

Figure 22. Location of all identified cultural materials within the 130-acre A.P.E. The overall project borders are shown in black. The A.P.E. boundaries are shown in red (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)



Figure 23. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered during the 2004 survey within the 130-acre soil borrow/development project area.

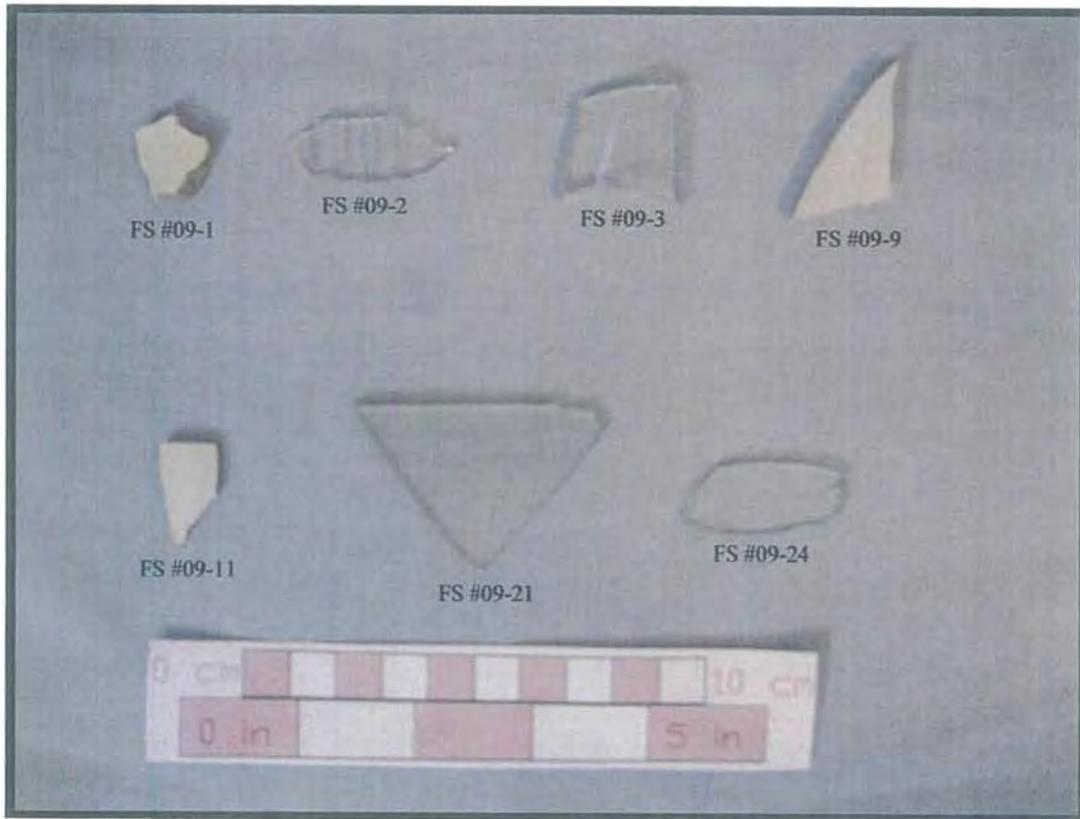


Figure 24. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered during the 2009 survey within the 130-acre soil borrow/development project area.

Although the ceramic assemblage from the site is again extremely limited (n = 18 sherds) with a maximum vessel count of 16, mean ceramic dating (MCD) was still applied in order to refine the potential chronological placement of the site. Both the sherd and vessel count for the entire assemblage produced a MCD of 1862, suggesting that this site is most likely associated with the occupation of the J. Huyck/E.K. Randall homestead shown within the shovel-tested portion of the 130-acre A.P.E. from 1853 onward (figures 4 through 9). However, given the extremely low sample number, these dates may also represent data bias. Either way, they do suggest that this midden is contemporaneous with at least one discrete period of residential occupation.

Site Summary and Recommendations

As a result, this collection is most consistent with an extremely low density of kitchen and tableware materials and small, scattered architectural and fencing debris, which was 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. The metal pieces recovered are also consistent with use-loss from agricultural equipment. However, the extremely low density and diversity of these materials also suggests that disposal was neither widespread nor sustained. As a result, these materials do not 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 nearby map documented structures, they are not located within this field. Although some architectural debris was identified, the recovered flat glass sherds were widely scattered and had most likely been re-deposited by erosion. As no map documented structures were recorded within the surface-inspected area, and no indications of a foundation of any other kind of subsurface feature were noted, this low cultural material density and diversity is consistent with the interpretation of ephemeral historic discard. If larger middens are associated with the nearby map documented structures, they are not located in or near this location.

Therefore, although the materials recovered during the current phase I investigation are most likely related to the historic occupation of the J. Huyck/E.K. Randall homestead, the potential for this specific site to provide additional information significant and unique to our understanding of this occupation is considered to be extremely low. For example, in order for this site to be eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion D it must contain important, unique information necessary for furthering our understanding of the history of the area. In other words, the site must have the potential to answer, either in whole or in part, specific research questions related to the early history of the area and/or the historic occupation of the nearby homesteads. The site should therefore have characteristics which suggest a high probability that it contains configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural and/or cultural features which would make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local cultural-temporal sequence.

However, all cultural materials associated with this site were recovered from a plowzone which had formed within moderately to severely eroded soils, and no indications of subplowzone cultural materials and/or features were identified. Likewise, all identified cultural materials were most likely recovered from their current locations as a result of natural taphonomic processes such as erosion. Given the shallow nature of the identified A_p horizon (averaging only 16 cm or 6 inches below the current ground surface), the integrity of this site appears to have been compromised beyond the limits acceptable for a National Register nomination. For example, given that all recovered materials were mixed and restricted to the plowzone, no data concerning specific assemblages which can be related to specific occupations of the J. Huyck/E.K. Randall homestead remain within the site. The lack of a primary context for any of the recovered cultural materials also significantly undermines the site's integrity. Although the MCD for the recovered ceramics does suggest the site components themselves date primarily to the mid 19th century, this only provides the earliest possible date for their deposition within the midden. It is equally likely that the few vessels represented within the collection were heirloom pieces maintained by later residences of the homestead and only discarded well after their median production date would suggest. As a result, the potential for research questions addressing discrete temporal occupations to be supported by data from this site is considered to be extremely low.

The low density and diversity of the recovered cultural materials versus the high ground surface visibility also suggests that additional archaeological investigations are unlikely to produce either a variant artifact pattern/assemblage, 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 level clearance is granted, direct project impacts will include the loss of this 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 investigation of the historic materials recovered from the surface inspection of the 130-acre A.P.E. therefore strongly suggest 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.

Summary of the Subsurface Inspection

All aspects of the phase IA 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). The subsurface investigations within all three project areas are discussed separately below.

Proposed 85-acre Soil Borrow Project Area

Narrow Woodlot

In accordance with the results of the background and literature search and surface inspection, a systematic shovel probe evaluation of the narrow woodlot portions of the 85-acre A.P.E. was conducted in August and September of 2004 (Figure 25) (Appendix C). Although no areas of saturated soils were identified, a small east-tending tributary of Limestone Creek roughly bisects the woodlot and two artificial ponds are present. Several areas of potentially significant previous disturbance were also visually identified (Figure 25). However, shovel test probes were still excavated within these areas to help confirm the nature and extent of the identified disturbances and evaluate the components and integrity of the spoil and historic debris piles. Ground surface visibility within the woodlot was zero due to low vegetation and forest debris. Representative photographs of this area are provided in Appendix A.

A total of 162 shovel tests were excavated within the woodlot portion of the proposed 85-acre soil borrow A.P.E. at 15 meter (50 foot) or less intervals: 60 of these were excavated as radials (Figure 25). The results of these excavations are provided in Appendix C. As no precontact or primary context historic archaeological resources were identified, no additional excavations were conducted. Likewise, all excavated shovel tests revealed either soil profiles consistent with the mapped profiles of the region, or disturbed sediments consistent with excavation, re-deposition and mixing by heavy machinery. No indications of *in situ* cultural materials, features, or deeply buried cultural horizons were identified.

A typical profile (Appendix C) consisted of an occasionally firm, brown, to dark brown to very dark grayish brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 3 to 44 cm (1 to 17 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 17 cm (7 inches) below surface. Variations in the depth of the transition were related to position relative to the bulldozed areas along the margins of the woodlot. Shovel probes within the graded areas exhibited significantly more shallow A-horizons, while probes within soil and debris spoil piles had deeper, artificial topsoil horizons. As a result, these depth anomalies were not considered culturally significant and no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils were considerably more varied. Although they consisted predominantly of an often firm silt loam, areas of rocky silt loam and gravel fill were also identified. Colors ranged from gray to brown, to dark yellowish brown, to very dark grayish brown. Isolated areas of olive gray and olive brown soils were also identified. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 16 to 51 cm (6 to 20 inches) below surface. Although this range of variation is unusual for a natural soil profile within this region, these variations were found to be related to the distribution of previous significant disturbance along the margins of the woodlot. As a result, these depth, color and texture anomalies were not considered culturally significant and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Although a wide variety of historic cultural materials were identified during the shovel probe evaluation (Table 10), all of these materials were recovered from secondary fill deposits that had been deposited at the location by heavy machinery, most likely a bull dozer. All of these materials were also thoroughly mixed with late 20th century garbage. No indications of primary context cultural materials or cultural features were identified, and no foundations were noted. Likewise, no areas of surface indentations or staining suggestive of subsurface features were present. All of the recovered materials were identified from the disturbed portions of the project area along the margins of the woodlot (Figure 25). Soil and spoil debris piles had been moved to these locations, perhaps during demolition of the structures which were once present within the scrub grass area in the project's northwest corner (figures 4 through 9). The material scatter within the western portion of the woodlot also most likely contains materials related to the

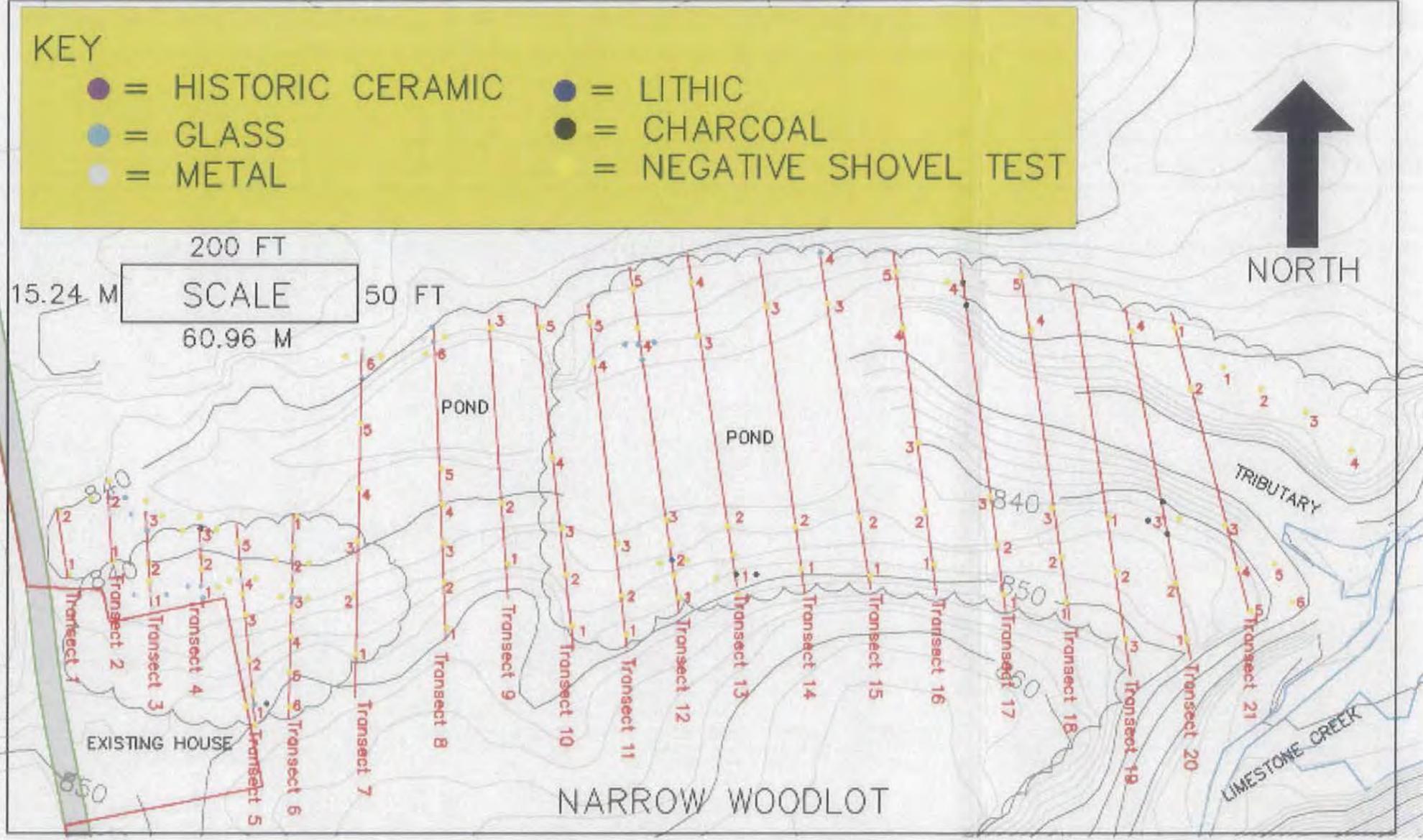


Figure 25. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within the narrow woodlot portion of 85-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)



Figure 26. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered from the narrow woodlot portion of the 85-acre soil borrow project area.

occupation of the extant homestead to the west. All of the recovered materials are listed in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Cultural Materials Recovered During Shovel Testing of the Narrow Woodlot Within the 85-acre Soil Borrow Project Area						
Western Spoil Area						
TR#/ STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
2/2	milk glass body sherd	1	1	blue paint on exterior surface	white	1869 to present
2/2E	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	parallel circular ridges	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
2/2S	aluminum foil fragments	NA	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
2/2S	plastic fragments	NA	NA	undecorated	opaque	19 th to 20 th century
3/1	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
3/1S	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
3/1E	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
3/1E	cut square nail	6	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
3/1W	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
3/1W	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
3/3	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
3/3N	plastic milk jugs fragments buried on surface	NA	NA	undecorated	white	20 th century
3/3S	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
3/3W	plastic milk jug on surface	1	1	undecorated	white	20 th century
3/3W	plastic garbage bag fragments	NA	NA	undecorated	black	20 th century
3/3W	string fragments	NA	NA	NA	red	19 th to 20 th century
3/3W	metal bolt	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
3/3W	flat glass sherd	1	NA	crazed	clear	19 th to 20 th century
3/3E	plastic fragments	NA	NA	undecorated	white	white plastic fragments
4/1	metal wire fragment	1	NA	Corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
4/1	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
4/1S	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
4/1W	barbed wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
4/1W	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
4/1W	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	brown	19 th to 20 th century
4/3S	metal spike	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
5/1	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
5/1E	coal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
5/4	flat metal fragment	2	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
5/4	concrete fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
5/5	modern trash pile on surface	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 th century
6/2	metal spike fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
6/2	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
6/2S	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century

6/3	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		0				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		NA				
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)		NA				
Total Artifact Count for the Western Spoil Area						37
Northern Spoil Area						
TR#/ STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
7/6	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
7/6	cut round nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
7/6	plastic barrette fragment	1	1	molded flower shape	pink	20 th century
7/6	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	NA	19 th to 20 th century
7/6N	flat metal fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
7/6E	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
7/6E	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	NA	19 th to 20 th century
7/6S	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
7/6S	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
7/6S	stoneware body sherd	1	1	Albany slip with salt-glaze	white	1825-1910
8/6	red brick fragment	9	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
8/6	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
8/6	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
8/6N	container glass rim sherd	1	1	threaded	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
8/6W	metal spike	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
8/6W	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
12/4	modern trash pile on surface	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 th century
12/4	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
12/4S	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
12/4E	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
12/4W	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	clear	19 th to 20 th century
12/4W	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
15/4	modern trash pile on surface	NA	NA	NA	NA	20 th century
15/4	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	green	20 th century
15/4	container glass body sherd	8	1	undecorated	green	20 th century
15/4	container glass body sherd	15	1	undecorated	clear	20 th century
17/4	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	NA	19 th to 20 th century
17/4	charcoal flecking	NA	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
17/4N	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
17/4S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
17/4E	cut square nail	1	NA	corroded	NA	1820-1900
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		1				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		1				
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)		1910/1910				
Total Artifact Count for the Northern Soil Area						59
Southern Spoil Area						

TR#/STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
13/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/1E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
20/3	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
20/3N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
20/3W	charcoal flecking	NA	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
20/3S	charcoal flecking	NA	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			0			
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count			NA			
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)			NA			
Total Artifact Count for the Southern Spoil Area						4
Total Artifact Count for the Narrow Woodlot						100

Western Spoil Area

Within the disturbed areas along the western borders of the woodlot (Figure 25) a total of 37 cultural materials of mixed 20th century origin were identified. Representative examples of these materials are provided in Figure 26. These materials were recovered from a total of 23 shovel test pits and consisted of 1 milk glass sherd, 1 aqua glass container sherd, 4 clear glass container sherds, 1 brown container glass sherd, 6 clear flat glass sherds, 3 aqua flat glass sherds, 5 metal wire fragments, 8 cut nails, 1 metal bolt, 2 metal spikes, 2 indeterminate flat metal fragments, 1 coal fragment and 1 small concrete fragment. One plastic milk jug was also noted as half-buried on the surface, and fragments of red string, black plastic garbage bags, aluminum foil and white/opaque plastic containers were also recovered. An even more recent garbage pile was also identified in the vicinity of Transect 5 (Figure 25; appendices A and C).

All of these materials are consistent with 20th century debris discarded into an area of previous significant disturbance. As mentioned above, this disturbance consisted primarily of bulldozing and landscape re-structuring. Shovel tests within these areas indicated disturbance well into the B-horizon. The recent origin of these materials suggests that they are most likely related to the current occupation of the adjacent homestead, and represent contemporary discard activities. No indications of a structure or related feature within the project area were identified. Given their recent origin and (at best) secondary context, these materials were not considered to have the potential to provide information significant to our understanding of the history of the region, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Northern Spoil Area

Within the disturbed areas along the northern border of the woodlot (Figure 25) a total of 59 cultural materials of predominantly mixed 20th origin were recovered from 16 shovel test pits. Representative examples of these materials are provided in Figure 26. The only exception was one stoneware body sherd with a salt-glazed exterior and Albany-slipped interior which indicates an 1825 to 1910 date of manufacture. The remainder of these materials consisted of 3 metal wire fragments, 5 cut nails, 1 metal spike, 1 indeterminate flat metal fragment, 1 pink plastic barrette fragment, 12 exfoliated red brick fragments, 7 clear flat glass sherds, 17 clear container glass sherds, 1 aqua glass container sherd, 9 green container glass sherds, 1 charcoal fragment and one highly ephemeral episode of charcoal flecking. Discarded metal pots, metal bed frames and springs, glass soda bottles, and even rusted-out appliances were also present along the slopes of the tributary (Appendix A). Although they were not recovered in direct association, 5 additional pieces of cultural material were recovered from the surface of the North Corn Field just to the north of the woodlot (Figure 16, Table 6). These additional materials consisted of 1 aqua flat glass sherd, 1 dark brown bottle glass sherd, 1 clear container glass sherd, 1 undecorated ironstone rim sherd and 1 undecorated whiteware shoulder sherd.

With the exception of the stoneware and ironstone sherds, all of the recovered materials are consistent with 20th century debris discarded into an area of previous significant disturbance. As mentioned above, this disturbance consisted primarily of bulldozing and landscape re-structuring, especially in regards to the creation of the two ponds (Figure 25; Appendix A). As neither of these features are shown on the 1955 quadrangle (Figure 2), they are presumed to have been excavated during the latter half of the 20th century. Shovel tests within these areas indicated

disturbance well into the B-horizon. The recent origin of these materials suggests they are most likely related to the current occupation of the homestead to the west and represent contemporary discard activities. Although the stoneware and ironstone sherds were manufactured prior to this period, their extremely low density (n=2) is most likely the result of curation activities by the occupants of the adjacent homestead, rather than indications of a 19th century component to the identified deposit. The cut nails are likewise considered to be intrusive. Therefore, as no indications of a structure or related feature within the project area were identified, and given the recent origin and (at best) secondary context of the recovered cultural materials, these materials were not considered to have the potential to provide information significant to our understanding of the history of the region, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Southern Spoil Area

The deposits within this area were extremely ephemeral, limited to 1 metal wire fragment, 3 charcoal fragments, and two areas of highly ephemeral charcoal flecking (Figure 25). No potentially associated materials were identified within the adjacent portions of the South Corn Field (figures 13 and 14). Given their position along the margins of the field, these materials may represent the remains of an historic burn to clear an old fence line. As a result, these materials were not considered to have the potential to provide information significant to our understanding of the history of the region, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

South Corn Field

During September of 2004, 26 shovel tests were excavated at roughly 61 meter (200 foot) intervals within the pedestrian reconnaissance areas of the South Corn Field (figures 11, 13, 14 and 15). The results of these excavations are provided in Appendix C. These shovel tests were placed within and around all identified artifact scatters, as well as within each landform, in order to assess the soil stratigraphy and the potential for additional, and/or deeply buried cultural deposits to be present. However, no additional cultural materials and no indications of buried cultural features or subsurface anomalies were identified. Likewise, all of the shovel probes revealed soil horizons consistent with the mapped profiles of the region.

A typical profile (Appendix C) consisted of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A_p horizon that ranged in depth from 18 to 29 cm (7 to 11 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 23 cm (9 inches) below surface. The minor variations in the depth of the transition were related to position within the agricultural furrows. The B-horizon soils consisted of a dark yellowish brown, occasionally firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 20 to 38 cm (8 to 15 inches) below surface. No areas of deviation from the expected natural soil profile were noted, and no indications of cultural materials, features or buried cultural horizons were identified. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

North Corn Field

Also during September of 2004, 40 shovel test pits were excavated at roughly 61 meter (200 foot) intervals within the pedestrian reconnaissance areas of the North Corn Field (Figure 16). The results of these excavations are also provided in Appendix C. These shovel tests were placed within and around all identified artifact scatters, as well as within each landform, in order to assess the soil stratigraphy and the potential for additional, and/or deeply buried cultural deposits to be present. However, no additional cultural materials and no indications of buried cultural features or subsurface anomalies were identified. Likewise, all of the shovel probes revealed soil horizons consistent with the mapped profiles of the region.

A typical profile (Appendix C) consisted of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A_p horizon that ranged in depth from 20 to 29 cm (8 to 11 inches) below surface. The average depth was 24 cm (9 inches) below surface. The minor variations in the depth of the transition were related to position within the agricultural furrows. The B-horizon soils consisted of a dark yellowish brown, occasionally firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 23 to 37 cm (9 to 15 inches) below surface. No areas of deviation from the expected natural soil profile were noted, and no indications of cultural materials, features or buried cultural horizons were identified. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Proposed 92-acre Landfill Expansion Project Area

In accordance with the results of the background and literature search, and preliminary surface inspection, a systematic shovel probe evaluation of the wooded portions of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Figure 18) was conducted in August of 2004 (Appendix D). The ground surface visibility within the wooded areas was zero due to low vegetation and forest debris. The only exception was an area of excessive slope along the project's extreme southern boundary. This area was instead visually assessed by the author and shovel probed as needed in order to verify its unsuitability for cultural materials and/or features. However, these failed probe locations were not included in the overall shovel test count.

Any disturbed areas within the wooded portions of the landfill expansion A.P.E. were initially visually identified. However, shovel probes were still excavated within or adjacent these areas to help confirm the nature and extent of the identified disturbance. These disturbances included dirt/gravel roadways and excavated test wells. All shovel probes within these locations were excavated and documented as illustrated above. All shovel probed areas were also photographed (Appendix A). For ease of reporting and description, the wooded portions of the landfill expansion A.P.E. were broken down into five investigation areas (Figure 27). The boundaries of these areas were generally identified by landform. Each of these areas is discussed in detail below.

Investigation Area #1

Investigation Area #1 was identified in the extreme northeast corner of the overall landfill expansion project area (figures 27 and 28). This area was bordered by the South Hay Field to the east, by fallow agricultural fields in scrub grass and the existing landfill grounds to the south, by a steep slope overlooking Limestone Creek and its associated floodplain to the west, and by a small wooded area outside of the project A.P.E. that also borders the creek to the north. Although the extreme eastern border of this area had been moderately disturbed by the dumping and partial burying of late 20th century debris along the existing field edge, no portions of this area were excluded from the subsequent shovel probe evaluation. The location of shovel tests along this margin were simply modified as needed in order to avoid these isolated areas of previous ground modification. However, more substantial disturbance was noted within the southern portion of this area within and around a grass-covered access road. Although quick-growth, disturbance vegetation was ubiquitous within this area (Appendix A), and several soil spoil piles were present, no portions of this area were subsequently excluded from the subsurface evaluation.

A total of 229 shovel tests (141 initial plus 88 radial) were excavated within Investigation Area #1 (Figure 28) (Appendix D). Twenty-two of these initial probes were positive for cultural materials, all from within the A-horizon (Table 11). The first artifact concentration was identified within the northern portion of this investigation area and consisted of 5 unmodified flakes of Onondaga chert (3 heat-damaged), 1 block flake of heat-damaged Onondaga chert and 5 pieces of FCR (fire-cracked rock) (Figure 29). Small (less than 1cm) predominantly isolated fragments of charcoal were also recovered during the screening of excavated sediments from 22 shovel test probes (10 initial and 12 radial). However, no areas of distinct charcoal concentration, high charcoal density, or frequent association with other types of cultural materials were identified. All of these materials were recovered from an approximately 137 by 70 meter (450 by 230 foot) area, with the majority of the lithic materials coming from an approximately 40 by 58 meter (130 by 190 foot) area, giving a conservative cultural material density of 1 artifact per 962 square meters (10,350 square feet). The majority of the identified lithics were recovered from the slopes of an old, inactive tributary side drainage of Limestone Creek (Figure 28; Appendix A). As a result, their position within the old drainageway suggests that they may have been brought to this location as components of sheet wash. The only exception was one unmodified flake which was identified on the surface within Transect 3 (figures 28 and 29); however, no additional materials were identified within this area. Although additional archaeological investigations were conducted within the hay field to the immediate east (Figure 19), no additional cultural materials were identified in association. In addition, the positive test pits within Transect 1 produced evidence of erosion and soil loss down along this slope, as the A-horizon at these locations was roughly half the depth of the A-horizon within the surrounding, nearly level soils (Appendix D).

**Table 11:
Cultural Materials Recovered from Concentration #1 within Investigation Area #1**

TR#/ STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
1/1	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact

1/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/2Sur	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/2	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/2E	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/3	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/3E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/4	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/4N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/4S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/4E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
1/4W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
2/2	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
2/2N	FCR	2	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
2/2N	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
2/6	coal fragment	8	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
2/6E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
2/6S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
3/4Sur	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
3/4Sur	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
3/7	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
3/7W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
5/4	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
5/4W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
5/6	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
5/6S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
7/3	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
9/4	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
9/5	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
9/5S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
10/9	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		0				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		NA				
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)		NA				
Total Artifact Count for Concentration #1 within Investigation Area #1						40

As a result, these data strongly suggest that at least some of these materials are in secondary context. Although small charcoal fragments were also identified, these materials were also spread fairly evenly throughout the scatter area (Figure 28). Although a concentration is apparent within Transect 1, the position of this transect within an old drainageway suggests that this concentration is more consistent with sheet wash deposition than representations of precontact or early historic human behavior. The remaining charcoal fragments were identified along and within a north and west facing slope related to a larger side drainage along the area's southwestern edge (Figure 28). This position is also consistent with deposition by sheet wash. With the exception of one isolated piece of FCR, no cultural materials were found in association with any of these latter fragments. As no old growth trees are present within this area, and the surrounding area has been farmed since at least the mid 19th century, these scattered charcoal fragments may represent the remains of an historic burn to clear the area for crop and/or pasture land. The lack of any areas of charcoal concentration, coupled with their sporadic identification, suggests that this burn was most likely a short-term or isolated event. The FCR could therefore also be the result of such an activity.

The soils within this first area of artifact concentration were remarkably homogenous, and provided no evidence of cultural features or buried cultural horizons. A typical profile within the overall area of primary lithic concentration (Appendix D, Transects 1 through 3) consisted of an occasionally firm, predominantly very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 5 to 35 cm (2 to 14 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 17 cm (7 inches) below surface. The more shallow A-horizon soils were identified within erosional areas along transects 1 and 3 (Figure 28). Minor color variations from brown to very dark brown to

INSERT FIGURE 27 HERE.

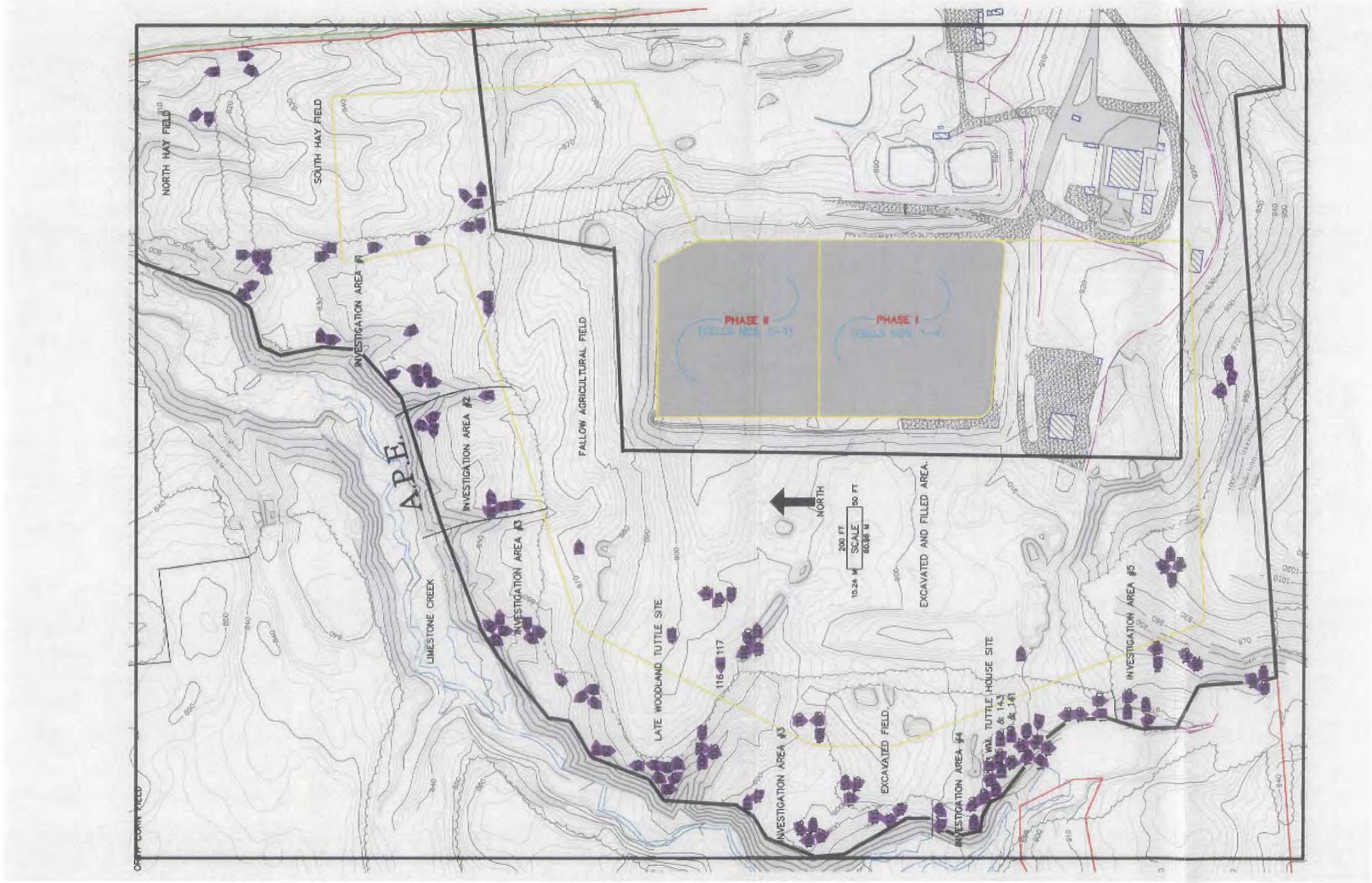


Figure 27. Location of all investigation areas and identified archaeological sites, as well as the location and orientation of all photographs, within the 92-acre project area. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

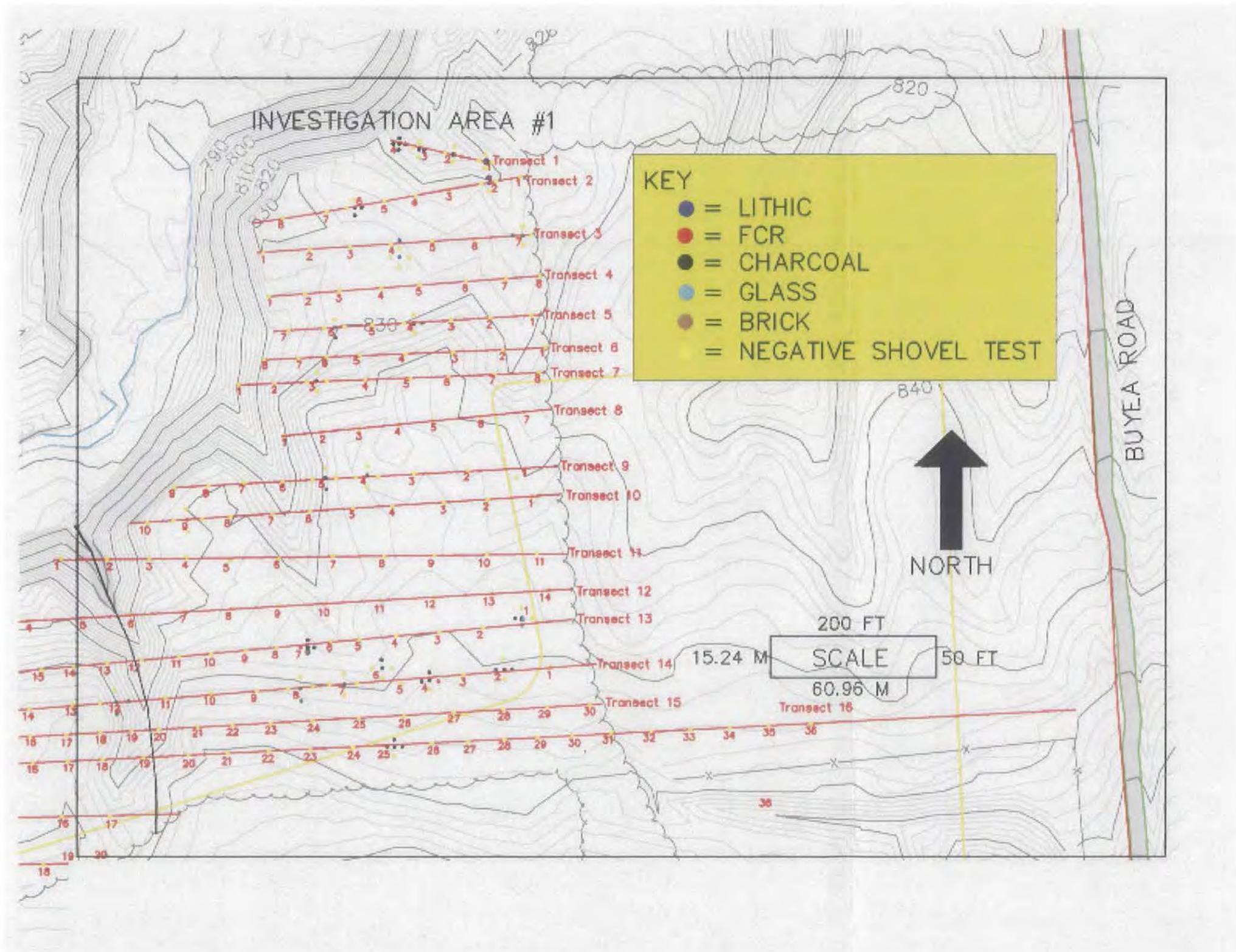


Figure 28. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within Investigation Area #1 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

INSERT FIGURE 28 HERE.



Figure 29. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered from Investigation Area #1 within the 92-acre landfill expansion project area.

dark yellowish brown were also noted. As these depth anomalies were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam with a high clay content. Minor color variations from brown to yellowish brown to dark brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 12 to 39 cm (5 to 15 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of erosion. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. Therefore, given that no discrete *in situ* locations of artifact concentration were identified, and the charcoal fragments are more consistent with historic burn than with precontact camp or activity areas, the potential for this area to provide additional information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The second area of artifact concentration was identified within and around the grass access road within the southern portion of Investigation Area #1 (Figure 28; Appendix A). These materials consisted of 2 clear glass container sherds, 1 exfoliated red brick fragment (less than 2 cm), 2 pieces of FCR and 2 unmodified flakes of Onondaga chert (Figure 29) (Table 12). Small (less than 1cm) predominantly isolated fragments of charcoal were also recovered during the screening of excavated sediments from 20 shovel test probes (8 initial and 12 radial) (Figure 28). However, no areas of distinct charcoal concentration, high charcoal density, or frequent association with other types of cultural materials were identified. All of these materials were recovered from an approximately 91 by 55 meter (300 by 180 foot) area, with the majority of the non-charcoal materials coming from an approximately 85 by 34 meter (280 by 110 foot) area. This gives a conservative cultural material density of 1 artifact per 409 square meters (4,400 square feet). The glass sherds were recovered adjacent an area of recent dumping activity near the margins of the hay field. The small brick fragment was recovered as an historic isolate within an area of previous disturbance. The remainder of the materials were recovered from within and around areas disturbed during construction and maintenance of the grass access road (Appendix A). Numerous soil spoil piles and areas of cut trees were also present within the road. As a result, none of these materials appear to have been recovered in primary context.

Table 12:
Cultural Materials Recovered from Concentration #2 within Investigation Area #1

TR#/STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
13/1	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
13/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/1S	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
13/1S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/1W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/7	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/7N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/7S	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
13/7E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
13/7W	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/2	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/2E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/2W	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
14/4	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/4N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/4E	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/4W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/6	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/6N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/7	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/8	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/8S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/25	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/25N	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate

16/25E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/25W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		0				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		NA				
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)		NA				
Total Artifact Count for Concentration #2 within Investigation Area #1						27

Although two unmodified flakes were recovered from shovel test 2 west within Transect 14 (figures 28 and 29), no other definitive cultural materials were identified in association. Neither were additional cultural materials identified within the adjacent portions of the hay field to the east (Figure 19) or the fallow field to the south (Figure 18). Although 1 piece of FCR was recovered approximately 30 meters (100 feet) to the west within shovel probe 4 east (Figure 28), this specimen, along with the scattered charcoal fragments, are most likely the result of historic burn. The position of the FCR as an isolate (as opposed to a discrete cluster of FCR) also suggests either a natural or non-culturally significant origin. Therefore, given their extremely low density, isolated position, and recovery within a previously disturbed area, the area of flake recovery does not appear to have the potential to contain additional significant information. Therefore, given that no discrete *in situ* locations of artifact concentration were identified, and the charcoal fragments are more consistent with historic burn than with precontact camp or activity areas, the potential for this area to provide additional information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The soils within the second area of artifact concentration were also remarkably homogenous, and provided no evidence of cultural features or buried cultural horizons. A typical profile (Appendix D, portions of Transects 13 through 16) consisted of a predominantly very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 7 to 32 cm (3 to 13 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 20 cm (8 inches) below surface. The more shallow A-horizon soils were identified within the graded portions of the grass access road. Minor color variations from brown to dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown were also noted. As these minor variations were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam with a high clay content. Minor color variations from brown to dark brown to yellowish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 22 to 37 cm (9 to 15 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous disturbance. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. Therefore, given that no discrete *in situ* locations of artifact concentration were identified, and the charcoal fragments are more consistent with historic burn than with precontact camp or activity areas, the potential for this area to provide additional information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The remaining soils within Investigation Area #1 consisted of a predominantly very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 6 to 39 cm (2 to 15 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 17 cm (7 inches) below surface. The more shallow A-horizon soils were identified within the graded and eroded portions of the investigation area. Minor color variations from brown to very dark brown to dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown were also noted. As these minor variations were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam with a high clay content. Minor color variations from brown to dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 16 to 43 cm (6 to 17 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous disturbance and/or erosion. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. As a result, the potential for this area to provide information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Investigation Area #2

Investigation Area #2 was identified in the central northern portion of the overall landfill expansion project area (figures 27 and 30). This area was bordered to the east by Investigation Area #1, by fallow agricultural fields in

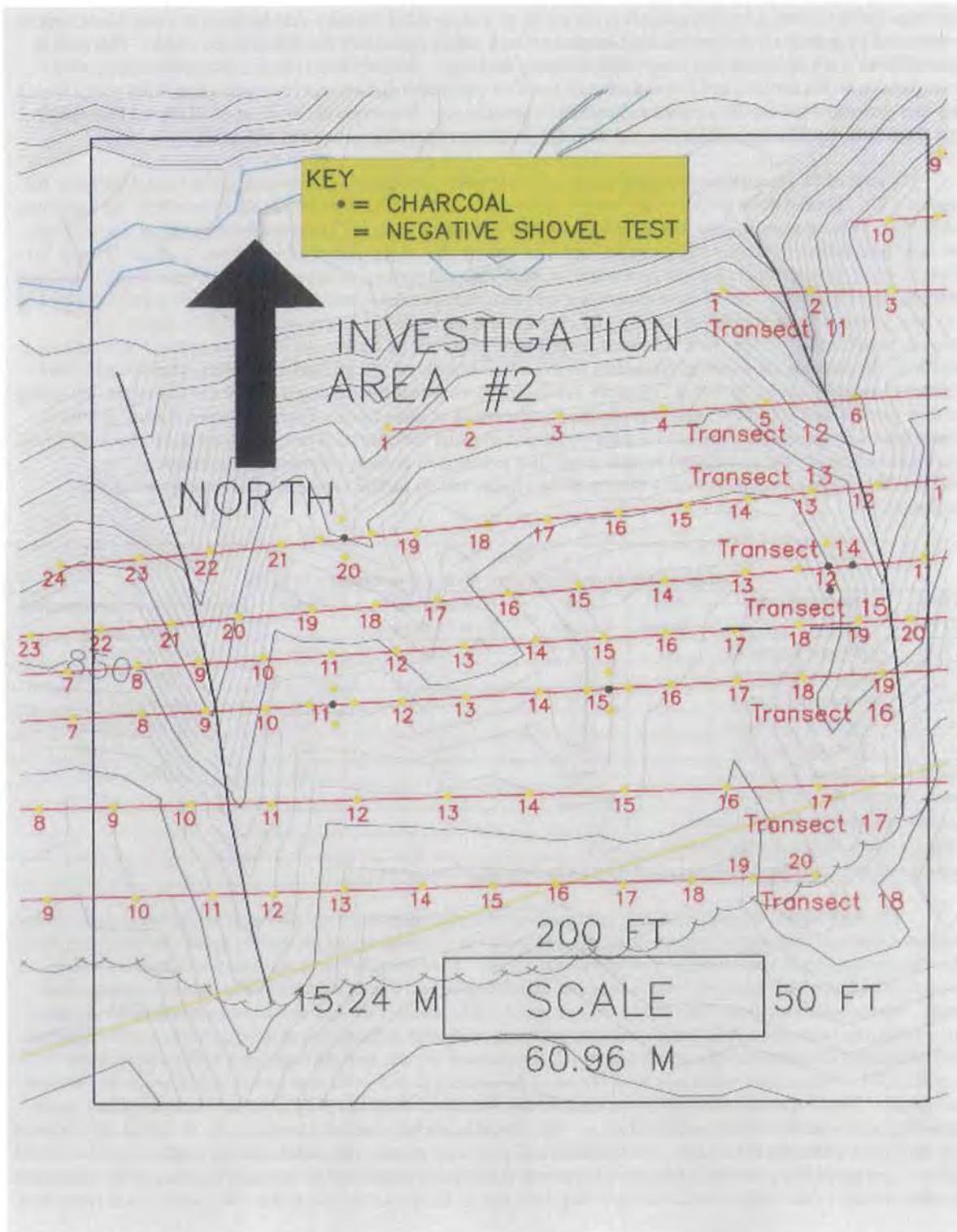


Figure 30. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within Investigation Area #2 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

scrub grass and the existing landfill grounds to the south, by a steep-sided tributary side drainage to Limestone Creek to the west, and by a steep slope overlooking Limestone Creek and its associated floodplain to the north. This area is separated from Area #1 by another steep-sided, tributary drainage. Portions of this area contained modern, wind blown garbage on the surface, and isolated areas of previous significant disturbance (excavated and filled gravel access roads and excavated test wells) were also identified (Appendix A). However, the location of all shovel tests within these areas were modified as needed in order to avoid locations of previous ground modification.

A total of 76 shovel tests (60 initial plus 16 radial) were excavated within Investigation Area #2 (Figure 30) (Appendix D). Four of these initial probes were positive for potential cultural materials, all from within the A-horizon (Table 13). These materials were dispersed across the investigation area, and consisted exclusively of 6 small (less than 1cm) predominantly isolated fragments of charcoal from 6 shovel test probes (4 initial and 2 radial) (Figure 30). However, no areas of distinct charcoal concentration, high charcoal density, or association with other types of cultural materials were identified. All of these materials were recovered from an approximately 107 by 40 meter (350 by 130 foot) area, giving a cultural material density of 1 charcoal fragment per 704 square meters (7,583 square feet). Although radial shovel probes were excavated around each fragment, no additional, definitive cultural materials were identified. In addition, the charcoal fragments recovered within shovel test 12 (and associated radials), and within Transect 14 and shovel test 20 within Transect 13 (Figure 30), were identified along the slopes of drainages, indicating that their position is most likely secondary, perhaps as the result of sheet wash. Therefore given that no definitive cultural materials were identified, and no areas of distinct charcoal concentration or high charcoal density were noted, Investigation Area #2 was considered to have a very low potential to contain information significant to our understanding of the precontact or early history of the region, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

**Table 13:
Cultural Materials Recovered from Investigation Area #2**

TR#/STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
13/20	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/12	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/12S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
14/12E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/11	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/15	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		0				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		NA				
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)		NA				
Total Artifact Count for Concentration #2 within Investigation Area #1						6

The soils within Investigation Area #2 consisted of a predominantly very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 2 to 23 cm (0.7 to 9 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 10 cm (4 inches) below surface. The most shallow A-horizon was identified within transects 16, 17 and 18 (Figure 30), where previous earth-moving had mixed the topsoil with modern garbage and debris. Minor color variations from brown to dark yellowish brown to very dark brown were also noted. As these minor variations were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam with a high clay content (Appendix D). Minor color variations from brown to dark brown to dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 13 to 40 cm (5 to 16 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous disturbance. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. As a result, the potential for this area to provide information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Investigation Area #3

Investigation Area #3 was identified in the northcentral portion of the overall landfill expansion project area (figures 27 and 31) (Appendix A). This area was bordered to the east by the existing landfill grounds, by Investigation

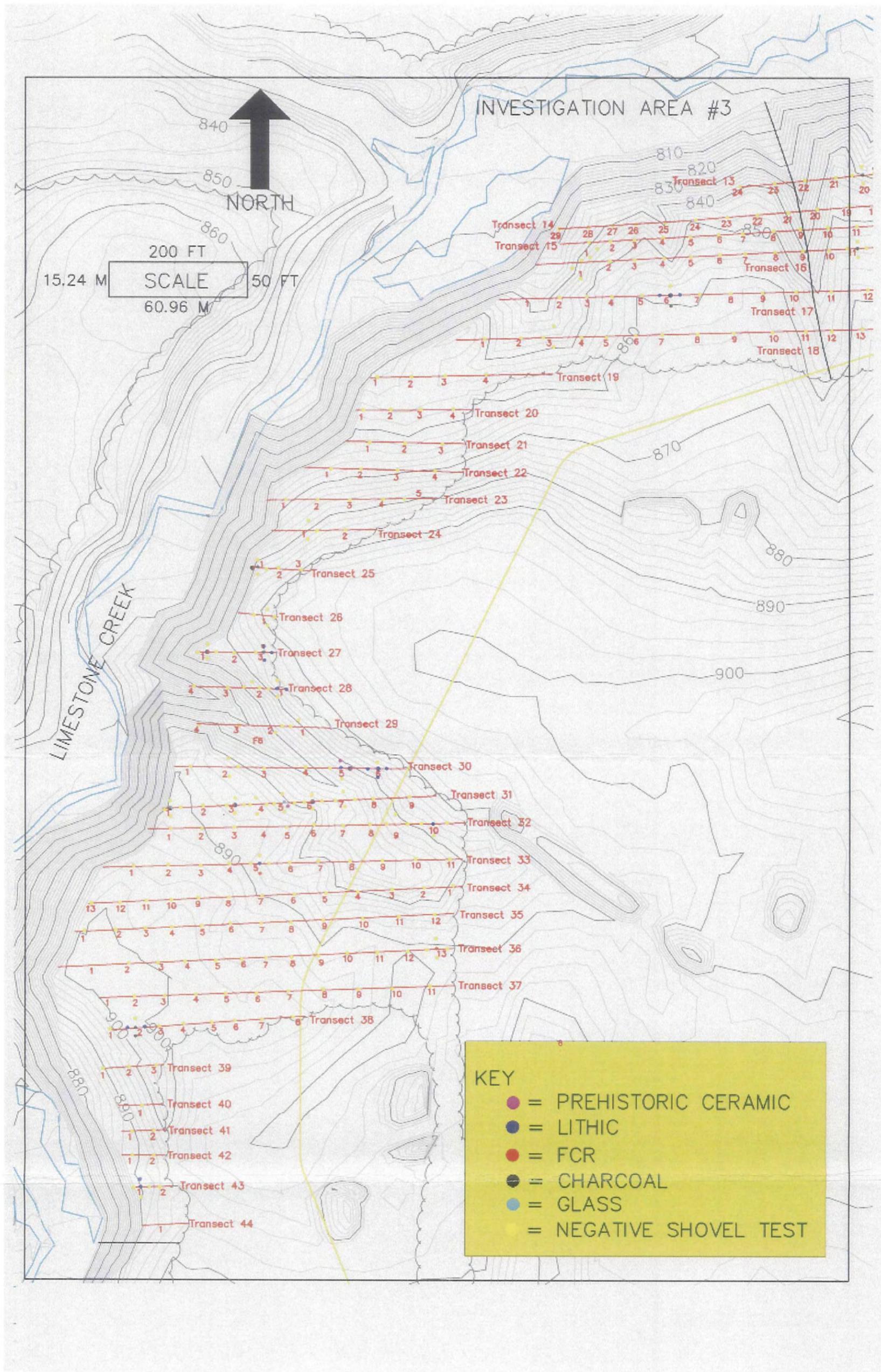


Figure 31. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within Investigation Area #3 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

INSERT FIGURE 31 HERE.

Area #4 to the south, by a steep slope leading down into Limestone Creek and its associated floodplain to the west, and by Investigation Area #2 to the north. This area is separated from Area #4 by several negative transects. This area also contains the pre-recorded, Late Woodland Tuttle Site.

A total of 310 shovel tests (194 initial plus 116 radial) were excavated within Investigation Area #3 (Figure 31) (Appendix D). Twenty-nine of these probes (Table 14) were positive for cultural materials (n=92), all but three of them producing only precontact cultural material related to the Late Woodland Tuttle site (tables 14 and 15). These multicomponent probes (STP #1 within Transect 16 and STP #s 1 and 5 within Transect 31, Figure 31) produced 1 clear glass container handle fragment and 2 clear glass container sherds, from the A-horizon respectively. One aqua flat glass sherd was also identified on the surface within Transect 25 near the eastern edge of the woodlot (Figure 31). The remaining, positive shovel probes are discussed in detail in regards to the Tuttle site below.

Table 14:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the Shovel Test Evaluation of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site

<i>Historic</i>						
TR#/STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
16/1	container glass handle sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
25/Sur	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
31/1	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
31/5	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			0			
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count			NA			
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)			NA			
Total Historic Artifact Count from the STP of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site						4
<i>Precontact</i>						
TR#/STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
15/1	grooved stone	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
15/1W	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
16/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
16/1E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
16/1E	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
17/6	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
17/6	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
17/6S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
17/6E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
17/6W	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
18/3	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
18/3E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
23/5	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
23/5N	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
23/5S	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
23/5E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
23/5E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
24/1	FCR	2	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
24/1W	core	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
25/Sur	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
25/Sur	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
25/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate

25/1W	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
25/1W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
26/1	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
27/1	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
27/1	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
27/1	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
27/3	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
27/3N	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
27/3N	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
27/3S	core	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
27/3S	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
27/3E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/1	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/1E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/2Sur	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/2Sur	core	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/2	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
28/2	core	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/1	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/1	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/1S	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/1E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/2	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/2N	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
29/2W	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
30/2	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/2	FCR	2	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
30/2W	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
30/5	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/5N	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
30/5E	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
30/5E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/5E	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
30/6	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
30/6	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/6S	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/6E	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/6E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/6E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
30/6W	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
31/1	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
31/1	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
31/3	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
31/3	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
31/4	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
31/5Sur	grit-tempered body sherd	2	2	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland

31/6	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
31/6	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
31/6	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
31/7	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
32/9	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
32/9S	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
32/10	block flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
32/10	core	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
32/10N	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
33/5	core	1	NA	indeterminate chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
33/5S	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
36/13	FCR	2	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
38/2	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
38/2S	charcoal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
38/2E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
38/2W	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
43/1	core	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
43/1N	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		6				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		6				
Total Precontact Artifact Count from the STP of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site						99

Within the remaining, negative probes, a typical profile consisted of a predominantly very dark grayish brown to dark brown to dark yellowish brown, occasionally friable, silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 3 to 36 cm (1 to 14 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 14 cm (6 inches) below surface. The variations in the depth of the A-horizon were due to the presence of these shallow test pits within steeply sloped areas along the project's western border. However, some disturbance along the eastern margins of this wooded area where it lies adjacent with the field margin were also identified. Minor color variations from brown to very dark brown to very dark gray to grayish brown were also noted. However, as these minor depth and color variations were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations within these initially negative areas were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown, firm to very firm silt loam (Appendix D). Minor color variations from dark grayish brown to brown to yellowish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 17 to 43 cm (7 to 17 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous, natural erosion. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. As a result, the potential for these initially negative areas to provide information significant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered very low, and no further, phase I archaeological investigations were conducted.

The Late Woodland Tuttle Site

The Tuttle site was originally reported as a Late Woodland, Oneida village on the small ridge to the south of its current location. The site was also originally reported as largely destroyed. However, the 2004-2005 phase I field investigation indicated that this site was actually located slightly further to the north along the edge of west-tending ridgespur overlooking Limestone Creek (figures 18, 27 and 31). Although the majority of this area is currently within a fallow grass field, the margins of the ridgespur contain relatively young, secondary growth woodlands (Appendix A). Overall, this ridge is fairly level and the soils within it are well drained (figures 2 and 3; Table 2). Although previously reported information on this site was scarce, the site was reported to date to the Late Woodland (circa 1350-1400 A.D. to circa 1400-1425 A.D.) period. This would place it within the known aboriginal territory of the Oneida Nation. Given its date of occupation, it is likely that any such village would have contained at least one longhouse and was most likely fortified by a wooden stockade. Its occupants would have been semi-sedentary horticulturalists who remained at the site for major portions of the year.

Although the previous descriptions (Pratt 1976:95-96) suggested that this site was less than one acre in size, the phase I investigation indicated that related, Late Woodland cultural materials are present across an approximately 426 by 183 meter (1,400 by 600 foot) area, with the primary artifact concentration occurring within an approximately 201 by 168 meter (660 by 550 foot) area (Figure 31). This provides a minimum and maximum site area of between 8 and 19 acres (3 and 8 hectares) respectively. Although these early reports also suggested that very little of the site remained intact due to previous ground disturbance (Pratt 1976:95-96), the phase I investigation indicated that substantial disturbance to the site was largely restricted to the center of the ridge where grading and soil removal down into the B-horizon had previously taken place (figures 18 and 31). However, as can be seen from the artifact distribution map (Figure 32), both a high density and a high diversity of Late Woodland cultural materials were recovered surrounding this area (tables 14 and 15). The identification of four burned, precontact earth features (features 1 through 4) (Figure 32) also indicates that *in situ*, subplowzone deposits related to the site are still present outside of these significantly disturbed areas. As a result, the site appears to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Cultural Material Analysis

The positive shovel probes (n=62) were excavated within and around the wooded slope of the ridge containing the pre-recorded Tuttle site (Figure 31). All of the recovered cultural materials related to this site are listed in tables 14 and 15. Four burned earth features (features 1 through 4) were also identified within the area of surface inspection to the east of the woodlot (Figure 32; Appendix A). As the surface inspection also produced cultural materials related to the Tuttle site, the results of both of these investigations are presented below. Within the wooded and sloped section of the site (figures 31 and 32), the majority of the identified materials were recovered from shovel test probes (Table 14). However, a few items were identified on the surface within areas containing less forest debris, as well as within and around the slopes and bank of the intermittent drainage which cuts through the site between transects 27 and 31 (figures 31 and 32). Given this scattered and initially random surface identification, a systematic surface inspection of this area was also conducted on September 28th, 2004. The results of the site investigation within the woodlot are presented first.

A total of 62 shovel test pits (29 initial and 33 radial) were initially positive for cultural materials relating to the Late Woodland Tuttle site (Table 14). Their distribution is provided in figures 31 and 32. All of the cultural materials (Table 14) were recovered from the A-horizon. They consisted of 2 edge-modified flakes of Onondaga chert, 38 unmodified flakes of Onondaga chert, 1 medial biface fragment (non-diagnostic) of Onondaga chert, 11 block flakes of Onondaga chert, 9 cores of Onondaga chert, 20 pieces of FCR, 6 plain surfaced, grit-tempered sherds (5 body and 1 neck), 1 grooved stone, and 13 charcoal fragments. Representative illustrations of these materials are provided in Figure 33. The majority of these materials were recovered from the slope immediately to the west of the flat ridge containing the bulk of the site (figures 31 and 32). The flat portion of this ridge also contained the majority of the surface-recovered materials (Figure 32; Table 15). The soils within these positive probes consisted of a predominantly dark brown to dark yellowish brown, occasionally friable, silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 2 to 33 cm (0.8 to 13 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 13 cm (5 inches) below surface. The variations in the depth of the A-horizon were due to the presence of these shallow test pits within steeply sloped areas along the project's western border (Figure 31). However, some disturbance along the eastern margins of this wooded area where it lies adjacent with the field margin were also identified (Appendix A). Minor color variations from very dark grayish brown to very dark gray were also noted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly brown to dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam (Appendix D). Minor color variations from yellowish brown to light brownish gray were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 10 to 40 cm (4 to 16 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous, natural erosion. No cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. All identified soil profiles were also consistent with the mapped profiles for the region. As a result, the materials recovered from these sloped areas most likely represent sheet midden deposits discarded over the edge of the ridge during occupation of the site.

Consistent with this interpretation, the highest concentration of cultural materials (n=225) (Table 15) was recovered from the surface of the ridge immediately to the east of this wooded area (Figure 32). Although the center section of this ridge had been previously graded down into the subsoil (Figure 18; Appendix A), materials were still recovered along the margins of this area. Four burned, precontact earth features (features 1 through 4) were also identified along the site's southeastern field margin (figures 31 and 32; Appendix A), indicating that despite previous significant disturbance within this field to the immediate north, east and south, and despite decades of plowing, *in situ* subsurface data remain at the site. Historic cultural materials recovered from the surface consisted of 1 aqua glass

INSERT FIGURE 32 HERE.



Figure 33. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered during the shovel test evaluation of the Late Woodland Tuttle site, recorded within Investigation Area #3 of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area.



Figure 34. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered during the surface evaluation of the Late Woodland Tuttle site, recorded within Investigation Area #3 of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area.

container sherd, 1 barbed wire fragment, 1 metal crow bar fragment, 1 iron horseshoe and 1 clear molded glass bottle. Precontact cultural materials recovered from the surface of the site consisted of 4 Madison projectile points, 1 spoke-shave, 5 non-diagnostic biface fragments, 5 edge-modified flakes, 131 unmodified flakes, 18 block flakes, 35 cores, 9 pieces of FCR, 4 plain-surfaced, grit-tempered body sherds, 1 plain-surfaced, grit-tempered neck sherd, 1 exfoliated, grit-tempered body sherd, 1 incised grit-tempered body sherd and 1 charcoal fragment. One unmodified flake, one block flake, and three grit-tempered sherds were also recovered from the surface of Feature 2 (Figure 32). With the exception of the FCR, all of the recovered lithic materials were manufactured from the locally available, Onondaga chert. Although the majority of these items are non-diagnostic, the Madison projectile points indicate a late precontact date of manufacture and use consistent with the reported 15th century date of occupation for the site. The plain surfaced, grit-tempered sherds also support this temporal placement.

**Table 15:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the Surface Evaluation of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site**

<i>Historic</i>						
FS#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
436	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
438	barbed wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
503	metal crow bar fragment	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
509	iron horse shoe	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
513	molded glass bottle	1	1	"Warranted Flask"	clear	19 th to 20 th century
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			0			
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count			NA			
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)			NA			
Total Historic Artifact Count from the STP of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site						5
<i>Precontact</i>						
FS#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
423	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
424	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
424	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
425	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
426	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
427	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
428	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
429	spokeshave	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
430	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
431	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
432	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
433	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
434	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
435	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
437	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
440	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
441	unmodified flake	4	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
441	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
442	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
442	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
443	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
444	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
444	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
445	Madison point, medial and basal fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	Late Woodland

446	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
446	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
447	unmodified flake	5	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
448	unmodified flake	5	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
449	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
449	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
450	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
451	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
452	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
452	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
453	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
454	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
455	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
455	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
456	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
457	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
457	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
458	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
459	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
459	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
460	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
460	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
461	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
462	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
462	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
463	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
464	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
465	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
466	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
467	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
468	core	2	2	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
468	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
468	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
469	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
469	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
470	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
471	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
472	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
473	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
473	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
474	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
475	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
475	block flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
476	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
476	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
477	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
478	unmodified flake with large hinge fracture	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
479	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
480	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
481	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
489	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
489	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
490	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact

502	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
506	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
506	FCR	4	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
511	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
701	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
701	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
701	unmodified flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
702	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
703	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
704	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
705	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
705	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
706	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
706	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
707	Madison point	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	Late Woodland
708	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
709	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
710	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
711	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	exfoliated	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
711	unmodified flake	4	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
712	block flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
713	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
714	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
715	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
715	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
716	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
717	grit-tempered neck sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
718	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
719	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
720	Madison point	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	Late Woodland
721	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
722	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
723	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
724	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
725	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
726	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
727	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
728	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
729	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
730	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
731	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
732	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
733	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
734	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
735	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
735	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
736	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
737	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	incised	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
737	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact

738	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
739	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
740	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
741	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
741	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
742	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
743	Madison point	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	Late Woodland
744	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
745	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
746	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
746	block flake	3	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
747	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
748	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
749	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
749	unmodified flake	4	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
750	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
751	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
751	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
751	unmodified flake	2	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
752	edge-modified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
753	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
754	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
755	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
755	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
756	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
757	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
758	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
759	medial biface fragment	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
760	core	1	1	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
761	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
Fea2	unmodified flake with hinge fracture	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
Fea2	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
Fea2	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
Fea2	grit-tempered shoulder sherd	1	1	plain	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
Fea2	grit-tempered body sherd	1	1	exfoliated	NA	indeterminate Late Woodland
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		10				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		10				
Total Diagnostic Point Count		4				
Total Precontact Artifact Count from the STP of the Late Woodland Tuttle Site					219	

Historic materials recovered during the surface inspection consisted of 1 aqua glass container sherd, 1 barbed wire fragment, 1 rusted metal crow bar fragment, 1 rusted iron horseshoe and 1 clear molded glass bottle (Figure 34). When combined with the results of the shovel test inspection, the historic artifact count for the Late Woodland Tuttle site therefore increases to nine: 1 clear glass container handle fragment, 1 clear molded glass bottle, 2 clear glass container sherds, 1 aqua glass container sherd, 1 aqua flat glass sherd, 1 barbed wire fragment, 1 crow bar fragment and 1 iron horseshoe. All of these materials are consistent with a late 19th to early 20th century date of manufacture and use. However, as all of the identified historic remains were widely scattered across the site area (Figure 32), their presence within the collection is most consistent with random, opportunistic historic discard, perhaps during agricultural activities. No indications that these materials represent part of a larger historic midden were identified.

As no historic map documented structures are shown within the vicinity, and no indications of foundations or other kinds of historic subsurface features were noted, these highly ephemeral historic materials do not appear to have the potential to contribute additional information significant to our understanding of the early history of the region. As a result, no further archaeological evaluations of the historic component from the Late Woodland Tuttle site are recommended.

Precontact materials recovered from the Late Woodland Tuttle site therefore include 7 edge-modified flakes, 169 unmodified flakes, 29 block flakes, 44 cores, 6 non-diagnostic biface fragments, 1 spokeshave, 4 Madison projectile points, 1 grooved stone, 29 pieces of FCR, 12 plain grit-tempered sherds and 1 incised grit-tempered sherd. One unmodified flake, one block flake, and three grit-tempered sherds were also recovered from the surface of Feature 2 (tables 14 and 15). Although no floral or faunal remains were identified, the majority of the materials were recovered from the surface of an agricultural field where preservation of these more fragile remains was not as likely. However, the presence of the four burned earth features, one of which (Feature 2) produced grit-tempered sherds, does suggest that such remains are present. Overall, the recovered material collection suggests that lithic stone tool refurbishing and manufacture was an important site activity, and the dominance of Onondaga chert within this collection suggests an almost exclusive reliance on the locally available raw material.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, both the high density and the high diversity of the Late Woodland cultural material recovered from the Tuttle site suggest that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the Late Woodland occupation and use of this region is present. The high artifact density and diversity also indicate that this site is highly likely to be able to provide statistically relevant answers to specific and/or detailed research questions. In addition, both the site's size and its position on a high, well drained ridge overlooking a water source strongly support the interpretation suggested by the recovered material culture that the Tuttle site represents the remains of a 15th century A.D. Oneida village. The presence of four burned earth features also indicates that *in situ* subplowzone deposits are still present within the site. Therefore, despite previous significant disturbance within and around this area, the Tuttle site would appear to contain a high degree of integrity and research potential. This site would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and further archaeological investigations are recommended.

If phase I level clearance is granted, direct project impacts will include the loss of the portion of the Tuttle site within the 92-acre A.P.E. However, given the evidence for subplowzone integrity and the density and diversity of cultural material remains, the potential for this portion of the site to produce additional information significant to our understanding of the precontact history of the region was considered to be very high. The phase I investigation of the portion of the Tuttle site within the current 92-acre A.P.E. therefore strongly suggests that data redundancy has not been achieved and that the Tuttle site still retains the potential to answer, either in whole or in part, specific research questions related to the precontact history of the area. The phase I investigation indicated that the site has the characteristics which suggest a high probability that it contains additional configurations of artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other natural and/or cultural features which will make it possible to test either new or existing hypotheses, and/or refine the local cultural-temporal sequence.

As this site does therefore appear eligible for nomination to the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places complete avoidance of the site by all earth-moving or ground disturbing activities is recommended. If this is not possible, then phase II archaeological testing of the Late Woodland Tuttle site is recommended in order to gather the additional data needed to finalize its nomination eligibility. However, as the current landfill expansion plans call for the complete avoidance of this site by all earth-moving activities, as well as the maintenance of a 30 meter (100 foot) buffer marked by a permanent fence between the maximum site edge and the area of proposed ground disturbance (Figure 32), the significant information preserved within this site will be retained for the future.

Investigation Area #4

Investigation Area #4 was identified in the southcentral portion of the overall landfill expansion project area (figures 27 and 35). This area was bordered to the east by the existing landfill grounds, by Investigation Area #5 to the south, by a steep slope leading down into Limestone Creek and its associated floodplain to the west, and by Investigation Area #3 to the north (Appendix A). This area is separated from the Late Woodland Tuttle site by several negative transects (Figure 27). This area also contains the historic Wm. Tuttle (south) House Site.

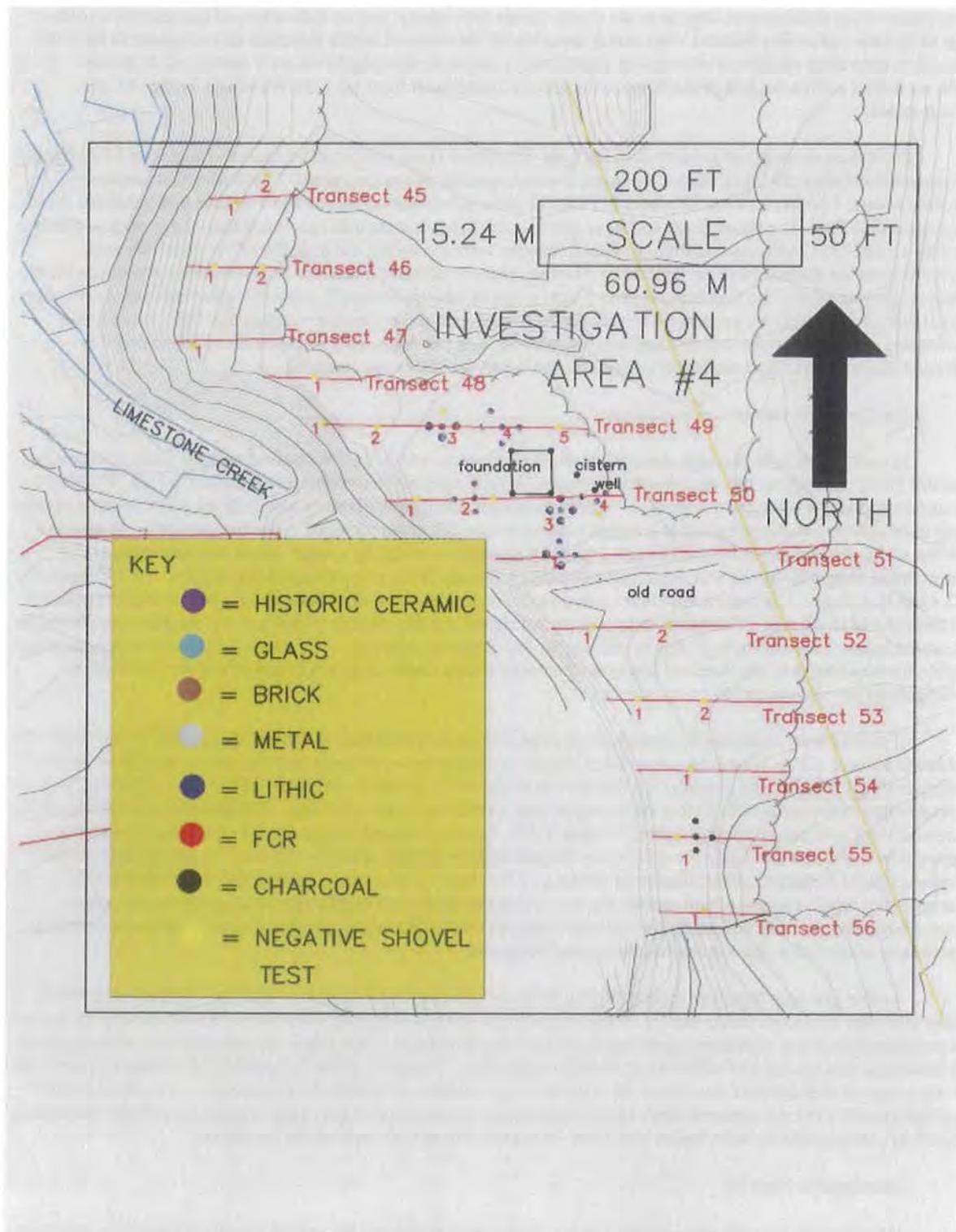


Figure 35. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within Investigation Area #4 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)