing activities. Section 2 is drained by Cowaselon Creek which forms the eastern section border. However, additional unnamed tributaries of this creek are also present at the base of the steep slope, along with a small wetland. A larger wetland tract is shown approximately two miles to the southwest (Figure 2). At the time of the 2011 field evaluations no areas of standing water or saturated soils were identified outside of the very poorly and poorly drained soil zones. As a result, no anomalous drainage areas requiring additional investigation were identified.

Site File Search

An initial site file search of this overall area was conducted by the author in July of 2004 in order to identify the locations of all previously recorded archaeological sites within a one mile radius of the overall Madison County Landfill area. Additional information on the Late Woodland Tuttle Site was provided by Dr. Nancy Herter of the OPRHP, and supplemental archaeological and historic information was provided by Croshier Archaeological Research. Evaluated files included the New York State Museum (NYSM) site file records, the OPRHP site file records, and the OPRHP previous archaeological survey report files. Available *National Register of Historic Places Building Inventories* were also evaluated to identify both National Register Listed (NRL) and National Register Eligible (NRE) structures within or adjacent to the ARE Park project area. Historic map evaluation included the 1853 Byles *Map of the Madison County*, the 1859 Gillette *Map of Madison County*, the 1875 Beers' *Map of Madison County*, and the 1895 and 1946 Oneida, New York quadrangles. The file search also included an evaluation of any pre-EuroAmerican contact sites documented by early investigators of the region, such as Beauchamp (1900) and Parker (1922), as well as an evaluation of the Town of Lincoln and Madison County histories for information relevant to the current project. These data were then combined with the results of the natural and environmental setting review in order to construct a regionally specific archaeological sensitivity assessment for the current project area. The results of this file search are presented below.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A review of the available site files indicated that one previously reported pre-contact archaeological site has been recorded within, and at least five previously reported pre-contact archaeological sites and one historic archaeological site have been recorded within approximately one mile, of the ARE Park project area. No additional pre-contact sites are shown within the area by either Beauchamp (1900) or Parker (1922). All of these previously reported pre-contact sites date to the Late Woodland (c. 1000 to 1600 A.D.) period and are summarized in Table 4 and discussed in more detail below.

Table 4:
Pre-recorded Archaeological Sites Reported within Approximately One Mile of the Project Area

NYS OPRHP Site #	Additional Site #s and/or Names	Dist./Direction (meters/feet)*	Time Period	Site Type
Pre-contact Archaeological Sites				
A053.10.0005	NYSM Site #655; Tuttle Site	114 meters; 373 feet; E	Late Woodland Chance Phase; c. 1400 to 1425 A.D.?	village
A053.10.0006	NYSM Site #654; Buyea/Buyer Site	Within the closed portion of the landfill.	Late Woodland Chance Phase; c. 1425 to 1475 A.D.?	village
---	NYSM Site #8018; Ingal Site	Potentially within Section 2.	indeterminate Late Woodland	village
A053.10.0007	NYSM Site #659; Moon Site	789 meters; 2,588 feet; E	Late Woodland Chance Phase; c. 1425 to 1475 A.D.?	village
A053.10.0009	NYSM Site #657; Bronk/Bronck Site	Edge of the 1 mile evaluation interval; SE	Late Woodland Chance Phase; c. 1425 to 1475 A.D.?	village
---	NYSm Site #658; Goff-Putnam Site	Edge of the 1 mile evaluation interval;	Late Woodland Chance Phase; c.	village

		SE	1425 to 1475 A.D.?	
Historic Archaeological Sites				
---	Wm. Tuttle House Site	178 meters; 585 feet; E	pre-1853 to early 20th century	residence

*Minimum distance provided.

Pre-contact Archaeological Sites

The Tuttle Site

The Tuttle Site is a Late Woodland, Chance Phase Oneida village recorded on a ridge just to the east of Limestone Creek within the central portion of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area investigated in 2004 (Waters 2005, 2010a). The Tuttle Site is included in Anthony Wonderley's *Inventory of Oneida Archaeological Sites* (2004). The proposed dates of occupation range from c. 1350 to 1400 A.D. to c. 1400 to 1425 A.D. Pratt (1976: 95-96) initially described the site as encompassing no more than ¾ of an acre with pottery similar to that recovered from the Buyea (see below) and Nichols Pond sites (see Waters 2011). Although Pratt did not believe that much of the site remained intact, Gibson (1986) suggested that settlement pattern data were still present. This hypothesis was confirmed when the Tuttle Site was re-identified during phase IB investigations in 2004 and 2005 which identified intact features as well as a high density and diversity of material culture remains (Waters 2005, 2010a). Given the high potential for this site to contain additional significant information, it is now protected from further disturbance by an archaeological buffer zone. Therefore, as the closest portions of the current ARE Park project area are well beyond this buffer zone on the opposite bank of Limestone Creek, no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

The Buyea Site

The Buyea Site (also recorded as the Buyer Site) is another Late Woodland, Chance Phase Oneida village; however, the reported date range (c. 1425 to 1475 A.D.) is slightly later than Tuttle, suggesting that it may have been occupied following the occupation of the Tuttle Site. This site is recorded to the east of Buyea Road above Cowaselon Creek, within the closed landfill border. The recorded location for this site is therefore just to the east of the southeastern border of Section 2.

The Buyea Site was initially investigated by Peter Pratt from 1956 to 1957 (Pratt 1976: 96-98). Ted Whitney (1970) conducted additional excavations during the late 1960s, revealing the outline of a longhouse approximately 5 meters wide and 37 meters long (17.5 feet wide and 120 feet long). These excavations suggested that no more than four of these structures were present. Although a palisade was also identified in at least two areas, Whitney (1970) indicated that the recovered evidence suggested that the palisade was fairly ephemeral. Some of the recovered pottery was also reported to exhibit effigy face decoration underlying the rim castellations.

The Buyea Site was reported as destroyed by the closed landfill and all identified publications show this site as lying within the disturbed closed portion of the landfill. Although the 130-acre soil borrow portion of Section 2 was extensively evaluated in 2009, no data which could potentially be associated with this site were identified. Therefore, although the extreme southern portion of Section 2 is within and adjacent to the overall area reported for this site, given the extent of repeated disturbance within and throughout this area, the potential for any remaining portions of this site within Section 2 to have been destroyed was considered very high and no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

The Ingal Site

The Ingal Site is a Late Woodland Oneida village of currently indeterminate affiliation recorded to the north of the Buyea Site on the east-tending slopes of a steep ridge overlooking Cowaselon Creek. Although this site was reported in the NYSM files as identified by Dean and Snow in 1993, very little published information is available and neither Beauchamp (1900) nor Parker (1922) show a site within or adjacent to this area. As a result, the full nature and extent of the Ingal Site remains unknown. Although this site was reported within the OPRHP site files as being located within the east-central portion of the 130-acre soil borrow area, no data which could possibly be related to this site were identified during the 2009 phase IB investigations. In addition, this recorded location is

topographically unsuitable for such a large village site. For example, the mapped location contains steep, eastward facing slopes which range from 25 to 50% and are severely eroded. As no information regarding the location and placement of this site is available in the OPRHP records, and no reports of any additional field investigations could be identified, it is considered highly likely that the location provided for this site in the current records is a transcription error.

Further evaluation of the modern topographic map, as well as the 2009 visual survey of the surrounding landforms, strongly suggest that the more logical locations for this site are either further to the north and west along the relatively flat crest of a ridge overlooking the confluence of both Limestone and Cowaselon Creeks, or further to the east within the floodplain marking the eastern Section 2 border. This northern ridge location would have offered excellent defensive capabilities and is also the only relatively large portion of level land within this overall area. This location would also be consistent with the known location of the roughly contemporaneous Tuttle Site (discussed above) which was identified less than 1, 158 meters (3,800 feet) to the west on the flat crest of a ridge overlooking Limestone Creek. However, as this northern ridge area is outside of both the 130-acre soil borrow location and the ARE park APE, no field evaluations of this hypothesis could be conducted. In addition, although it was also considered possible that the Ingal Site was actually located slightly further to the west of its reported location within the dissected ridge-swale topography of the 130-acre soil borrow area, no data which could be possibly related to this site were identified during the 2009 investigations (Waters 2010a). However, the low floodplain to the east is within the Section 2 APE and would also have provided a wide, moderately well drained and level area suitable for habitation or use. Although the possibility of annual flooding may have been a limiting factor, as this area was surface-inspected during the 2011 field season, further assessment of this possibility was conducted.

The Moon Site

The Moon Site is yet another Late Woodland, Chance Phase Oneida village recorded within this overall area. This site is shown within the OPRHP records as lying to the east of the Buyea Site along the western edge of a ridge overlooking the eastern bank of Cowaselon Creek. Proposed dates of occupation range from c. 1425 to 1475 A.D., which makes the site occupation contemporaneous with that of Buyea. The NYSM files indicate that the site was first identified by Pratt; however, no data concerning this initial evaluation were available. The Moon Site is also listed in Wonderley's *Inventory of Oneida Archaeological Sites* (2004). However, no indications of professional field evaluations could be identified. Nevertheless, as this site is well outside the ARE Park APE, no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

The Bronck Site

The Bronck Site (also recorded as the Bronk Site) is also a Late Woodland, Chance Phase Oneida village and is recorded within the OPRHP files to the southeast of the Moon Site along the western edge of the same ridge overlooking the eastern bank of Cowaselon Creek. The proposed dates of occupation for this site are the same as for the Moon Site. The NYSM files also indicate that Bronck was first evaluated by Pratt; however, no further information on the site was available. The Bronck Site is also listed in Wonderley (2004). However, no indications of professional field evaluations could be identified. Nevertheless, as this site is also well outside the ARE Park APE, no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

The Goff-Putnam Site

The Goff-Putnam Site is another Late Woodland, Chance Phase Oneida village and is recorded in the OPRHP records just to the northeast of the Bronck Site. The proposed dates of occupation for this site are the same as for Bronck and Moon. The NYSM files again indicate that this site was first evaluated by Pratt; however, no additional information was available. Wonderley (2004) lists a Goff Site, which may be the same site discussed here. However, as this site is also well outside the ARE Park APE, no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

Historic Archaeological Sites

The Historic Wm. Tuttle House Site

The Historic Wm. Tuttle House Site is recorded approximately 178 meters (585 feet) to the east of the Section 1B APE within the 92-acre landfill expansion area. This site was identified by Alliance Archaeological Services in 2004 (Waters 2005, 2010a) as the remains of a residential farmstead dating from at least the early 19th century to the early 20th century. The high density and diversity of the recovered cultural material remains, the number and condition of the identified features and foundations, along with the map-documentary evidence, strongly suggested that additional information relevant to our understanding of the history of the region was present. As a result, the site was protected from further disturbance by an archaeological buffer zone. However, as the closest portions of the current ARE Park project area are well beyond this buffer zone on the opposite bank of Limestone Creek, no further archaeological investigations related to the current project were conducted.

Previous Professional Archaeological Investigations

A review of the available survey files indicated that nearly all of the ARE Park APE had been previously evaluated for archaeological resources between 2004 and 2009 as the combined 85 and 130-acre soil borrow and 92-acre landfill expansion project areas (Waters 2005, 2010a and 2010b). The only portions of the current APE which had not yet been phase IB evaluated were the extreme eastern portions of Sections 1A and 2. These areas were therefore covered during the current evaluation. The 2004 to 2009 evaluations resulted in the identifications of the Late Woodland Tuttle and Historic Wm. Tuttle House archaeological sites within the 92-acre APE. Both of these sites are now protected by archaeological buffer zones. Although three areas of historic scatter were also identified in 2004 within Section 1B of the current APE (evaluated as the southern portion of the 85-acre soil borrow project area) none of these areas were considered potentially significant and no further archaeological evaluations were recommended. In addition, although a Late Woodland sherd was recovered from the western portion of the Section 1A APE in 2004, subsequent investigations in 2005, 2009 and 2010 failed to produce any additional cultural information. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were recommended within this area. Likewise, although the 130-acre soil borrow area (making up more than half of Section 2) was thoroughly investigated in 2009, no potentially significant cultural data were identified and no further archaeological investigations within these areas were recommended.

This review also indicated that at least three additional professional phase I surveys have also been conducted within one mile. The first survey was a stage I archaeological investigation of the proposed Eisaman soil borrow site conducted by Atlantic Testing Laboratories Limited in 1989 (Oberon 1989). This survey covered a total of 25 acres adjacent to the eastern border of the 92-acre landfill expansion area and is currently contained within the active portion of the landfill. Although both the Buyea and Tuttle sites were recorded within the general vicinity, no cultural materials related to these sites were reported as identified. This area is now entirely within the disturbed footprint of the active landfill.

The second survey was a phase I investigation of 7 acres along the western side of Buyea Road just to the southeast of the survey conducted above. It was completed by Pratt and Pratt Archaeological Consultants in 1989 (Pratt and Pratt 1989) and is also now within the disturbed footprint of the active landfill. Although the Buyea Site is recorded directly to the north and east, no potentially related cultural materials were reported as identified. The third survey was a phase I archaeological investigation of 9 acres related to a proposed wetland reserve program easement conducted by Powers & Teremy, LLC (2004). This survey was conducted to the northeast of Section 2 at the edge of the one mile evaluation interval. Although several Late Woodland village sites are located less than one mile to the south, no archaeological resources were identified. As a result, these surveys suggest that even though fairly intensive Late Woodland occupation took place within the overall area, the materials related to these occupations would appear to be contained within fairly discrete loci of immediate site occupation and use. This settlement and cultural material identification pattern is consistent with the occupation and use of semi-sedentary, often fortified villages where everyday activity areas were most often contained within and/or directly adjacent to, the fortified boundaries of the site. This pattern was supported by the 2009 field data from the 130-acre soil borrow site which failed to produce any pre-contact archaeological materials despite its close proximity to at least two Late Woodland village sites.

Pre-contact Sensitivity Assessment

A review of the archaeological and cultural history for the region indicates that this overall area was highly suitable for human utilization throughout the known pre-contact period, particularly during the Late Woodland. The well drained terrace soils, lying above the fairly wide floodplains of Limestone and Cowaselon creeks, indicates that this area would have been well suited to a wide variety of pre-contact uses: from opportunistic hunting and gathering to semi-sedentary horticulture. A wide variety of lithic raw materials for stone tool manufacture would also have been readily available from the numerous glacial till deposits. Given this diversity of environments, a wide variety of floral and faunal resources would also have been present within the overall region for exploitation throughout the pre-contact period. As a result, no significant factors beyond acute variations in the local topography were identified which would have restricted pre-contact settlement and/or use of the ARE Park project area.

The current evidence for pre-contact utilization of the area is strongest for the Late Woodland period, particularly the 15th century. At least six sites which date to this time period have been recorded within one mile, one of which (the Tuttle Site) is known to be within the 92-acre landfill expansion area, and another of which (the Ingal Site) may be within the current Section 2 APE. Although no sites from other pre-contact time periods have yet been recorded within one mile, only four surveys have yet been conducted within this same interval. As a result, the full archaeological potential of this area has not yet been exhausted. In addition, the review of the natural and environmental setting indicated that the overall ARE Park APE would have been highly suitable for human utilization throughout the known pre-contact period.

Therefore, given that 1) systematic archaeological surveys specifically designed to address the pre-contact potential of this entire area have not yet been completed; 2) at least six Late Woodland village sites have already been recorded within one mile, one of which may be within the floodplain portion of the Section 2 APE; and 3) the natural and environmental setting review did not identify any factors (beyond severely sloped topography and poor soil drainage) which would have eliminated these areas as suitable for pre-contact exploitation, the unsurveyed portions of the ARE Park APE were considered to have a very high potential to contain both previously undocumented pre-contact archaeological sites, as well as additional site information related to the Late Woodland period.

National Register Listed and Eligible Properties

A review of the available *National Register of Historic Places Building Inventories* was also undertaken to identify both National Register Listed (NRL) and National Register Eligible (NRE) structures within or adjacent to the current project area. Although no NRL or NRE structures were identified, one pre-contact and one historic archaeological site were determined at the phase I level to be potentially NRE and are now protected by archaeological buffer zones. However, as both of these sites are well beyond the ARE Park APE, no further archaeological evaluations were conducted.

The available inventories also identified one listed property within the general APE vicinity. This property is recorded as the Lincoln Town Hall, formerly the Lenox District Schoolhouse #4, which was constructed between 1854 and 1857 in the Greek Revival style. At the time of the original inventory assessment, the Town Hall was a clapboard, wood frame building with interlocking joints. The structure was in good condition with original site integrity. However, as this structure is recorded well to the north of the APE in Clockville, no associated archaeological deposits will be impacted by the proposed project.

Map-documented Historic Structures

The review of available historic maps (figures 4 through 9) indicated that numerous map-documented structures (MDS) are shown either within or adjacent to each section of the ARE Park APE between 1853 and 1946 (figures 4 through 9). The MDS identified within each section are discussed separately below.

Sections 1A and 1B

A review of the available historic maps indicated that although no MDS are shown within either Section1A or Section 1B, at least eight are shown as roughly adjacent. Each of these MDS are discussed in more detail below.

Figure 4. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1853 Byle's *Map of Madison County, New York.*

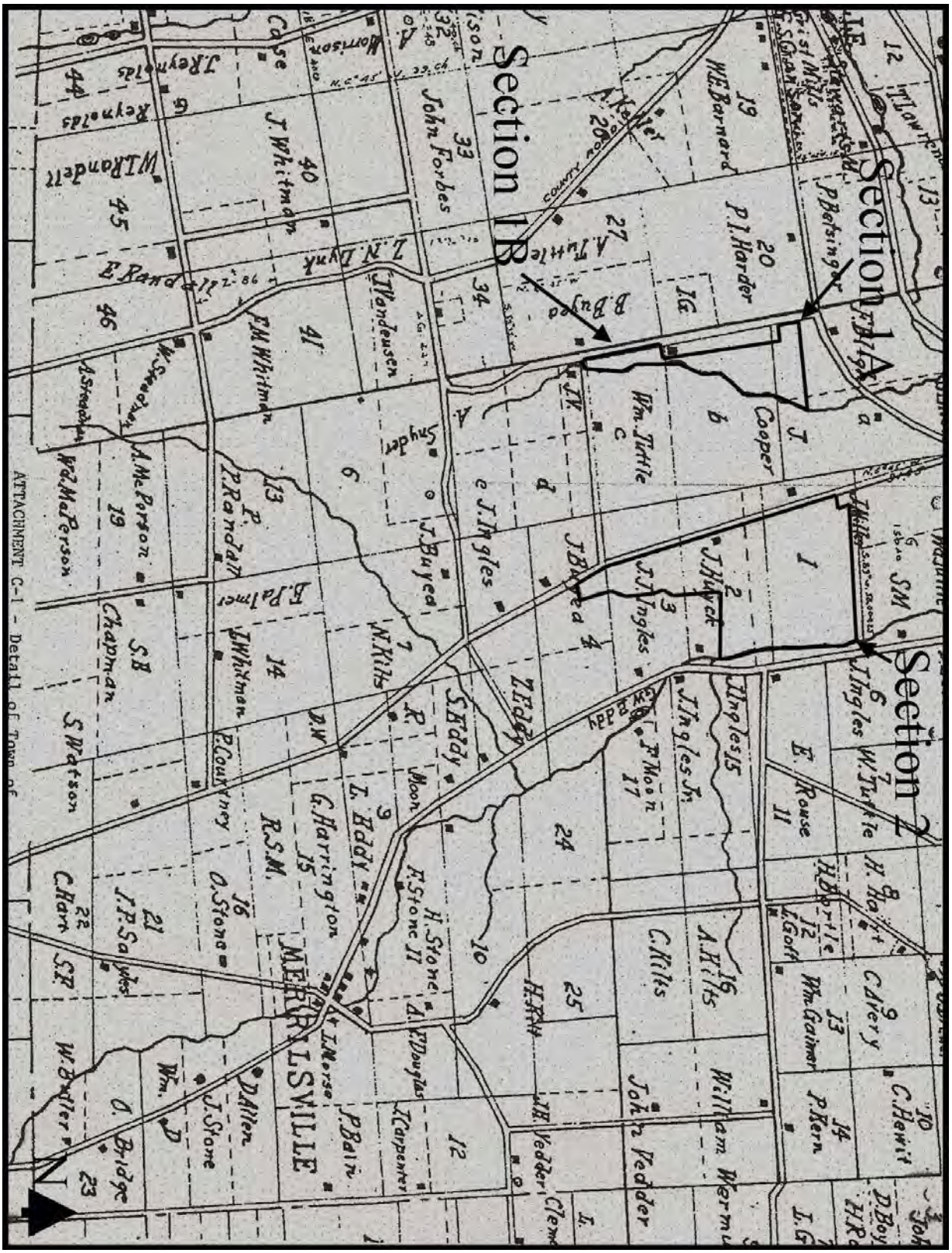

Figure 5. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a detail portion of the 1853 Byle's *Map of Madison County, New York.*

Figure 6. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1859 Gillette's *Map of Madison County, New York.*

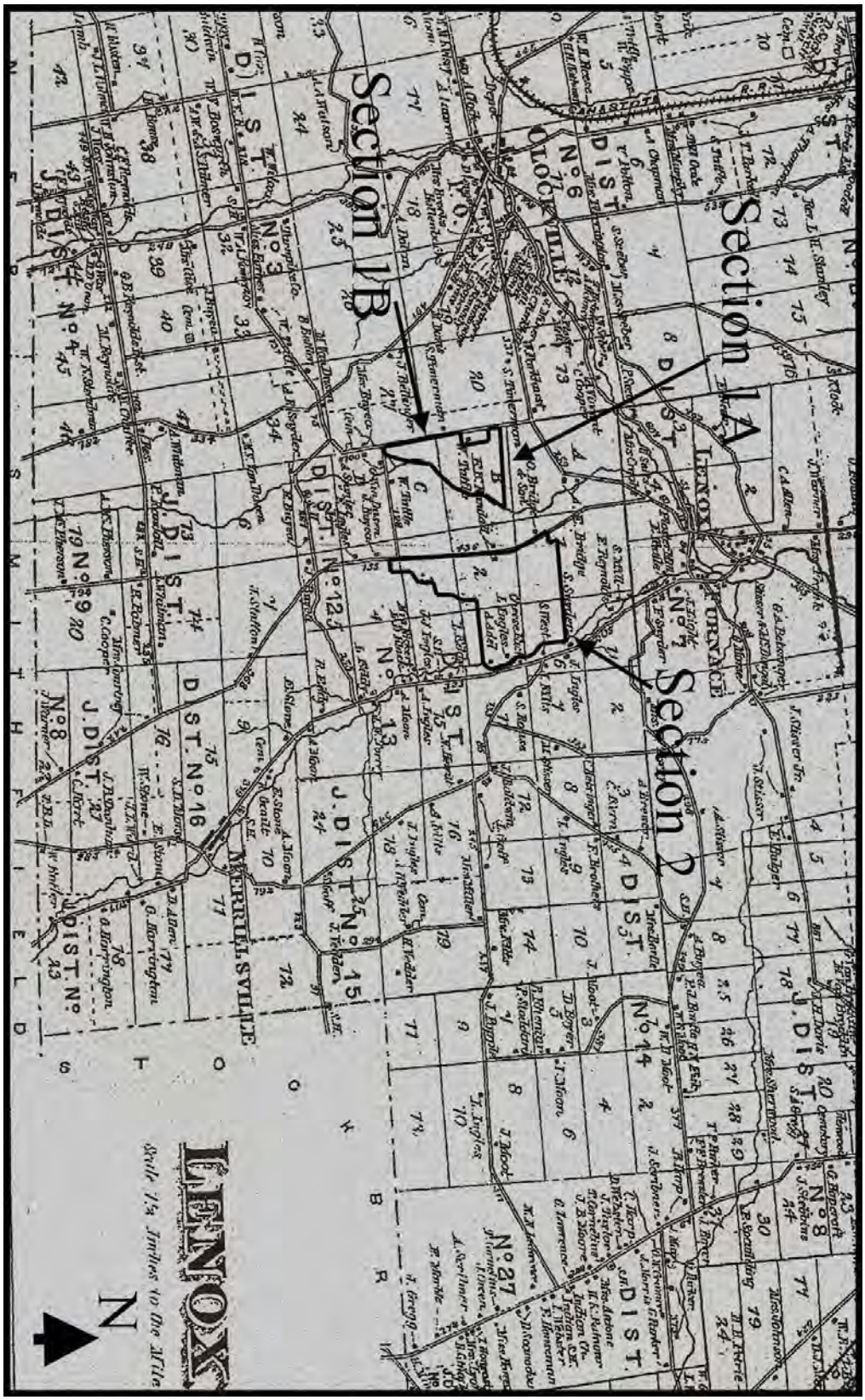

Figure 7. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1875 Beer's *Map of Madison County, New York.*

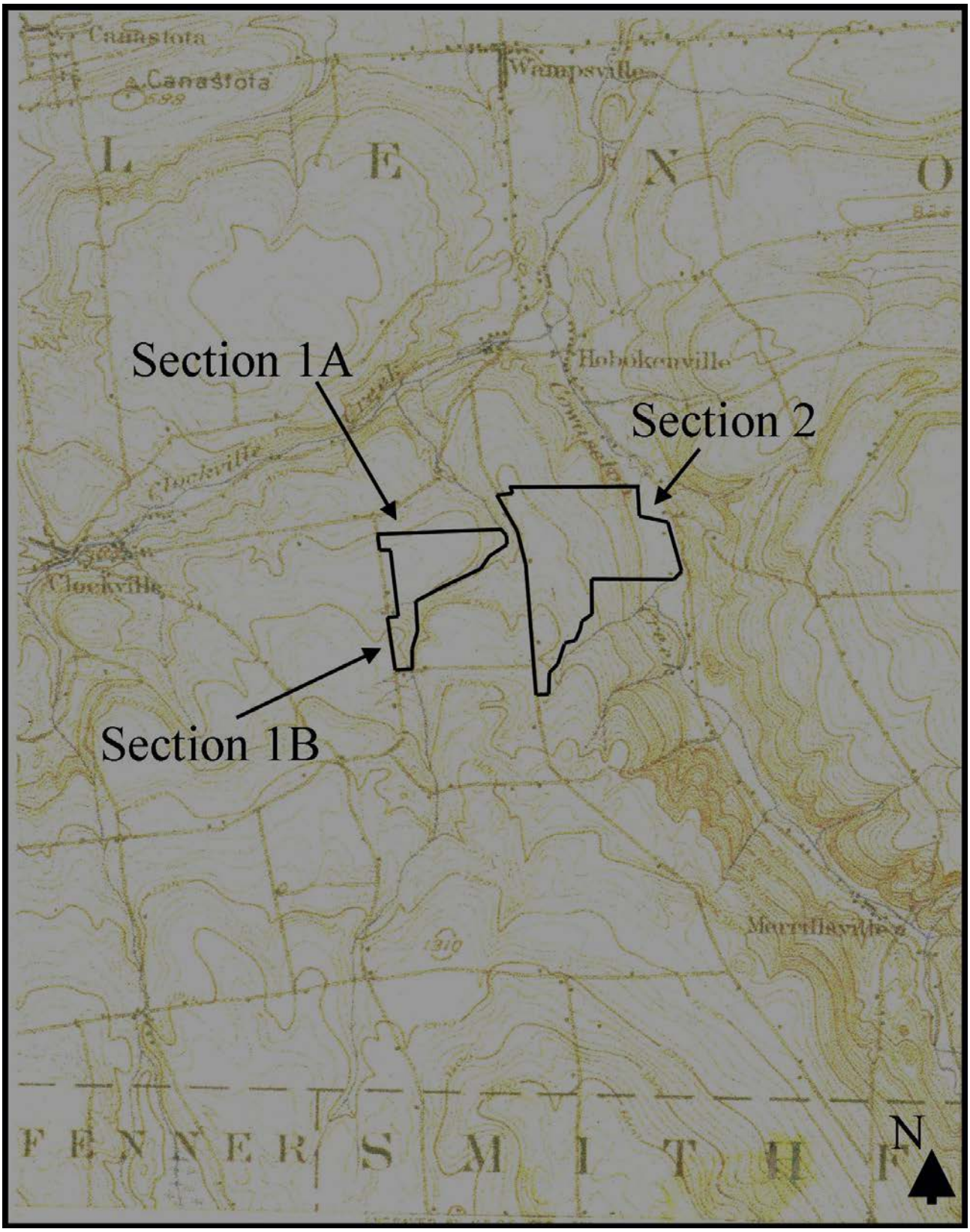

Figure 8. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1895 Oneida, New York quadrangle.

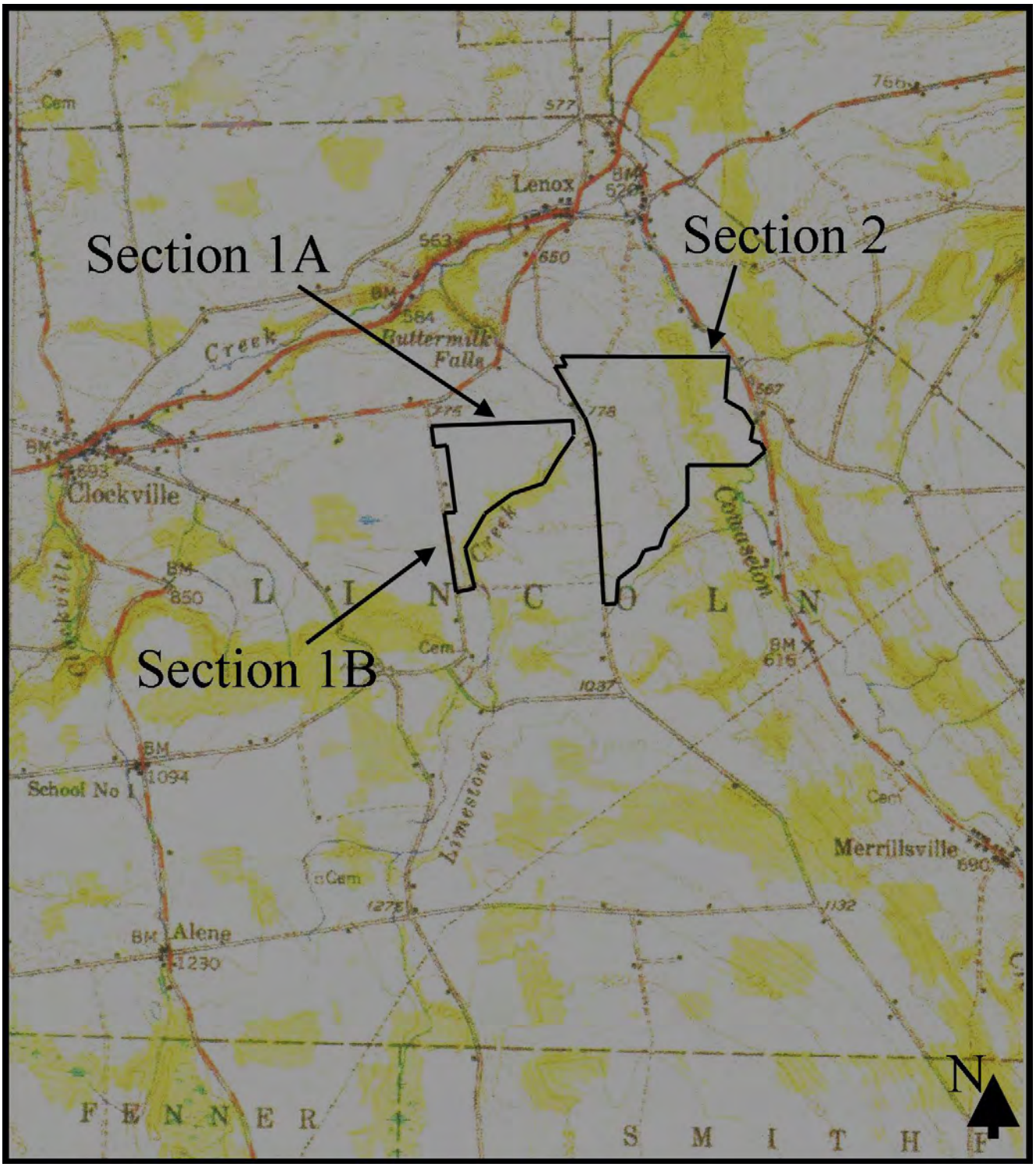

Figure 9. Location of the ARE Park project area as shown on a portion of the 1946 Oneida, New York 15' quadrangle.

The 1853 map shows six MDS as roughly adjacent to the Section 1A and 1B boundaries (figures 4 and 5). An inspection of the larger scale version of this map (Figure 5) indicates that the first MDS is a house on the J. Cooper lot just to the north of the dividing line with the Wm. Tuttle property. This house is situated just to the east of what is now Tuttle Road. By 1859 (Figure 6), this MDS is shown as the W. Tuttle house. (To avoid confusion with the separate, Historic Wm. Tuttle House site within the 92-acre landfill expansion area, these two Tuttle residences will be referred to as north and south, respectively.) It retains this location and designation on the 1875 map (Figure 7). Although two MDS are shown at this location on the 1895 and 1946 quadrangles (figures 8 and 9), no property owner names are provided, but the northernmost MDS is most consistent with the Coooper/Tuttle (north) house location. By 1955, three MDS are shown (Figure 2). However, by the time of the 2004 phase IB field investigation, both of the northernmost MDS had been razed (including the Cooper/Tuttle house), and the surrounding area had been leveled and graded (Waters 2005, 2010a). Although the southernmost MDS was still extant, considerable disturbance was identified within the woodlot extending east from this remaining MDS to the ridge above Limestone Creek. This disturbance included excavated soil pits and graded areas, as well as soil and debris dump piles. This area, along with its possible connection to secondary-context materials potentially associated with the Cooper/Tuttle (north) house and adjacent MDS was thoroughly evaluated during the 2004 field season and is discussed in detail in the final reports (Waters 2005, 2010a). However, as the original location of none of these MDS was within the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations of these MDS were conducted.

The second roughly adjacent MDS on the 1853 map is the F. Bligh house, recorded to the north of the APE on the north side of what is now Timmerman Road (figures 4 and 5). However, by 1859 (Figure 6) this MDS is no longer shown, suggesting that it had either been abandoned or demolished. This MDS is also missing on the 1875 map (Figure 7). However, a MDS is shown within this general location on the 1895 quadrangle (Figure 8). As no property owner names are provided, it is unclear at this time if these two MDS are related or represent two distinct resources. This MDS is not shown on either the 1946 or the 1955 quadrangle (figures 9 and 2). However, as this area was not included in the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations of these MDS were conducted.

The third roughly adjacent MDS on the 1853 map is shown on the south side of Timmerman Road to the east of the F. Bligh house (figures 4 and 5). Although a property owner is not provided on the 1853 map, N. Harp is shown as the property owner in 1859 (Figure 6). By 1875, the owner is identified as A.E. Bridge (Figure 7). A MDS is also shown at this location on the 1895, 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 8, 9 and 2); however, as this area is well beyond the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations of these MDS were conducted.

The fourth roughly adjacent MDS on the 1853 map is the B. Buyea house (figures 4 and 5), recorded on the west side of Tuttle Road across from the western terminus of a road which marks the dividing line between the Wm. Tuttle and J. Van Dusen properties. Although this road is no longer shown on the 1955 quadrangle (Figure 2), a dirt road is still present at this location. The mapped location of this road also marks the southern boundary of Section 1B, and was therefore outside of either the ARE Park or 85-acre soil borrow area APEs. Although a MDS is no longer shown at this location on the 1859 map (Figure 6), a house is shown in a new location just to the south within the same B. Buyea property. This MDS retains this location on the 1875, 1895, 1946 and 1955 maps, respectively (figures 7, 8, 9 and 2). Although the 1875 map identifies the property owner as Mrs. Buyea, similar information is not provided on the subsequent maps. Although it is unclear if two distinct Buyea MDS are represented by the historic maps, or if the 1853 location was in error, as this area was not included in the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations were conducted.

The fifth roughly adjacent MDS on the 1853 map is the J. Van Dusen house (figures 4 and 5), recorded just to the east of a mapped waterway and just to the south of the road lying between the adjacent Tuttle property to the north. The 1859 map (Figure 6) still identifies the property owner as J. Van Dusen; however, by 1875 (Figure 7), the property has passed to O. Van Dusen. Although the 1895 quadrangle still shows a MDS at this location (Figure 8), it is missing on the both the 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 9 and 2). However, as this area was not included in the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations were conducted.

The sixth roughly adjacent MDS on the 1853 map is the Wm. Tuttle (south) house (figures 4 and 5), recorded just to the north of the road between the Tuttle and Van Dusen properties. This MDS is within the 92-acre landfill expansion area and was investigated during the 2004 field season. These investigations suggested that the site was NRE and an archaeological buffer zone was subsequently established (Waters 2005, 2010a). The Wm. Tuttle (south) house is shown again on the 1859 map (Figure 6), the 1875 map (Figure 7) and the 1895 quadrangle

(Figure 8). However, this MDS is no longer present on the 1946 or 1955 quadrangles (figures 9 and 2). The road marking the property line between the Tuttle and Van Dusen properties also ceases to be shown as a solid line after 1895 (Figure 8). The 1946 quadrangle (Figure 9) shows the road as "unimproved" and it is missing from the 1955 quadrangle (Figure 2). At the time of the current evaluation, this was a dirt road.

The 1859 map (Figure 6) shows one additional MDS roughly adjacent to the Sections 1A and 1B APEs. This MDS is shown as the L. Timmerman house and is recorded on the west side of Tuttle Road to the southwest of the Wm. Tuttle (north) house. This MDS is identified as the S. Timmerman house on the 1875 map (Figure 7). A MDS is also shown at this location on the 1895 quadrangle (Figure 8). However, no MDS are shown at or near this location on either the 1946 or 1955 quadrangles (figures 9 and 2). However, as this area was not included in the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations were conducted.

The 1895 quadrangle (Figure 8) also shows one additional MDS roughly adjacent to the Section 1A and 1B APEs. This MDS is recorded just to the south of the Wm. Tuttle (north) house on the east side of Tuttle Road directly across from the Timmerman house. A MDS is also shown at this location on the 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 9 and 2). Although no property owners are identified, a MDS is still extant at this location as of 2011. As mentioned above, at the time of the 2004-2005 phase IB field investigations, the wooded area surrounding this MDS had been leveled and graded. Additional disturbance included excavated soil borrow pits and graded areas, as well as soil and debris dump piles (Waters 2005, 2010a). However, as this area was not included in the ARE Park APE, no further evaluations were conducted.

The review of the available historic maps indicated that more than six dozen additional residential MDS are shown within one mile of Sections 1A and 1B. However, none of these MDS are within close proximity to the ARE Park APE. In addition, this review indicated that at least two dozen public and commercial MDS are also present within the same one mile interval. Although none of these MDS are in close proximity to the current APE, the still help to illustrate the economic and industrial growth of the overall area, and are therefore an important factor in assessing the area's historic potential.

For example, the 1853 map (figures 4 and 5) shows two grist mills, two saw mills, and the Parkhurst Hotel all within one mile. By 1859 (Figure 6), the hotel and saw mills are still present, while one of the grist mills is no longer shown. Additional MDS within one mile now include two blacksmith shops, one additional sawmill, a paper mill, three cemeteries, four schoolhouses, and two MDS for J&H Cook. In 1875 (Figure 7) the hotel is no longer identified and only two of the saw mills are still shown. The J&H Cook MDS is also now missing; however, all of the remaining MDS are still shown. New MDS include two plaster mills, one new grist mill, a cheese factory, one new schoolhouse and a MDS for O. Bridge & Son. Overall, these MDS document intensive historic use of the region surrounding Sections 1A and 1B from the mid 19th century onward.

Section 2

A review of the available historic maps indicated that five MDS are within the overall Section 2 project area, with at least two of these MDS within the current APE. At least five additional MDS are also shown as roughly adjacent along the opposite bank of Cowaselon Creek. Each of these MDS are discussed in more detail below.

The 1853 map (figures 4 and 5) shows one MDS within the 130-acre soil borrow portion of Section 2 which was investigated in 2009 (Waters, 2005, 2010a) and one additional MDS adjacent to the current APE to the south. The first MDS is on the J. Huyck property. The adjacent MDS most likely belongs to J. Ingles (figures 4 and 5). The Huyck MDS is recorded on the east side of Buyea Road slightly to the north and east of the Wm. Tuttle (north) house within the 2009 APE boundaries. The 1859 map (Figure 6) identifies this MDS as the J.P. Huyck house and the 1875 map identifies it as the easternmost E.K. Randall house (Figure 7). A MDS is still shown at this location on the 1895, 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 8, 9 and 2), and several associated outbuildings were still present during the 2009 survey. However, this area also still contains a modern house and several associated barns and garages. Considerable development and modification of the surrounding landscape has also taken place. Therefore, although further archaeological evaluations of this MDS and surrounding area were completed in 2009, no potentially significant archaeological deposits were identified (Waters 2005, 2010a). As a result, no further investigations were conducted. The J. Ingles house is shown just to the south of the southeastern Section 2 border

along the western bank of Cowaselon Creek; however, this MDS is missing from the 1859 and subsequent maps (figures 6 through 9). As differences in scale can affect the true location of MDS, the potential for the J. Ingles house to be within the current APE was evaluated further.

The 1859 map (Figure 6) shows two additional MDS within the Section 2 APE. The first MDS is the C. Adle house which is shown to the northeast of the 1853 J. Huyck house along the western bank of Cowaselon Creek. This MDS is shown as the A. Adel house on the 1875 map (Figure 7). A MDS is still shown within this general location in 1895 (Figure 8), but is missing from the subsequent maps (figures 9 and 2). The second MDS is the A. Adle house, shown to the north of the C. Adle house along the western bank of Cowaselon Creek (Figure 6). This MDS is shown as the L. Ingles house on the 1875 map (Figure 7). A MDS is still shown within this general location in 1895 (Figure 8), but is missing from the subsequent maps (figures 9 and 2). However, differences in scale and accuracy between the maps may mean there has been some overlap between these two MDS. Therefore, given that both of these MDS are within the floodplain portion of the Section 2 APE, further archaeological evaluations were conducted.

The 1895 quadrangle (Figure 8) shows one additional MDS just to the north of a small stream to the east of Buyea Road within the extreme southern portion of the Section 2 APE. However, no MDS are shown at this location on either the 1946 or the 1955 maps (figures 9 and 2). The location of this MDS is within the closed landfill footprint. Therefore, although this area is within the overall ARE Park APE, it is within an area of previous significant disturbance. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The remaining three roughly adjacent MDS are the J. Miller house, the E.K. Randall (west) house, and two unnamed MDS shown only on the historic quadrangles. The J. Miller house is shown on the 1853 maps (figures 4 and 5) to the west of Buyea Road and is roughly adjacent to the northwestern border of Section 2. The 1859 map (Figure 6) shows the MDS as the S. Miller house, while the 1875 map (Figure 7) shows the MDS as O. Bridge & Son. A MDS is still shown at this location on the 1895, 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 8, 9 and 2). However, as this area is not included in the overall ARE Park APE, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The E.K. Randall (west) house is shown along the western side of Buyea Road in 1875 (Figure 7). However, by 1895 (Figure 8), this MDS is no longer shown. The location of this MDS is within the existing landfill footprint. Therefore, although this area is within the overall ARE Park APE, it is within an area of previous significant disturbance. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The final roughly adjacent MDS is shown to the west of Buyea Road and to the north of the 92-acre landfill expansion area on the 1946 and 1955 quadrangles (figures 9 and 2). A structure is still present at this location today. However, as this area is outside of the overall ARE Park boundaries, no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The review of the available historic maps also indicated that more than seven dozen additional residential MDS are shown within one mile of the Section 2 APE. However, with the exception of the MDS shown along the eastern bank of Cowaselon Creek, none of these additional residences are in close proximity. This review also indicated that at least two dozen public or commercial MDS are within the same one mile interval. Although none of these public or commercial MDS are within or adjacent to the Section 2 APE, they still help to illustrate the economic and industrial growth of the overall area. However, given that all of these resources are well beyond the current project boundaries, no directly associated archaeological deposits will be impacted by the proposed project and no further investigations of these MDS were conducted.

Historic Sensitivity Assessment

Although the site file search identified one historic archaeological site adjacent to the overall ARE Park APE (the Historic Wm. Tuttle House site), this site is protected by an archaeological buffer zone. As a result, it will not be impacted by any earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities.

This review also indicated that the potential for additional historic archaeological deposits to be present within the unsurveyed portions of Sections 1A was very low due to the lack of any additional MDS either within or closely adjacent. However, as this area was used for agriculture there is a potential for sheet middens deposited during manure-spreading or other agricultural activities to be present. By way of contrast, given the presence of at least two MDS within the floodplain portion of Section 2, the potential for this area to contain additional archaeological resources was considered to be very high. As this floodplain was also used for agriculture, these

deposits could represent sheet middens deposited during manure-spreading or other agricultural activities, or sheet middens associated directly with residential occupation. All of these areas were therefore evaluated further during the 2011 phase IB field investigation.

Archaeological Survey Methodology

All aspects of the phase IB field evaluation of the unsurveyed portions of Sections 1A and 2 of the proposed ARE Park project area were conducted by Nikki Waters and Reda Korkor. Fieldwork and project photography were completed in October and November of 2011 under the direct supervision of Nikki A. Waters, M.A., Principal Investigator. No fieldtime was lost due to adverse weather or field conditions. All portions of the ARE Park project area are shown in Figure 10.

All aspects of this evaluation were conducted in accordance with the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations* (1994) as adopted and required by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), as well as to *the Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* as published and required by the OPRHP (2005). The specific methodology employed is discussed in more detail below.

Surface Inspection

Within the unsurveyed portions of Sections 1A and 2, a non-systematic pedestrian survey was first conducted in order to gather data relevant to 1) assessing the nature and extent of any previous disturbance, 2) gather data relevant to formulating an effective systematic surface testing strategy, 3) identify any obvious surface indications of pre-contact and/or historic archaeological materials and/or features, and 4) identify any foundation or substructure remains associated with the MDS documented within the floodplain portion of Section 2 prior to the initiation of any additional field evaluations. This survey was conducted by walking the perimeter of each area, as well as several transects which cut across and through them. Those areas surrounding the MDS were also visually assessed for their phase IB surface testing potential. Once the non-systematic evaluations were complete, the systematic surface investigations were initiated.

Section 1A

The eastern, unsurveyed portions of Section 1A were mowed, plowed and disced in advance of the phase IB field investigations (Figure 10). The only areas of exception were within and adjacent to the existing wetland and associated stream; however, as these areas will be protected by a buffer zone, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. Following adequate rain-washing, the ground surface visibility within the plowed areas was visually estimated at between 85 and 95%. Given the general cultural sensitivity of this area, the surface survey was conducted at 3 meter (10 foot) initial intervals; however, this interval was reduced to 1 meter (3feet) or less once cultural materials were identified. When cultural materials were identified, a pin flag was placed at each findspot until the full distribution of the scatter could be determined. All artifact findspots were then recorded on the project map, and the materials were bagged by pin flag and GPS coordinates. Supplemental shovel probes were then excavated across the scatter area in order to evaluate the soil stratigraphy and assess the potential for additional, buried cultural materials and/or features to be present. If cultural features or indications of soil anomalies had been identified, the edges of the feature or anomaly would have been defined and mapped in planview, and soil color and texture data would have been collected. If cultural materials had been visible in association on the surface, their location would have been included on the planview map, and they would have been bagged by feature and/or anomaly number. The location of the feature and/or anomaly would then have been recorded on the project map, as well as by GPS coordinates. Additional, supplemental shovel tests would then have been excavated, as appropriate. The specific shovel test methodology is described in detail below.

Section 2

At the time of the 2011 investigations, the floodplain portion of Section 2 was in tall corn (in excess of 1.8 meters/6 feet) with a ground surface visibility of between 80 and 95% (Figure 10). The only areas of exception were wooded and scrub grass zones adjacent to Cowaselon Creek. This scrub grass area also extended northward towards the northern project border. However, as these areas were not in active agriculture, they were not included in the

current field investigation. Given the high cultural sensitivity of this area, the surface survey was conducted at 1 meter (3 foot) intervals. When cultural materials were identified, a pin flag was placed at each findspot until the full distribution of the scatter could be determined. All artifact findspots were then recorded on the project map, and the materials were bagged by pin flag and GPS coordinates. Supplemental shovel probes were then excavated across the scatter area in order to evaluate the soil stratigraphy and assess the potential for additional, buried cultural materials and/or features to be present. If cultural features or indications of soil anomalies had been identified, the edges of the feature or anomaly would have been defined and mapped in planview, and soil color and texture data would have been collected. If cultural materials had been visible in association on the surface, their location would have been included on the planview map, and they would have been bagged by feature and/or anomaly number. The location of the feature and/or anomaly would then have been recorded on the project map, as well as by GPS coordinates. Additional, supplemental shovel tests would then have been excavated, as appropriate. Given that this area is also within a moderately well drained floodplain, limited auger testing was also conducted to gather preliminary evidence on the deeper soil stratigraphy. The specific shovel test and auger methodologies are described in detail below.

Subsurface Inspection

Section 1A

Given that the available ground surface visibility throughout the unsurveyed portions of Section 1A was between 85 and 95%, no surface indications of potentially significant pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites were identified during the systematic surface inspection, and no pre-recorded archaeological sites were documented as within or adjacent to this area, only a standard, systematic subsurface investigation was conducted (Appendix B). This investigation involved the hand excavation of shovel tests at no greater than 76 meter (250 foot) intervals throughout all 2011 surface-inspected areas. All shovel tests were a minimum of 30 cm (12 inches) in diameter, excavated a minimum of one cubic foot of soil, and were continued into undisturbed or non-artifact bearing subsoil. All excavated soils were then screened through 6mm (1/4 inch) mesh hardware cloth. The exposed soil profile was then visually examined to aid in the identification of cultural features, deposits and/or buried cultural horizons.

If cultural materials had been identified, the recovered artifacts would have been bagged by shovel test location and relative depth below surface, if applicable. Radial shovel tests would then have been excavated in each of the cardinal and subcardinal directions at 3 and 7.5 meter (10 and 25 foot) intervals, respectively. If indications of cultural features had been noted, the relevant portion of the shovel test would have been profiled, the exposed feature described and documented, and then covered with plastic prior to backfilling. Additional radial shovel tests, as described above, would then have been excavated. All positive shovel test locations would then have been photographed and their location recorded on the project map (Figure 20). A detailed soil profile, including Munsell color and soil texture analyses, was obtained for each excavated probe. Upon completion of each investigation, all shovel tests were backfilled and their location recorded on the project map (Figure 20).

Additional Excavation

No areas of alluvial, colluvial, eolian or deep historic fill deposits were identified within or adjacent to the Section 1A project area during the course of the phase I investigations. As a result, no deep subsurface testing was conducted. However, if determined necessary, these investigations would have been designed in consultation with the OPRHP.

Section 2

Given that the available ground surface visibility throughout the active agricultural portions of Section 2 was between 80 and 95%, surface indications of one potentially significant pre-contact and at least two potentially significant historic archaeological sites were identified during the systematic surface inspection, one pre-recorded Late Woodland archaeological site had already been recorded within this overall area, and at least two 19th century MDS are recorded to the immediate east along the western bank of Cowaselon Creek, a focused, supplemental subsurface investigation was conducted (Appendix B). As this area is also within moderately well drained alluvial soils, a limited auger survey was also conducted to gather preliminary data on the potential for deeply buried soil horizons. The shovel test investigation involved the hand excavation of shovel tests at no greater than 61 meter (200

foot) intervals throughout the 2011 surface-inspected areas. All shovel tests were a minimum of 30 cm (12 inches) in diameter, excavated a minimum of one cubic foot of soil, and were continued into undisturbed or non-artifact bearing subsoil. All excavated soils were then screened through 6mm (1/4 inch) mesh hardware cloth. The exposed soil profile was then visually examined to aid in the identification of cultural features, deposits and/or buried cultural horizons.

If additional cultural materials had been identified, the recovered artifacts would have been bagged by shovel test location and relative depth below surface, if applicable. Radial shovel tests would then have been excavated in each of the cardinal and subcardinal directions at 3 and 7.5 meter (10 and 25 foot) intervals, respectively. If indications of cultural features had been noted, the relevant portion of the shovel test would have been profiled, the exposed feature described and documented, and then covered with plastic prior to backfilling. Additional radial shovel tests, as described above, would then have been excavated. All positive shovel test locations would then have been photographed and their location recorded on the project map (figures 13 and 17). A detailed soil profile, including Munsell color and soil texture analyses, was obtained for each excavated probe. Upon completion of each investigation, all shovel tests were backfilled and their location recorded on the project map (figures 13 and 17).

Additional Excavation

The majority of the floodplain portion of Section 2 is within moderately well drained alluvial soils with a potential to contain deeply buried archaeological deposits. As a result, a series of auger probes were excavated in order to supplement the data obtained from the shovel test survey. All auger probes were hand excavated in single bucket lifts with a steel-bladed, 10 cm (4 inch) bucket auger. All excavated sediments were visually examined to aid in the identification of cultural features, deposits and/or buried cultural horizons and then screened through 6mm (1/4 inch) mesh hardware cloth. A detailed soil profile, including Munsell color and soil texture analyses, was obtained for each layer within each excavated lift. Upon completion of each investigation, the auger probes were backfilled and their location recorded by GPS on the appropriate project map (figures 13 and 17). Any additional subsurface investigations should be designed in consultation with the OPRHP and the Oneida Nation.

Archaeological Phase IB Survey Results

Summary of the Background and Literature Review

The background and literature review indicated that the current evidence for pre-contact utilization of the area is strongest for the Late Woodland period, particularly the 15th century. At least six sites which date to this time period have been recorded within one mile, one of which (the Tuttle Site) is known to be within the 92-acre landfill expansion area, and another of which (the Ingal Site) may be within the floodplain portion of the current Section 2 APE. Although no sites from other pre-contact time periods have yet been recorded within one mile, only four surveys have yet been conducted within this same interval. As a result, the full archaeological potential of this area has not yet been exhausted. In addition, the review of the natural and environmental setting indicated that the overall ARE Park APE would have been highly suitable for human utilization throughout the known pre-contact period.

The well drained terrace soils, lying above the fairly wide floodplains of Limestone and Cowaselon creeks, indicates that this overall area would have been well suited to a wide variety of pre-contact uses: from opportunistic hunting and gathering to semi-sedentary horticulture. A wide variety of lithic raw materials for stone tool manufacture would also have been readily available from the numerous glacial till deposits. Given this diversity of environments, a wide variety of floral and faunal resources would also have been present within the overall region. As a result, no significant factors beyond acute variations in the local topography were identified which would have restricted pre-contact settlement and/or use of the ARE Park project area. Given the proximity of the available waterways and wetlands, additional pre-contact activities may have been focused on resource extraction and procurement. Although the procurement of both floral and faunal resources does not always produce a visible archaeological trace, there remains a potential for activities which transcend this visibility threshold to have taken place within the current project boundaries. This potential is based upon the high number of village sites within one mile, which indicates that the ARE Park APE would have been part of the resource extraction sphere for each

village site. As a result, the overall project area was considered to have a very high potential to contain previously unidentified pre-contact archaeological sites.

Therefore, given that 1) systematic archaeological surveys specifically designed to address the pre-contact potential of this entire area have not yet been completed; 2) at least six Late Woodland village sites have already been recorded within one mile, one of which may be within the floodplain portion of the Section 2 APE; and 3) the natural and environmental setting review did not identify any factors (beyond severely sloped topography and poor soil drainage) which would have eliminated these areas as suitable for pre-contact exploitation, the unsurveyed portions of the ARE Park APE were considered to have a very high potential to contain both previously undocumented pre-contact archaeological sites, as well as additional site information related to the Late Woodland period.

The background and literature review also indicated that although one historic archaeological site is recorded as roughly adjacent to Sections 1A and 1B within the 92-acre landfill expansion area, this site is protected by an archaeological buffer zone. As a result, this site will not be impacted by the proposed development of the ARE Park. This review also indicated that the potential for additional historic archaeological deposits to be present within the unsurveyed portions of Sections 1A was very low due to the lack of any additional MDS. However, as this area was used for agriculture there is a potential for sheet middens deposited during manure-spreading or other agricultural activities to be present. By way of contrast, given the presence of at least two MDS within the floodplain portion of Section 2, the potential for this area to contain additional archaeological resources was considered to be very high. As this floodplain was also used for agriculture, these deposits could represent sheet middens deposited during manure-spreading or other agricultural activities, or sheet middens associated directly with residential occupation. All of these areas were therefore evaluated further during the 2011 phase IB field investigation.

Finally, a review of the available *National Register of Historic Places Building Inventories* indicated that although no NRL or NRE structures were identified within or adjacent to the current project area, one pre-contact and one historic archaeological site were determined at the phase I level to be potentially NRE and are now protected by archaeological buffer zones. However, as both of these sites are well beyond the ARE Park APE, no further archaeological evaluations of these resources were conducted. The available inventories also identified one listed property within the general APE vicinity. This property is recorded as the Lincoln Town Hall, formerly the Lenox District Schoolhouse #4, which was constructed between 1854 and 1857 in the Greek Revival style. At the time of the original inventory assessment, the Town Hall was a clapboard, wood frame building with interlocking joints. The structure was in good condition with original site integrity. However, as this structure is recorded well to the north of the APE in Clockville, no associated archaeological deposits will be impacted by the proposed project.

Summary of the Surface Inspection

Section 1A

The 2011 non-systematic pedestrian survey within the previously unevaluated portions of Section 1A indicated that this area was dominated by a fallow agricultural field bordered by secondary growth woodland. However, a small wetland area with associated stream was also present along the western edge. This wetland roughly marks the border between the areas surveyed from 2005 through 2010 and the remaining area surveyed in 2011. The 2011 APE area was fairly level to slightly rolling; however, the wooded borders are marked by short, steep slopes leading down to Limestone Creek. No obvious areas of grading, soil piling or other kinds of disturbances were noted and no obvious indications of archaeological materials, features or historic structures were identified. Representative photographs have been provided in Appendix A. Overall, the non-systematic survey indicated that all remaining, to-be-disturbed portions of the Section 1A APE were suitable for a systematic surface evaluation.

All portions of the Section 1A APE which had been mowed, plowed, disced and rain-washed were visually estimated to have a ground surface visibility of between 85 and 95%. As a result, these areas were visually evaluated for cultural resources at 3 meter (10 foot) or less initial intervals (figures 11 and 20). However, this interval was reduced to 1 meter (3.3 feet) or less when cultural materials were identified.

The surface survey resulted in the identification of a low density, historic sheet midden spread across the northern and central portions of the APE. Although there are no closely associated MDS (and the affiliation of this midden is therefore unknown) its highly ephemeral nature strongly suggests it represents a limited event. All of these materials but two were of historic origin and consistent with a 19th century or later date of manufacture. The only exceptions were two unmodified block flakes of Onondaga chert. Although neither block flake bore signs of cultural modification or use, they were the only pieces of Onondaga chert identified within this portion of the APE. Therefore, although they were included in the inventory they were not considered culturally significant and no further archaeological investigations related to these specimens were conducted. The identification and distribution of these materials is provided in Table 5 below.

Table 5:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the 2011 Surface Evaluation of Section 1A

FS#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
1	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
2	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed "EA"	clear	19th to 20th century
3	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
4	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
5	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
6	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
7	U.S. Wheat Cent	1	NA	"One Cent"	NA	1909 to 1958
8	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
9	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
10	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
11	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
12	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
13	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
14	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
15	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
16	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
17	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
17	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	clear	19th to 20th century
18	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
19	container glass rim & neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
19	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
19	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed "R"	clear	19th to 20th century
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			**1**			
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count			**1**			
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)			**1860**			
Total Historic Artifact Count						**22**
Total Indeterminate Artifact Count						**2**
Total Artifact Count						**24**

Figure 12. Representative photograph of all cultural materials recovered during the 2011 surface inspection of Section 1A.

Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 24 artifacts (Table 5) were recovered from the central and northern portions of the current Section 1A APE (Figure 11). Representative photographs of these materials have been provided in Figure 12. Nearly all (n = 22) of these materials were of historic origin and consisted of 6 aqua flat glass sherds, 5 clear flat glass sherds, 3 undecorated, clear container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated, clear container glass neck sherd, 1 undecorated, clear container glass neck and rim sherd, 3 embossed, clear container glass body sherds, 1 embossed, amethyst container glass body sherd, 1 whiteware body sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 U.S. Wheat cent, and two block flakes of Onondaga chert. No cultural features were identified in association, and definitive association with a specific MDS could not be made. All cultural materials were recovered from the surface of the plowzone which averaged 10 cm (4 inches) in depth and consisted of a brown, to dark brown to dark yellowish brown, silt loam to firm silt loam. The relative lack of any architectural materials also supports the map-documented evidence that no historic structures were present within or directly adjacent to this area. As the Wheat cent was too corroded to allow identification of its specific year of manufacture (Wheat cents were produced from 1909 to 1958), none of the recovered cultural materials were diagnostic. Overall, these materials are consistent with random historic discard, most likely as the result of agricultural activities, and match the well documented historic occupation of the overall area from the early 19th century onward.

Site Summary and Recommendations

This collection is most consistent with an extremely low density of kitchen, tableware and architectural glass materials discarded by the residents of the nearby homesteads onto the field where they were subsequently fragmented (or further fragmented) and spread about by agricultural activities. However, this disposal appears to have been neither widespread nor sustained. Although one concentration area does seem to be represented by FS #s 12 through 17, the majority of these materials are flat glass sherds which most likely represent broken fragments of a larger piece. None of these materials appear to be a part of a larger sheet midden, and no indications of subplowzone deposits or associated features were identified. If intact middens are associated with the any nearby MDS they are not located within this field. Although 11 flat glass sherds were also recovered, they were widely scattered and no additional architectural debris or indications of a foundation or any other kind of subsurface feature were noted. This site is therefore consistent with the interpretation of ephemeral historic discard.

Given the combination of low artifact density and diversity, high ground surface visibility (between 85 and 95%), and low surface survey interval (1 to 3 meters), the potential for additional, and/or significant archaeological materials to be present within this portion of the APE is considered to be very low. Given the combination of these factors, additional archaeological evaluations are unlikely to produce either a variant artifact pattern or a significant change in the suggested dates of occupation. The artifact density for this site is also so low that it is unlikely to be able to provide statistically relevant answers to specific or detailed research questions. If phase I clearance is granted, direct project impacts will include the loss of the site. However, as this site does not contain any plowzone or subplowzone integrity, and all phase I investigations revealed a very low density and diversity of cultural material remains, the potential for this site to produce additional information significant to our understanding of the history of the region was considered to be negligible. The phase I surface investigation therefore strongly suggests that data redundancy has been achieved. This site does not therefore appear eligible for nomination to the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places and no further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Section 2

The 2011 non-systematic pedestrian survey within the remaining, unsurveyed portions of Section 2 indicated that this area was in a mix of tall corn, marsh and heavily sloped woodland. The western portions of this overall section were thoroughly evaluated in 2004 and 2009 as the 130-acre soil borrow area and were therefore not investigated further. With the exception of some of the border areas adjacent the western bank of Cowaselon Creek, no areas of previous disturbance were identified within the current APE. In 2009 those portions of this area within the wooded slope were found to be severely eroded. As a result, no further investigations of these areas were conducted in 2011. Those areas at the foot of the steep slope and extending eastward toward Cowaselon Creek were also found to be mapped within poorly and very poorly drained soils and were confirmed in 2011 to be within existing marshland. However, as all wetland or marsh areas were scheduled for full avoidance, none of these areas

were investigated further. The 2011 field investigations therefore concentrated on a surface reconnaissance of those portions of this area within tall corn. Representative photographs have been provided in Appendix A.

Given the high cultural sensitivity of this area, all tall corn portions of the Section 2 APE were visually evaluated for cultural resources at 1 meter intervals (figures 13 and 17). However, this interval was reduced where possible to less than 1 meter when cultural materials were identified. The surface survey resulted in the identification of one high density pre-contact archaeological site and two roughly contiguous historic archaeological sites. These historic sites roughly coincide with the locations of at least two MDS shown to the west of Cowaselon Creek on the 1859, 1875 and 1895 maps (figures 6, 7 and 8). Each of these site areas is discussed separately below. The identification and distribution of all recovered cultural materials is provided in Tables 6 through 9 below.

Northern Historic Concentration Area

Table 6:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the Northern Historic Concentration Area within Section 2

FS#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
28	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
28	Kaolin pipe stem sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	early to mid 19th century
29	earthenware body sherd	1	1	Albany slip	red	1825-1910
29	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
29	flat glass sherd	3	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
30	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
31	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
32	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
32	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
32	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
32	whiteware rim sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
32	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	embossed	white	1813-1900/1870
32	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
32	porcelain rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
32	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
32	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
32	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	opaque lt. blue	19th to 20th century
32	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	opaque lt. blue	19th to 20th century
33	whiteware body sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
33	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
33	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
34	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
34	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	brown transferprint	white	1829-1850/1840
34	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
34	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
34	container glass rim sherd	2	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
34	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
34	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
34	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+

35	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
39	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
39	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
40	porcelain body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
40	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
41	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
41	whiteware basal sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
41	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
42	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
42	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, scalloped	white	1830-1860/1850
42	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
42	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
42	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
42	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
43	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
43	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
43	ironstone rim sherd	4	3	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
43	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	milk	1869 to present
43	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
43	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
44	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
45	whiteware body sherd	1	1	mourningware	white	1830-1850/1840
51	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
51	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
51	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
52	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
52	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, scalloped	white	1830-1860/1850
52	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
53	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
53	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
53	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
53	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
53	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	mourningware	white	1830-1850/1840
53	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
53	porcelain rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
53	porcelain body sherd	1	1	burned	white	1820-1900+/1860
53	glass handle fragment	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
54	whiteware body sherd	4	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
54	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
54	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
54	ironstone body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870

54	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
55	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
56	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
59	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
59	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
59	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	blue hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
59	porcelain body sherd	1	1	blue hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
60	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
60	earthenware body sherd	1	1	Albany interior with salt glaze exterior	cream	1825-1910
60	insulator fragment	1	1	undecorated	milk	19th to 20th century
60	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	aqua	19th to 20th century
61	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
62	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
67	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
67	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
67	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
67	earthenware shoulder sherd	1	1	clear glaze	red	1825-1910
68	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
68	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
68	glass canning lid sherd	1	1	undecorated	milk	1869 to present
68	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
69	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
69	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
69	whiteware basal sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
69	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, scalloped	white	1830-1860/1850
77	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
78	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
78	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
78	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
78	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
79	porcelain body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
79	glass canning lid sherd	1	1	undecorated	milk	1869 to present
79	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
80	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
80	container glass basal sherd	1	1	embossed “S.N.”	aqua	19th to 20th century
81	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
81	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
81	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
85	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
85	earthenware basal sherd	1	1	Albany slip	cream	1825-1910

86	whiteware rim sherd	2	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
87	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
87	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
88	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
88	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
89	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
89	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
90	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
93	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
152	glass canning lid sherd	1	1	undecorated	milk	1869 to present
159	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
159	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
160	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
161	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
161	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
162	whiteware body sherd	1	1	brown transferprint	white	1829-1850/1840
162	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
162	flat glass sherd	5	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
162	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
163	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
163	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
163	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
164	container glass rim sherd	1	1	embossed	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
164	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
164	flat glass sherd	3	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
165	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
165	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
165	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
165	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
165	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
165	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
166	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
166	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
166	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
168	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
168	earthenware body sherd	1	1	Albany slip	cream	1825-1910
168	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
168	container glass	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century

	basal sherd					
168	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
168	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed "GIR"	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
169	whiteware body sherd	1	1	brown transferprint	white	1829-1850/1840
169	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	pink	1880-1918/1899
170	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
170	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
170	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
171	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
171	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
174	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
174	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	embossed	white	1820-1900+/1860
175	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
175	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
175	metal rivet	1	NA	corroded	NA	19th to 20th century
176	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	milk	1869 to present
177	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
177	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
179	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
180	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
182	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
183	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			**113**			
Mean Ceramic Date			**1859**			
Total Historic Artifact Count						**205**

Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 205 artifacts (Table 6) were recovered from the Northern Historic Concentration Area within the floodplain portion of Section 2 (Figure 13). All of these materials were of historic origin and were recovered from the surface of the plowzone. Representative photographs of these materials have been provided in Figure 14. The A_p within this area averaged 18 cm (7 inches) in depth and consisted of a dark brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam. Although no cultural features were identified in association in the plowed area, this concentration area is geographically associated with the northernmost MDS shown on the 1859, 1875 and 1895 maps (figures 6, 7 and 8). This MDS is identified in 1859 as the A. Adle house and in 1875 as the J. Ingles house (figures 6 and 7). An unnamed MDS is also shown at the location in 1895 (Figure 8). One possible foundation area (a large depression in the ground covered with quick growth disturbance vegetation) and two smaller hole areas were also identified to the immediate north. A rectangular stone wall foundation was also identified to the southeast. Two circular depression areas that may represent the locations of wells were also noted just within this northern foundation wall. The shallow remnants of a dirt driveway were also still visible to the northwest of the foundation. Another possible foundation hole, perhaps for an outbuilding, was also identified to the north along the banks of the creek. Portions of a low stone wall were also noted to the immediate north of this foundation hole. Two additional possible

Figure 14. Representative photograph of all cultural materials recovered from the Northern Historic Concentration Area during the 2011 surface inspection of the floodplain portion of Section 2.

foundation areas were also recorded further to the south, just to the north of the Southern Historic Concentration Area. All of these features were identified within the scrub grass and forest area between the plowed portions of the floodplain and Cowaselon Creek. Therefore, although these areas were recorded by GPS and photographed, as they are currently scheduled for full avoidance, no shovel testing was conducting. Each identified artifact class is discussed separately below.

The recovered glass materials (n = 90) consisted of 27 aqua flat glass sherds, 7 clear flat glass sherds, 13 undecorated, clear container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated, clear container glass neck sherd, 1 undecorated, clear container glass rim sherd, 1 undecorated clear container glass shoulder sherd, 4 undecorated clear container glass basal sherds, 8 undecorated, aqua container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated, aqua container glass neck sherd, 3 undecorated, aqua container glass rim sherds, 3 undecorated aqua container glass basal sherds, 6 undecorated, amethyst container glass body sherds, 5 undecorated, amethyst container glass rim sherds, 1 undecorated amethyst container glass shoulder sherd, 1 undecorated light blue container glass shoulder sherd, 1 undecorated light blue container glass basal sherd, 1 undecorated milk container glass body sherd, 1 undecorated milk container glass basal sherd, 1 undecorated clear glass handle fragment, 1 milk glass insulator fragment, and 3 milk canning jar lid fragments.

The recovered ceramic materials (n = 113) consisted of 33 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 12 undecorated whiteware basal sherds, 6 undecorated whiteware rim sherds, 1 undecorated whiteware shoulder sherd, 1 embossed whiteware rim, 4 whiteware body sherds with light blue transferprint, 1 whiteware basal sherd with light blue transferprint, 3 whiteware rim sherds with light blue transferprint, 2 whiteware body sherds with brown transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with brown transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with mourningware transferprint, 1 whiteware rim with mourningware transferprint, 2 whiteware body sherds with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware basal sherd with a light blue glaze, 2 whiteware body sherds with flow blue, 1 whiteware basal sherd with flow blue, 2 whiteware rims with a scalloped blue shell edge, 1 whiteware rim with a unscalloped blue shell edge, 1 hand-painted whiteware basal sherd, 9 undecorated ironstone body sherds, 4 undecorated ironstone basal sherds, 12 undecorated ironstone rim sherds, 1 embossed ironstone rim sherd, 3 undecorated porcelain body sherds, 2 undecorated porcelain rim sherds, 1 hand-painted porcelain body sherd, 2 earthenware body sherds with Albany slip, 1 earthenware basal sherd with Albany slip, 1 earthenware body sherd with Albany slip and a salt glaze, and 1 earthenware shoulder sherd with a clear glaze. Miscellaneous materials consisted of 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment and 1 metal rivet.

Plain, undecorated whitewares became common after 1820 and represented the cheapest form of tableware available at the time. As a result, it was present in the majority of households by 1840. However, as it had an extended period of production and was still being manufactured as late as 1930, its use as a temporal diagnostic is somewhat limited. Nevertheless, undecorated whitewares are generally assigned a production range from 1820 until after 1900, with a median date of 1860. Likewise, unmolded and undecorated ironstone was both popular and readily available throughout its production period of between 1813 and 1900. Therefore, although ironstone has a median date of 1870, given this wide use-span, they are also not particularly diagnostic. However, these wares are still consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

Although no materials were recovered that retained a maker's mark, the majority of decorated pieces also indicate a 19th century date of manufacture. For example, unscalloped blue-shell edged varieties were only produced from 1850 through 1897, enjoying their greatest popularity between 1874 and 1884. The scalloped varieties were produced from 1800 through 1850, with maximum popularity between 1823 and 1835. Embossed wares became increasingly popular after 1860, with a mean date of 1880. For transferprinted wares, the most temporally diagnostic feature is color. For example, light blue transferprints were produced from 1826 through 1831 with a mean production date of 1829. However, they were most popular from 1827 to 1828. Brown transferprints were produced from 1829 through 1850 with a mean production date of 1840. However, they were most popular from 1829 to 1839. Black transferprints (also known as mourningwares) were produced from 1830 through 1850 with a mean production date of 1840. Flow blue was first produced in 1835 and continued until at least the early part of the 20th century. Variable motifs obtained popularity from 1840 to 1860 and from 1870 onward, with mean productions of 1850 and 1875, respectively. Salt-glazed wares were produced from 1800 through 1860, but became less common after the 1860s. Wares finished with an Albany slip were produced from 1825 through the early 20th century. However, they became less common after 1910 and generally ceased to be

produced after 1940. These decorated wares are also therefore consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

The recovered kaolin pipe stem fragment was undecorated and no portions of the bowl were present. Although changes in the stem diameter can be used as a temporal diagnostic, their application is limited from such a small sample size. Nevertheless, a brief discussion of the potential significance of this item is still warranted. Clay smoking pipes were first utilized in 16th century England following the introduction of New World tobacco, and were subsequently brought to the New World by colonists and traders. Given tobacco's high initial cost and concentration, the earliest pipes tended to have very small, plain, undecorated bowls with a large diameter stem. However, favorable economics and changing fashion soon combined, and the styles and designs of clay pipes altered quickly through time. For example, as tobacco became more accessible and the price dropped, pipe bowls increased in diameter, and by the Victorian era, were often decorated with elaborate and ornate designs. As previously mentioned, Colonial era pipes tended to have small, undecorated bowls while, by contrast, 19th century pipes tended to have both larger and wider bowls which were often decorated with geometric designs. Irregardless, all clay tobacco pipes were manufactured from kaolin, a type of clay characterized by its white color and high melting temperature. However, given that kaolin items were also fairly fragile, the pipes were considered to be disposable. Therefore, unlike ceramic tableware, kaolin pipes are not subject to a long use-life. Although a specific temporal designation for this specimen is uncertain, it is unlikely to represent a discard after the 1860s since the advent of more durable wooden pipes, and later cigars and cigarettes caused clay pipes to fall out of use by the mid 19th century. As a result, this specimen is most likely associated with the occupations represented in the 1859 map (Figure 6).

The ceramic assemblage from this area is fairly good (n = 113). As a result, mean ceramic dating (MCD) was applied in order to refine the potential chronological placement of this site. The recovered sherds produced a MCD of 1859, which supports the hypothesis that these materials are related to the map-documented use of this specific area.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, both the high density and the high diversity of the historic cultural materials recovered from the Northern Historic Concentration Area, along with the corresponding map-documentary evidence and the field verification of at least one stone foundation, strongly suggests that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the early historic occupation of Madison County is present within this area. The high artifact density and diversity also indicates that this area is highly likely to be able to provide statistically relevant answers to specific and/or detailed research questions. Although this concentration area blends with a second historic concentration area to the south, the artifact density does drop between these two areas, suggesting that two discrete middens may be present. As a result, each area has been analyzed separately. In addition, as intact features were identified to the immediate north and southeast within the scrub grass and small woodland adjacent Cowaselon Creek, there is a strong potential for intact subplowzone features to be present. Therefore, although all of the current materials were recovered from the surface of the plowzone and no indications of features were identified within these plowed areas, the overall integrity of this site and its research potential is considered to be high. The phase I investigation therefore indicates that data redundancy has not been achieved. Given that the wooded and grass areas have never been plowed, there is a high probability that these areas contain additional artifacts, intact soil strata, additional structural remains, and/or other features which will make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local historical sequence. This concentration area would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D.

Further archaeological investigations are therefore recommended if full avoidance of this area cannot be maintained. However, as the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities, the significant information within this site will be preserved for the future.

Central Historic Concentration Area

Table 7: Cultural Materials Recovered from the Central Historic Concentration Area within Section 2						
FS#	**Identification**	**# of Sherds**	**# of Vessels**	**Decoration/ Raw Material**	**Color**	**Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)**
27	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
36	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
50	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	blue hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
63	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	clear	19th to 20th century
66	whiteware body sherd	1	1	blue hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
84	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
84	porcelain body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
157	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
158	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
167	bottle rim and neck	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
167	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
167	flat glass sherd	11	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
181	porcelain doll head	1	1	molded	white	1800-1900+
184	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
188	stoneware body sherd	1	1	Albany slip; tan & blue salt glaze exterior	cream	1825-1910
189	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
225	porcelain rim sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
225	porcelain basal sherd	1	1	embossed “75”	white	1820-1900+/1860
226	whiteware body sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
227	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
227	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
227	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
228	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
228	container glass basal sherd	1	1	embossed “4”	aqua	19th to 20th century
229	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
229	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
230	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
231	whiteware rim sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
232	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
232	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
232	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
232	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
233	whiteware body sherd	1	1	blue annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845

233	whiteware body sherd	1	1	brown/tan hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
233	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	black/blue/green hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
233	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
234	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
234	porcelain shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
234	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
235	whiteware body sherd	5	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
235	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	embossed	white	1820-1900+/1860
236	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
236	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
236	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
236	porcelain body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			**42**			
Mean Ceramic Date			**1860**			
Total Historic Artifact Count						**66**

Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 66 artifacts (Table 7) were recovered from the Central Historic Concentration Area within the floodplain portion of Section 2 (Figure 13). All of these materials were of historic origin and were recovered from the surface of the plowzone. Representative photographs of these materials have been provided in Figure 15. The A_p within this area averaged 18 cm (7 inches) in depth and consisted of a dark brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam. Although no cultural features were identified in association in the plowed area, this concentration area is also geographically associated with the MDS shown on the 1859, 1875 and 1895 maps (figures 6 through 8). These MDS are identified in 1859 as the A. Adle and C. Adle houses, and in 1875 as the J. Ingles and A. Adel houses, respectively. Two unnamed MDS are also still shown at these locations in 1895 (Figure 8). One possible foundation area (a large depression in the ground covered with quick growth disturbance vegetation) and two smaller hole areas were also identified further to the north. A rectangular stone wall foundation was also identified to the east. Two circular depression areas that may represent the locations of wells were also noted just within this northern foundation wall. The shallow remnants of a dirt driveway were also still visible to the northwest of the foundation. Another possible foundation hole, perhaps for an outbuilding, was also identified to the north along the banks of the creek. Portions of a low stone wall were also noted to the immediate north of this foundation hole. Two additional possible foundation areas were also recorded to the east and south, just to the north of the Southern Historic Concentration Area. All of these features were identified within the scrub grass and forest area between the plowed portions of the floodplain and Cowaselon Creek. Therefore, although these areas were recorded by GPS and photographed, as they are currently scheduled for full avoidance, no shovel testing was conducting. Each identified artifact class is discussed separately below.

The recovered glass materials (n = 24) consisted of 13 aqua flat glass sherds, 1 clear flat glass sherds, 2 undecorated, clear container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated clear container glass shoulder sherd, 2 undecorated clear container glass basal sherds, 1 undecorated, aqua container glass body sherd, 1 undecorated, aqua container glass rim sherd, 1 undecorated aqua container glass basal sherd, and 2 undecorated, cobalt blue container glass body sherds.

The recovered ceramic materials (n = 42) consisted of 12 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 2 undecorated whiteware basal sherds, 3 undecorated whiteware rim sherds, 1 undecorated whiteware shoulder sherd, 1 embossed whiteware shoulder, 1 whiteware basal sherd with light blue transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with light blue transferprint, 1 whiteware basal sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware basal sherd with flow blue, 1

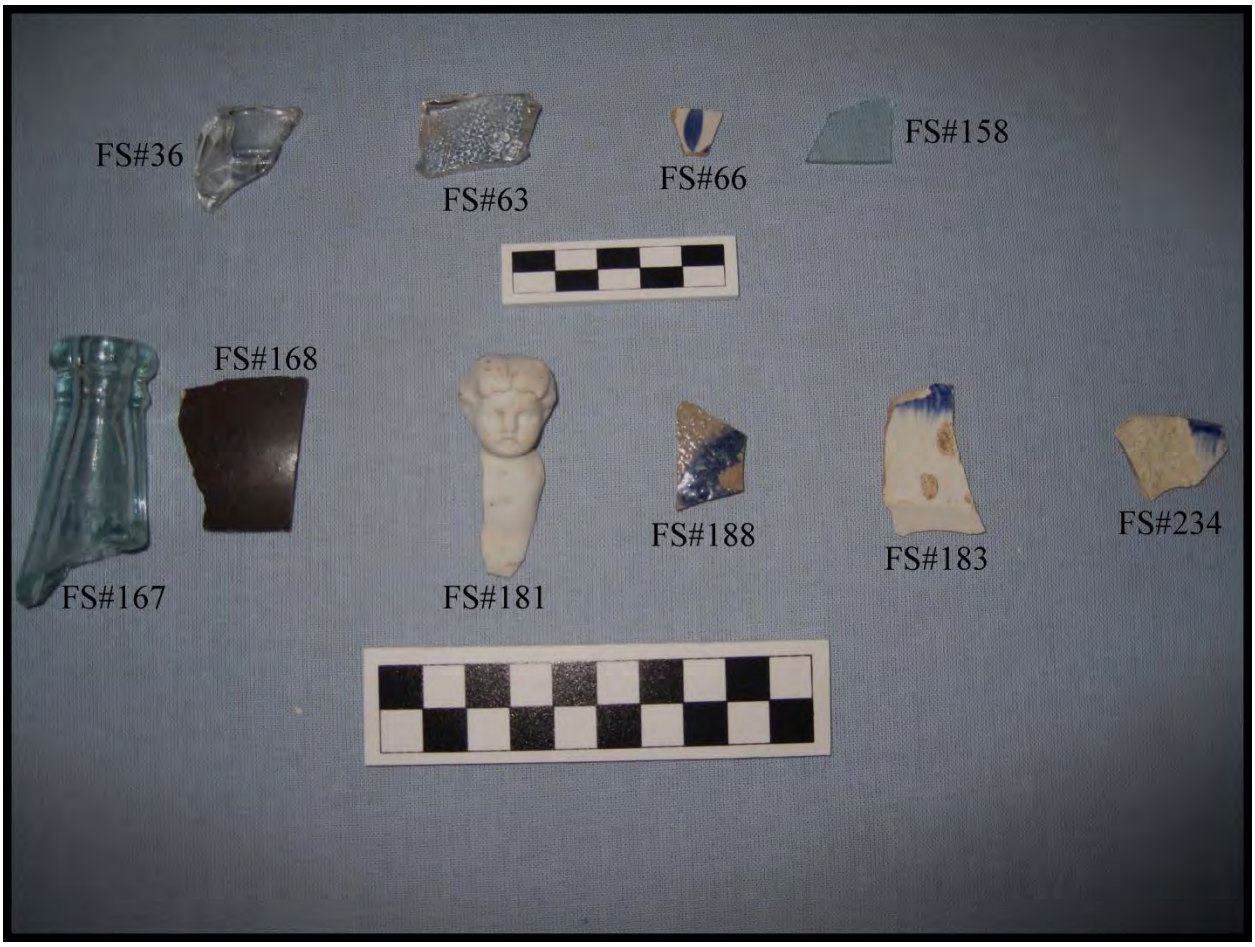

Figure 15. Representative photograph of all cultural materials recovered from the Central Historic Concentration Area during the 2011 surface inspection of the floodplain portion of Section 2.

whiteware body sherd with blue annular glaze, 3 whiteware rims with an unscalloped blue shell edge, 2 hand-painted whiteware body sherds, 1 hand-painted whiteware rim sherd, 1 hand-painted whiteware shoulder sherd, 1 undecorated ironstone body sherd, 1 undecorated ironstone basal sherd, 1 undecorated ironstone rim sherd, 2 undecorated porcelain body sherds, 2 undecorated porcelain rim sherds, 1 undecorated porcelain shoulder sherd, 1 embossed porcelain basal sherd, and 1 stoneware body sherd with Albany slip and salt-glaze. Miscellaneous materials consisted of creepy 1 porcelain doll head.

Plain, undecorated whitewares became common after 1820 and represented the cheapest form of tableware available at the time. As a result, it was present in the majority of households by 1840. However, as it had an extended period of production and was still being manufactured as late as 1930, its use as a temporal diagnostic is somewhat limited. Nevertheless, undecorated whitewares are generally assigned a production range from 1820 until after 1900, with a median date of 1860. Likewise, unmolded and undecorated ironstone was both popular and readily available throughout its production period of between 1813 and 1900. Therefore, although ironstone has a median date of 1870, given this wide use-span, they are also not particularly diagnostic. However, these wares are still consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

Although no materials were recovered that retained a maker's mark, the majority of decorated pieces also indicate a 19th century date of manufacture. For example, unscalloped blue-shell edged varieties were only produced from 1850 through 1897, enjoying their greatest popularity between 1874 and 1884. Embossed wares became increasingly popular after 1860, with a mean date of 1880. Light blue transferprints were produced from 1826 through 1831 with a mean production date of 1829. However, they were most popular from 1827 to 1828. Flow blue was first produced in 1835 and continued until at least the early part of the 20th century. Variable motifs obtained popularity from 1840 to 1860 and from 1870 onward, with mean productions of 1850 and 1875, respectively. Salt-glazed wares were produced from 1800 through 1860, but became less common after the 1860s. Wares finished with an Albany slip were produced from 1825 through the early 20th century. However, they became less common after 1910 and generally ceased to be produced after 1940. These decorated wares are also therefore consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

The ceramic assemblage from this area is fairly good (n = 42). As a result, mean ceramic dating (MCD) was applied in order to refine the potential chronological placement of this site. The recovered sherds produced a MCD of 1860, which supports the hypothesis that these materials are related to the map-documented use of this specific area.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, although this area lacks the high density and diversity identified within the concentration areas to the immediate north and south, this area obviously represents a related, contemporaneous deposits. The corresponding map-documentary evidence and the field verification of at least one stone foundation strongly suggests that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the early historic occupation of Madison County is present within this area. The moderate artifact density and diversity also indicates that this area is highly likely to be able to provide statistically relevant answers to specific and/or detailed research questions when analyzed in conjunction with the two adjacent sites. In addition, as intact features were identified to the immediate east and south within the scrub grass and small woodland adjacent to Cowaselon Creek, there is a strong potential for intact subplowzone features to be present. Therefore, although all of the current materials were recovered from the surface of the plowzone and no indications of features were identified within these plowed areas, the overall integrity of this site and its research potential is considered to be high. The phase I investigation therefore indicates that data redundancy has not been achieved. Given that the wooded and grass areas have never been plowed, there is a high probability that these areas contain additional artifacts, intact soil strata, additional structural remains, and/or other features which will make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local historical sequence. This concentration area would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D.

Further archaeological investigations are therefore recommended if full avoidance of this area cannot be maintained. However, as the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities, the significant information within this site will be preserved for the future.

Southern Historic Concentration Area

Table 8: Cultural Materials Recovered from the Southern Historic Concentration Area within Section 2						
FS#	**Identification**	**# of Sherds**	**# of Vessels**	**Decoration/ Raw Material**	**Color**	**Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)**
20	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
21	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
22	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
23	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
24	whiteware body sherd	1	1	blue, green & brown annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845
24	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
25	whiteware body sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
25	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
25	whiteware body sherd	1	1	green annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845
25	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
25	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
26	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
26	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
37	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
37	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
37	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
37	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	brown annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845
38	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
38	porcelain basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
47	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
47	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
47	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
48	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
48	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
48	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
48	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
48	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
49	whiteware body sherd	1	1	green hand-painted	white	1820-1900+/1860
49	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
49	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
57	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
58	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	blue annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845
58	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
64	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
64	container glass basal sherd	1	1	embossed	clear	19th to 20th century
65	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
65	whiteware body sherd	1	1	blue annular glaze	white	1815-1860/1845

65	whiteware body sherd	4	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
65	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
65	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
70	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
70	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
70	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
70	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
70	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
71	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
72	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
72	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
73	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
74	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
74	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
74	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
74	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
75	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
75	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
76	whiteware body sherd	1	1	red transferprint	white	1829-1850/1840
76	whiteware rim sherd	2	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
76	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
76	ironstone body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
76	glass bottle neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
82	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
82	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
82	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	clear	19th to 20th century
83	whiteware body sherd	4	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
83	whiteware body sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
185	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
186	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
187	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
190	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
191	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
192	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	1800-1900+
193	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
194	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860

194	whiteware handle sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
194	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
195	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue spongeware	white	1830-1900+/1850
195	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
196	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
196	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
197	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
198	container glass basal sherd	1	1	embossed	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
198	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
198	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed “33”	clear	19th to 20th century
199	whiteware body sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
199	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
199	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
199	container glass basal sherd	2	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
200	whiteware body sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
200	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
201	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
201	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
202	ironstone body sherd	6	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
202	ironstone basal sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
203	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
203	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
203	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
203	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
204	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
205	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
205	container glass rim sherd	1	1	embossed	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
206	whiteware body sherd	1	1	blue spongeware	white	1830-1900+/1850
206	container glass body sherd	3	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
207	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
207	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
207	container glass body sherd	2	1	undecorated	cobalt blue	19th to 20th century
208	whiteware rim sherd	3	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
209	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
209	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	blue spongeware	white	1830-1900+/1850
209	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
210	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860

210	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	flow blue	white	1835-1900+
210	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
210	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
211	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue shell-edged, unscalloped	white	1850-1897/1879
211	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
212	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
212	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
212	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
213	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
214	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
215	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
215	ironstone basal sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
215	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
215	flat glass sherd	5	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
216	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
216	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
216	whiteware shoulder sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
217	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
217	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
217	container glass neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
217	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
218	container glass body sherd	2	1	embossed	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
218	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
219	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
219	whiteware shoulder sherd	1	1	blue spongeware	white	1830-1900+/1850
219	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	blue spongeware	white	1830-1900+/1850
220	whiteware basal sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
220	container glass body sherd	1	1	embossed	white & blue	19th to 20th century
221	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
221	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
221	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
222	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
222	container glass neck sherd	2	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
222	flat glass sherd	3	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
223	whiteware body sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
223	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860

223	porcelain basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
224	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
224	whiteware rim sherd	2	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			**114**			
Mean Ceramic Date			**1860/1863**			
Total Historic Artifact Count						**201**

Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 201 artifacts (Table 8) were recovered from the Southern Historic Concentration Area within the floodplain portion of Section 2 (Figure 13). All of these materials were of historic origin and were recovered from the surface of the plowzone. Representative photographs of these materials have been provided in Figure 16. The A_p within this area averaged 18 cm (7 inches) in depth and consisted of a dark brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam. Although no cultural features were identified in association in the plowed area, this concentration area is geographically associated with the southernmost MDS shown on the 1859, 1875 and 1895 maps (figures 6 through 8). This MDS is identified in 1859 as the C. Adle house and in 1875 as the A. Adel house. An unnamed MDS is still shown at this location in 1895 (Figure 8). Two possible foundation areas (large depressions in the ground covered with quick growth disturbance vegetation) were also identified to the immediate north and slightly further to the north. The rectangular stone wall foundation was identified to the north of this latter possible foundation area. All of these features were identified within the scrub grass and forest area between the plowed portions of the floodplain and Cowaselon Creek. Therefore, although these areas were recorded by GPS and photographed, as they are currently scheduled for full avoidance, no shovel testing was conducting. Each identified artifact class is discussed separately below.

The recovered glass materials (n = 87) consisted of 22 aqua flat glass sherds, 1 clear flat glass sherds, 29 undecorated, clear container glass body sherds, 2 undecorated, clear container glass neck sherd, 2 undecorated, clear container glass rim sherd, 1 undecorated clear container glass basal sherd, 6 undecorated, aqua container glass body sherds, 4 undecorated, aqua container glass neck sherd, 3 undecorated aqua container glass basal sherds, 6 undecorated, amethyst container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated, amethyst container glass rim sherd, 1 undecorated amethyst container glass shoulder sherd, 1 undecorated amethyst glass neck sherd, 5 undecorated cobalt blue container glass body sherds, 1 undecorated cobalt blue glass rim sherd, 1 undecorated cobalt blue glass basal sherd, and 1 undecorated white and blue container glass body sherd.

The recovered ceramic materials (n = 114) consisted of 35 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 6 undecorated whiteware basal sherds, 11 undecorated whiteware rim sherds, 5 undecorated whiteware shoulder sherds, 1 whiteware rim sherd with light blue transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with red transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware basal sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware handle sherd with a light blue glaze, 11 whiteware body sherds with flow blue, 2 whiteware basal sherds with flow blue, 2 whiteware rim sherds with flow blue, 3 whiteware rims with an unscalloped blue shell edge, 1 whiteware basal sherd with an unscalloped blue shell edge, 1 hand-painted whiteware body sherd, 3 whiteware body sherds with annular glaze, 1 whiteware rim with annular glaze, 1 whiteware basal sherd with annular glaze, 1 whiteware body sherd with blue sponge, 1 whiteware basal sherd with blue sponge, 2 whiteware rim sherds with blue sponge, 1 whiteware shoulder sherd with blue sponge, 11 undecorated ironstone body sherds, 5 undecorated ironstone basal sherds, 4 undecorated ironstone rim sherds, and 2 undecorated porcelain basal sherds.

Plain, undecorated whitewares became common after 1820 and represented the cheapest form of tableware available at the time. As a result, it was present in the majority of households by 1840. However, as it had an extended period of production and was still being manufactured as late as 1930, its use as a temporal diagnostic is somewhat limited. Nevertheless, undecorated whitewares are generally assigned a production range from 1820 until after 1900, with a median date of 1860. Likewise, unmolded and undecorated ironstone was both popular and readily available throughout its production period of between 1813 and 1900. Therefore, although ironstone has a median date of 1870, given this wide use-span, they are also not particularly diagnostic. However, these wares are still consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

Although no materials were recovered that retained a maker's mark, the majority of decorated pieces also indicate a 19th century date of manufacture. For example, unscalloped blue-shell edged varieties were only

Figure 16. Representative photograph of all cultural materials recovered from the Southern Historic Concentration Area during the 2011 surface inspection of the floodplain portion of Section 2.

produced from 1850 through 1897, enjoying their greatest popularity between 1874 and 1884. For transferprinted wares, the most temporally diagnostic feature is color. For example, light blue transferprints were produced from 1826 through 1831 with a mean production date of 1829. However, they were most popular from 1827 to 1828. Red transferprints were produced from 1829 through 1850 with a mean production date of 1840. However, they were most popular from 1829 to 1839. Flow blue was first produced in 1835 and continued until at least the early part of the 20th century. Variable motifs obtained popularity from 1840 to 1860 and from 1870 onward, with mean productions of 1850 and 1875, respectively. Blue spongeware was produced from 1830 through the early 20th century, but was most popular from 1830 through 1860. As a result, it has a mean production date of 1850. These decorated wares are also therefore consistent with the map-documented use of this area from at least 1859 through 1895.

The ceramic assemblage from this area is fairly good (n = 114). As a result, mean ceramic dating (MCD) was applied in order to refine the potential chronological placement of this site. The recovered sherds produced a MCD of 1860 or 1863 (dependent upon the median flow blue date), which supports the hypothesis that these materials are related to the map-documented use of this specific area.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, both the high density and the high diversity of the historic cultural materials recovered from the Southern Historic Concentration Area, along with the corresponding map-documentary evidence and the field verification of at least one stone foundation, strongly suggests that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the early historic occupation of Madison County is present within this area. The high artifact density and diversity also indicates that this area is highly likely to be able to provide statistically relevant answers to specific and/or detailed research questions. Although this concentration area blends with a second historic concentration area to the north, the artifact density does drop between these two areas, suggesting that two discrete middens may be present. As a result, each area has been analyzed separately. In addition, as intact features were identified to the immediate north within the scrub grass and small woodland adjacent Cowaselon Creek, there is a strong potential for intact subplowzone features to be present. Therefore, although all of the current materials were recovered from the surface of the plowzone and no indications of features were identified within these plowed areas, the overall integrity of this site and its research potential is considered to be high. The phase I investigation therefore indicates that data redundancy has not been achieved. Given that the wooded and grass areas have never been plowed, there is a high probability that these areas contain additional artifacts, intact soil strata, additional structural remains, and/or other features which will make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local historical sequence. This concentration area would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D.

Further archaeological investigations are therefore recommended if full avoidance of this area cannot be maintained. However, as the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities, the significant information within this site will be preserved for the future.

Pre-contact Site Area

Table 9:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the Pre-contact Site Area within Section 2

Detail Map Area

FS#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
46	container glass body sherds	2	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
91	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
92	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
93	unmodified flake	6	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
93	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
96	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
96	container glass	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century

	body sherd					
101	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
111	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
112	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
94	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
94	block flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
95	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
95	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
97	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
98	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
99	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
99	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
100	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
101	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
101	block flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
102	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
103	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
104	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
104	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
105	unmodified flake	4	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
106	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
106	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
107	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
107	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
108	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
108	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
108	notched point fragment	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	probable Archaic
109	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
109	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
110	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
113	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
114	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
115	block flake	1	NA	mottled glacial chert	NA	indeterminate
116	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
117	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
118	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
119	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
120	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
121	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
122	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
122	unmodified flake	1	NA	mottled glacial chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
122	block flake	1	NA	mottled glacial chert	NA	indeterminate
123	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
124	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
124	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact

124	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
125	scraper	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
126	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
126	scraper fragment	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
127	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
128	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
127	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
140	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
142	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
144	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
153	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
154	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
156	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
129	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
130	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
131	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
131	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
132	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
133	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
133	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
134	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
135	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
136	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
137	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
138	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
139	drill fragment	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
140	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate
141	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
143	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
145	point blade fragment	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
146	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
147	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
147	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
148	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
149	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
150	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
151	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
155	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
172	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
173	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
178	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19th to 20th century
178	container glass shoulder sherd	2	1	undecorated	aqua	19th to 20th century
Total Historic Artifact Count			**18**			
Total Precontact Artifact Count			**108**			
Total Tool/Biface Count			**10**			

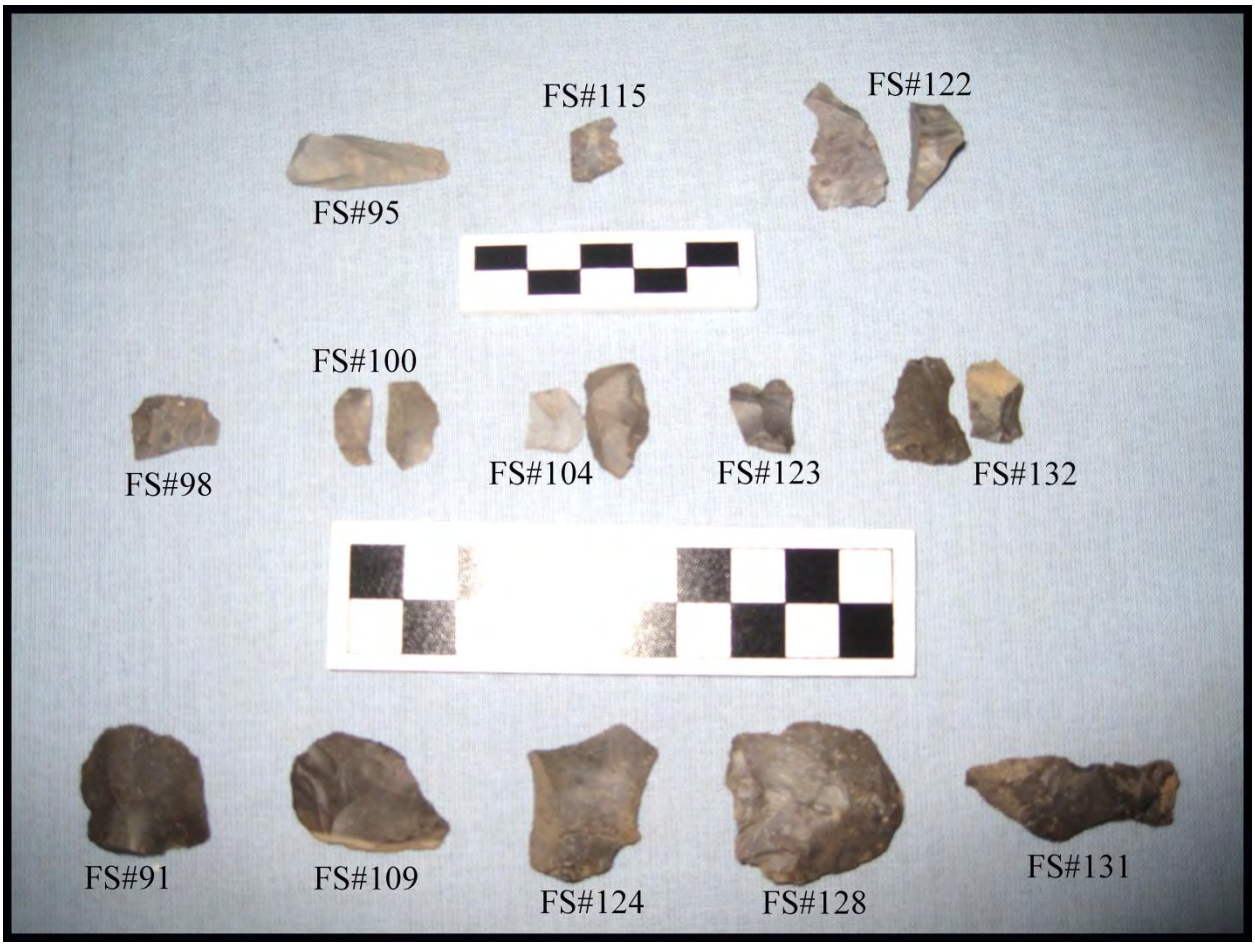

Figure 18. Representative photograph of all block, unmodified and edge-modified flakes recovered from the Pre-contact Site Area during the 2011 surface inspection of the floodplain portion of Section 2. Block flakes are shown on the top row. Unmodified flakes are shown in the middle row. All edge-modified flakes are shown on the bottom row.

Figure 19. Photograph of all remaining tools recovered from the Pre-contact Site Area during the 2011 surface inspection of the floodplain portion of Section 2. The flake tools are shown in Figure 18.

Cultural Material Analysis

A total of 126 artifacts (Table 9) were recovered from the Precontact Site Area within Section 2 (figures 13 and 17). Representative photographs of these materials have been provided in figures 18 and 19. Although the majority (n = 108) of these materials were of pre-contact origin, 18 historic artifacts were also identified. These latter materials consisted of 8 aqua flat glass sherds, 5 undecorated, clear container glass body sherds, 2 undecorated, clear container glass shoulder sherds, 2 undecorated, aqua container glass shoulder sherds, and 1 undecorated whiteware body sherd. These materials were recovered to the west of the Southern Historic Concentration Area, and most likely represent a highly diffuse continuation of that site. As a result, this area is also considered highly likely to contain additional information significant to our understanding of the history of the region, and full avoidance has been recommended.

The recovered pre-contact materials consisted of 86 unmodified flakes, 5 edge-modified flakes, 12 block flakes, 1 scraper, 1 scraper fragment, 1 drill fragment, 1 point blade fragment, and 1 notched point fragment. One unmodified flake and two block flakes were made from a mottled glacial chert; however, all of the remaining lithic materials were made from Onondaga chert. Heat damage was also identified on eight of the unmodified flakes and on the scraper. No pre-contact ceramic materials were identified. Representative photographs of these materials have been provided as figures 18 and 19.

Although none of the recovered cultural materials was clearly diagnostic, 10 stone tools were identified (Figure 19). These tools consisted of 5 edge-modified flakes, 2 point fragments, 1 drill fragment, 1 scraper and 1 scraper fragment. The first point consisted of a medial blade fragment. Although no clear identification could be made, the morphology of the blade fragment is inconsistent with a Late Woodland triangular point. The thickness of this specimen therefore suggests that it is not related to the Late Woodland Ingal site. The second consisted of a corner-notched point fragment which had been split perpendicular to the base and just above the haft. The shoulder portion of the blade is also missing. Although temporal categorization of this specimen is uncertain, corner-notched points are generally diagnostic of the Archaic period. As a result, both of the recovered point fragments may represent a generalized Archaic deposit. The drill fragment is complete except for the upper portion of the bit which was lost due to a hinge fracture. This suggests that this specimen was broken during use and was not re-sharpened. The scraper was made on a large, thick flake and has edge-use along both lateral sides. No edge wear was identified along the end. The scraper fragment was also made on a flake but has been broken by a hinge fracture across the blade. Use-wear is continuous along both remaining lateral edges and across the end. Although evidence of re-touch along all of these margins was also identified, the retouch along the end is not quite 45 degrees. As a result, although this specimen is morphologically close to an endscraper, it was not identified as such. Overall, the recovered material collection suggests that lithic stone tool refurbishing and manufacture was an important site activity, and the dominance of Onondaga chert suggests an almost exclusive reliance on the locally available raw material. Given the relatively high number of tools (n = 10), other suggested site activities include resource processing.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, this site consisted of a high density and diversity of pre-contact, lithic materials identified within the southwestern portion of the Section 2 floodplain. This site is directly west of the Southern Historic Concentration Area discussed above. No discrete activity areas were identified, as all of the identified tools were spread throughout the currently known boundaries of the site. Although the Late Woodland Ingal Village is recorded somewhere within this overall area, no ceramic artifacts or Late Woodland diagnostics were recovered. Instead, at least one probable Archaic point fragment was identified. Likewise, no cultural features were noted. Given the high ground surface visibility for this specific area (between 90 and 95 %) coupled with the extremely low surface survey interval (less than 1 meter) it is unlikely that plowzone indications of features were missed. As a result, it is considered highly unlikely that this site represents a portion of the Ingal Village. In addition, this area is also within moderately well drained alluvial soils which typically flood annually. This also makes it unlikely that Late Woodland materials are buried underneath the identified deposits, which are most likely of Archaic origin.

Therefore, although all of the current materials were recovered from the surface of the plowzone and no indications of features were identified within these plowed areas, the overall integrity of this site coupled with the high density and diversity of recovered cultural material remains strongly suggests that its further research potential

is very high. Given the presence of suitably drained alluvium, there is also a potential for additional, deeply buried cultural materials to be present. The phase I investigation therefore indicates that data redundancy has not been achieved. Additional surface and subsurface data should make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local pre-contact sequence. This site would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D.

Further archaeological investigations are therefore recommended if full avoidance of this site cannot be maintained. However, as the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities, the significant information within this site will be preserved for the future.

Summary of the Subsurface Investigations

A total of 15 supplemental shovel tests were excavated within the remaining portions of Section 1A and a total of 14 supplemental shovel tests were excavated within the floodplain portion of Section 2. Given that this floodplain area is also within moderately well drained alluvium, 3 auger probes were also excavated within this area to gather additional data on the soil strata. The supplemental shovel tests were excavated in order to obtain additional data relevant to adequately assessing the past cultural use of this area, and provide relevant information on the local stratigraphy and drainage. These data were necessary in order to assess the potential for these areas to contain previously unidentified and/or additional archaeological resources. The results are provided in Appendix B. However, as no potentially significant cultural materials or indications of cultural features and/or soil horizons were identified within Section 1A, no additional shovel tests were excavated. Likewise, although one potentially significant pre-contact site and at least two potentially significant historic archaeological sites were identified within the floodplain portion of Section 2, as this area is scheduled for full avoidance by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities, no additional shovel tests were excavated.

Shovel Test Survey within Section 1A

A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated throughout the Section 1A portion of the ARE Park project area (Figure 20; STP #s 1A.1 through 1A.15). All probes were excavated at 76 meter (250 foot) intervals. All excavated soils revealed profiles consistent with the mapped profiles of the region (Hanna 1981: Soil Map Sheet #19, pp. 51-52; Figure 3). Although the supplemental shovel tests were excavated across the area of the diffuse historic scatter, no additional cultural materials or indications of cultural features, foundations or buried soil horizons were identified. As a result, no additional subsurface investigations were conducted.

A typical profile within this area consisted of a brown, to dark brown to dark yellowish brown, silt loam to firm silt loam A_p horizon which ranged in depth from 5 to 17 cm (2 to 7 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth of was 10 cm (4 inches) below the current surface. The B-horizon soils consisted of a brown to dark yellowish brown, to dark grayish brown to reddish brown, silt loam to firm silt loam to very firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 19 to 31 cm (7 to 12 inches) below the current surface. No cultural materials or features which could be potentially associated with the identified surface midden were recovered. As a result, no further subsurface investigations within Section 1A were conducted.

Shovel Test Survey within Section 2

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated throughout the floodplain portion of the Section 2 project area (figures 13 and 17; STP #s 2.1 through 2.14). All probes were excavated at 76 meter (250 foot) intervals. All excavated soils revealed profiles consistent with the mapped profiles of the region (Hanna 1981: Soil Map Sheet #s 14, 15, 19 and 20, pp. 32-34, 51-52, 65-66, 76-79, 81-83, 93-94 and 96-97; Figure 3). Although the supplemental shovel tests were excavated across the four identified site areas, no additional cultural materials or indications of cultural features were identified. As a result, no additional shovel test investigations were conducted. However, as this area is within moderately well drained alluvial soils with a potential to contain buried archaeological deposits, a limited auger test survey was also conducted. The results of this survey are provided in the next section.

A typical shovel test profile within this area consisted of a dark brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam A_p horizon which ranged in depth from 11 to 24 cm (4 to 9 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth of was 18 cm (7 inches) below the current surface. The B-horizon soils consisted of a brown to dark

yellowish brown, to dark grayish brown to yellowish brown to reddish brown, firm silt loam to very firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 22 to 36 cm (9 to 14 inches) below the current surface. No cultural materials or features which could be potentially associated with the identified surface middens were recovered. As a result, no further shovel test investigations were conducted.

Auger Survey within Section 2

However, given the mapped presence of nearly level, moderately well drained alluvium (Weaver silt loam, Wv) within the floodplain portion of Section 2, a series of 3 auger probes were excavated to preliminarily evaluate the potential for deeply buried soil horizons and/or archaeological deposits to be present (figures 13 and 17; AP #s 1 through 3). The *Soil Survey of Madison County* (Hanna 1981: 96-97) indicates that parent material for this alluvial deposit consists of recent alluvium derived from glacial drift at a depth of between 107 and 147 cm (42 and 58 inches) below the current ground surface. A 20 cm (8 inch) thick buried surface layer is typically present at between 86 and 107 cm (34 to 42 inches) below the current ground surface. As a result, the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits and/or surface horizons to be present within this portion of the APE was considered to be high. Auger probes were therefore excavated to provide preliminary evidence on this potential. All auger probes were hand excavated in single bucket lifts with a steel-bladed, 10 cm (4 inch) bucket auger. All excavated sediments were screened through 6mm (1/4 inch) mesh hardware cloth.

Auger #1

Auger probe #1 (AP #1) was excavated within the northern portion of the floodplain within the northern border of the Northern Historic Concentration Area (Figure 13). Lift #1 was excavated from 0 to 12 cm (0 to 5 inches) below the surface and consisted of a dark brown, firm silt loam. This lift was consistent with the A_p horizon identified during the supplemental shovel test survey. Lift #2 was excavated from 12 to 22 cm (5 to 9 inches) below the surface and consisted of a brown, firm silt loam. Lift #3was excavated from 22 to 29 cm (9 to 11 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, yellowish brown, very firm silt loam. These lifts were also consistent with the subsoils identified during the shovel test survey. Lift #4 was excavated from 29 to 36 cm (11 to 14 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, light olive brown, silty clay loam. Lift #5 was excavated from 36 to 42 cm (14 to 17 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mixed and mottled, pale yellow and reddish yellow silty clay loam. Lift #6 was excavated from 42 to 54 cm (17 to 21 inches) below the surface and consisted of a light brownish gray, firm very fine sandy loam. No mottles were identified within this layer. Lift #7 was excavated 54 to 66 cm (21 to 26 inches) below the surface and consisted of an unmottled, light brownish gray, firm very fine sandy loam underlain by a mottled, light yellowish brown and reddish brown, silty clay loam. Lift #8 was excavated from 66 to 86 cm (26 to 34 inches) below the surface. The upper portion of this lift consisted of a light brownish gray, firm silt loam. The lower portion consisted of a light brownish gray, firm very fine sandy loam mixed with a very dark grayish brown, firm silt loam. Lift #9 was excavated from 86 to 98 cm (34 to 39 inches) below the surface and consisted of a light brownish gray, very fine sandy loam streaked with a black silt loam. Lift #10 was excavated from 98 to 105 cm (39 to 41 inches) below the surface and consisted of a light gray, very fine sandy loam mixed with a black silt loam. Fragments of rotten wood were also identified within this lift. Lift #11 was excavated from 105 to 120 cm (41 to 47 inches) below the surface and consisted of a very pale brown, sandy loam with a thin layer of black silt loam near the top. Lift #12 was excavated from 120 to 131 cm (47 to 52 inches) below the surface and consisted of a very pale brown, sandy loam with a black silt loam on the bottom. The sediments from this lift were very soggy and the bottom of the probe filled very quickly with water. As a result, no further lifts were excavated.

Analysis of the lifts indicated that the upper soils of this probe were consistent with the soils identified during the shovel test reconnaissance of this area. In addition, lift #s 8 and 10 produced evidence of possible buried topsoil horizons. Smaller amounts of this possible topsoil were also identified from lift #s 9, 11 and 12. As a result, one or more buried surface layers may be present within this area between 66 and 131 cm (26 and 52 inches) below the current ground surface. Given that there is a potential for these buried layers to contain additional archaeological deposits, further subsurface evaluations of this area are recommended in advance of any earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities.

Auger #2

Auger probe #2 (AP #2) was excavated within the central portion of the floodplain within the northern border of the Central Historic Concentration Area (Figure 13). Lift #1 was excavated from 0 to 13 cm (0 to 5 inches) below the surface and consisted of a dark brown, firm silt loam. Lift #2 was excavated from 13 to 18 cm (5 to 7 inches) below the surface and also consisted of a dark brown, firm silt loam. Both of these lifts were consistent with the A_p horizon identified during the supplemental shovel test survey. Lift #3was excavated from 18 to 27 cm (7 to 11 inches) below the surface and consisted of a brown, very firm silt loam. This lift was consistent with the subsoils identified during the shovel test survey. Lift #4 was excavated from 27 to 33 cm (11 to 13 inches) below the surface and consisted of a yellowish brown, very firm silt loam. Lift #5 was excavated from 33 to 43 cm (13 to 17 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, yellowish brown, firm silt loam. Lift #6 was excavated from 43 to 52 cm (17 to 20 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, light yellowish brown, firm very fine sandy loam. Bits of gravel were also identified within this lift. Lift #7 was excavated 52 to 61 cm (20 to 24 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, very pale brown, firm very fine sandy loam. Bits of gravel were also identified within this lift. Lift #8 was excavated from 61 to 68 cm (24 to 27 inches) below the surface and consisted of a light yellowish brown, firm very fine sandy loam mixed with bits of gravel. Lift #9 was excavated from 68 to 77 cm (27 to 30 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, light brownish gray, firm very fine sandy loam. The amount of gravel decreased within this lift. Lift #10 was excavated from 77 to 85 cm (30 to 33 inches) below the surface and consisted of a mottled, light yellowish brown, very firm silt loam. No gravel was identified within this lift. Lift #11 was excavated from 85 to 94 cm (33 to 37 inches) below the surface and consisted of a gleyed, light yellowish brown, silty clay loam. Lift #12 was excavated from 94 to 104 cm (37 to 41 inches) below the surface and consisted of a gleyed, pale yellow, silty clay loam. Lift #13 was excavated from 104 to 117 cm (41 to 46 inches) below the surface and consisted of a pale yellow, silty clay loam underlain by a light gray, very fine sandy loam. The sediments from this lift were very soggy and the bottom of the probe filled very quickly with water. As a result, no further lifts were excavated.

Analysis of the lifts indicated that the upper soils of this probe were consistent with the soils identified during the shovel test reconnaissance of this area. However, no indications of a potential buried surface layer were identified. As a result, it is possible that either buried surface layers are unevenly distributed across this floodplain, or are present in some areas below the depth of the water table at the time of the auger survey. Given that additional information is therefore required in order to fully assess the potential for buried surface layers and archaeological deposits to be present, further subsurface evaluations of this area are recommended in advance of any earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities.

Auger #3

Auger probe #3 (AP #3) was excavated within the southern portion of the floodplain to the southeast of the Pre-contact Site (Figure 17). Lift #1 was excavated from 0 to 9 cm (0 to 4 inches) below the surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown, silt loam. This lift was consistent with the A_p horizon identified during the supplemental shovel test survey. Lift #2 was excavated from 9 to 16 cm (4 to 6 inches) below the surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam. Lift #3was excavated from 16 to 22 cm (6 to 9 inches) below the surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown, very firm silt loam with small, yellowish red, very firm silt loam mottles. These lifts were consistent with the subsoils identified during the shovel test survey. Lift #4 was excavated from 22 to 26 cm (9 to 10 inches) below the surface and consisted of a brown, very firm silt loam mixed with gravel. Lift #5 was excavated from 26 to 32 cm (10 to 13 inches) below the surface and consisted of a brown, very firm silt loam mixed with gravel. Lift #6 was excavated from 32 to 35 cm (13 to 14 inches) below the surface and consisted of a brown, very firm silt loam with small, yellowish brown, very firm silt loam mottles. This area contained a high density of rock, and the auger probe was terminated at an impassable rock layer. Two additional auger probes attempted within the area produced the same result. As a result, no further lifts or augers were excavated in this area.

Analysis of the lifts indicated that the upper soils of this probe were consistent with the soils identified during the shovel test reconnaissance of this area. However, the high density of rock precluded the possibility of excavating to the depth where the possible buried topsoil horizons had been identified within AP #1. Given that a pre-contact site was identified on the surface of the plowzone within this area, further evaluations are needed in order to determine if additional precontact material has been more deeply buried. These data would be especially

critical to determining the temporal and cultural placement of this site. As a result, further subsurface evaluations of this area are recommended in advance of any earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In response to a request from Barton & Loguidice Consulting Engineers, P.C., Alliance Archaeological Services has completed a phase IA archaeological background and literature review and phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance of the proposed ARE Park project site in the Town of Lincoln in Madison County, New York. This investigation included all remaining portions of Section 1A and all remaining, active agricultural portions of Section 2. Section 1B was granted archaeological clearance following the 2004 phase I investigation (Waters 2005, 2010a).

Although the cultural background review indicated that the remaining portions of the Section 1A APE had the potential to contain previously unidentified pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites, no potentially significant cultural materials or cultural features were identified during the 2011 phase IB field investigation. As a result, Section 1A of the current ARE Park APE does not appear to have been the focus of any pre-contact or historic activities which could have left an archaeological trace. No further archaeological investigations appear warranted at this time and cultural resource clearance for the remaining portions of Section 1A as documented in Figure 10 of this report is recommended.

This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is made with the understanding that if the Section 1A project boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the Section 1A boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 10). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also made with the understanding that if any archaeological materials, human remains or associated mortuary goods are uncovered during construction or earth-moving activities, work within the area will immediately cease and the OPRHP will be notified.

However, the cultural background review also indicated that the active agricultural portions of the Section 2 APE had a high potential to contain previously unidentified pre-contact and/or historic archaeological sites, and one pre-contact and three historic archaeological sites were subsequently identified during the 2011 phase IB field investigation. All four of these sites were subsequently determined to be potentially eligible for nomination to the *National Register of Historic Places* under Criterion D. In addition, these active agricultural areas were also found to be mapped within moderately well drained alluvium with a potential to contain buried topsoil horizons. This floodplain area was therefore also found to have the potential to contain deeply buried archaeological deposits.

Given the presence of four potentially NRE archaeological sites and the potential for deeply buried archaeological deposits, further archaeological investigations of this floodplain were recommended. However, the current ARE Park plans call for avoidance of this entire floodplain area by all earth-moving or ground-disturbing activities. As a result, the significant information within these and/or any more deeply buried archaeological sites will be preserved for the future. However, if additional investigations become necessary, they should be designed in consultation with the OPRHP and the Oneida Nation.

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Photograph 75. Looking southeast across the scrub area bordering Cowaselon Creek from the eastern floodplain border.

Photograph 76. Looking south across the possible foundation area.

Photograph 77. Looking south at the stone wall along the northern border of the possible foundation area.

Photograph 78. Looking south at the stone wall along the northern border of the possible foundation area.

Photograph 79. Looking south across the stone wall and possible foundation area.

Photograph 80. Looking north across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 81. Looking northeast across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 82. Looking west across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 83. Looking southwest across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 84. Looking west across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 85. Looking southwest across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 86. Looking west across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 87. Looking northwest across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 88. Looking north across the scrub border with Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern floodplain corner.

Photograph 89. Looking northwest across Cowaselon Creek from the northeastern scrub corner. Note the buried darker soil horizon just above the waterline.

Photograph 90. Looking west along the northern plowed border.

Photograph 91. Looking northwest across the scrub and marsh area within the northern floodplain portion.

Photograph 92. Looking north across the scrub and marsh area within the northern floodplain portion.

Photograph 93. Looking northeast across the scrub and marsh area within the northern floodplain portion.

Photograph 94. Looking east along the northern plowed border.

Photograph 95. Looking northwest along the small stream within the marsh between the steep slope and the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 96. Looking west across the marsh between the steep slope and the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 97. Looking west across the marsh between the steep slope and the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 98. Looking north along the small stream from the edge of the footpath leading down the steep slope to the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 99. Looking west along the footpath leading down the steep slope to the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 100. Looking south along the small stream from the edge of the footpath leading down the steep slope to the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 101. Looking south along the western edge of the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 102. Looking southeast across the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 103. Looking east across the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 104. Looking northeast across the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 105. Looking northeast across the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 106. Looking north along the western edge of the plowed portion of the floodplain.

Photograph 107. Looking north along the eastern edge of the active portion of the landfill to the west of Buyea Road.

Photograph 108. Looking northwest across the active portion of the landfill to the west of Buyea Road.

Photograph 109. Looking west across the active portion of the landfill to the west of Buyea Road.

Photograph 110. Looking south along the eastern edge of the active portion of the landfill to the west of Buyea Road.

Photograph 111. Looking southwest across the closed portion of the landfill within the southern portion of Section 2.

Photograph 112. Looking south across the closed portion of the landfill within the southern portion of Section 2.

Photograph 113. Looking southeast across the closed portion of the landfill within the southern portion of Section 2.

Appendix B: Shovel Test Pit Summary and Soil Profile Analysis

STP #	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Artifact Summary	Excavator(s)	Date
1A.1	0-14	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	14-23	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.2	0-6	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	6-21	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.3	0-5	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	5-19	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
1A.4	0-12	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	12-29	Brn (10 YR 5/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
1A.5	0-6	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	6-26	Brn (10 YR 5/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
1A.6	0-9	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	9-27	Brn (7.5 YR 5/2)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.7	0-6	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	6-24	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.8	0-10	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	10-25	RdBrn (5 YR 5/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
1A.9	0-12	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	12-26	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
1A.10	0-14	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	14-31	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.11	0-11	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	11-26	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	SiLo	---		
1A.12	0-13	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	13-25	RdBrn (5 YR 5/3)	FmSiLo	---		
1A.13	0-17	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	17-28	DkGrBrn (10 YR 4/2)	SiLo	---		
1A.14	0-6	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	6-19	Brn (7.5 YR 5/2)	SiLo	---		
1A.15	0-14	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	09/27/2011
	14-27	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
2.1	0-19	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	19-26	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	VFSiLo	---		
2.2	0-21	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011

STP #	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Artifact Summary	Excavator(s)	Date
	21-32	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---		
2.3	0-24	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	24-34	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
2.4	0-20	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	20-33	Ybrn (10 YR 5/4)	FmSiLo	---		
2.5	0-14	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	14-31	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/6)	VFSiLo	---		
2.6	0-22	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	22-36	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
2.7	0-22	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	22-35	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
2.8	0-18	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	18-34	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
2.9	0-11	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	11-22	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
2.10	0-14	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	14-28	RdBrn (5 YR 4/4)	VFSaLo	---		
2.11	0-16	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	16-26	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---		
2.12	0-16	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	16-25	DkGrBrn (10 YR 4/2)	FmSiLo	---		
2.13	0-24	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	24-34	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
2.14	0-17	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	17-27	DkGrBrn (10 YR 4/2)	FmSiLo	---		
Auger #1	0-12	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	12-22	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	FmSiLo	---		
	22-29	Ybrn (10 YR 5/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
	29-36	LtOBrn (2.5 Y 5/4)	SiClLo	---		
	36-42	PaY (2.5 Y 7/4)	SiClLo	---		
	42-54	LtBrnGr (2.5 Y 6/2)	FmVFSaLo	---		
	54-66	LtBrnGr (2.5 Y 6/2)	SiClLo	---		
	66-86	LtBrnGr (2.5 Y 6/2)	FSiLo	---		

STP #	Depth (cm)	Soil Color	Soil Texture	Artifact Summary	Excavator(s)	Date
	66-86	VDkGrBrn (10 YR 3/2)	FmSiLo	---		
	86-98	LtBrnGr (2.5 Y 6/2)	VFSaLo	---		
	98-105	LtGr (10 YR 7/2)	VFSaLo	rotten wood		
	105-120	VPaBrn (10 YR 7/3)	SaLo	---		
	120-131	VPaBrn (10 YR 7/4)	SaLo	---		
	---	water table	---	---		
Auger #2	0-13	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	13-18	DkBrn (10 YR 3/3)	FmSiLo	---		
	18-27	Brn (10 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
	27-33	Ybrn (10 YR 5/6)	VFmSiLo	---		
	33-43	Ybrn (10 YR 5/4)	FmSiLo	---		
	43-52	LtYBrn (10 YR 6/4)	FmVFSaLo	---		
	52-61	VPaBrn (10 YR 7/4)	FmVFSaLo	---		
	61-68	LtYBrn (2.5 Y 6/3)	FmVFSaLo	---		
	68-77	LtBrnGr (2.5 Y 6/2)	FmVFSaLo	---		
	77-85	LtYBrn (2.5 Y 6/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
	85-94	LtYBrn (2.5 Y 6/3)	SiClLo	---		
	94-104	PaY (2.5 Y 7/3)	SiClLo	---		
	104-117	PaY (2.5 Y 7/3)	SiClLo	---		
	---	water table	---	---		
Auger #3	0-9	DkYBrn (10 YR 3/4)	SiLo	---	NAW/RAK	10/07/2011
	9-16	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	FmSiLo	---		
	16-22	DkYBrn (10 YR 4/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
	22-26	Brn (7.5 YR 5/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
	26-32	Brn (7.5 YR 4/4)	VFmSiLo	---		
	32-35	Brn (7.5 YR 4/3)	VFmSiLo	---		
	---	term. @ rock	---	---		