

Figure 36. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within the Historic Wm. Tuttle House site within Investigation Area #4 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

A total of 53 shovel test pits (25 initial plus 28 radial) were excavated within Investigation Area #4 (Figure 35) (Appendix D). Seven of these probes were positive for cultural materials, all but one of them within the historic Wm. Tuttle House site (Figure 36). The remaining, isolated positive shovel probe consisted exclusively of 3 coal fragments; eleven additional fragments were recovered during excavation of the radials. However, as no additional cultural materials were identified within this area, and this probe was placed along a slope adjacent an area of previous significant disturbance (Figure 35), these coal fragments were not considered to be culturally significant and no further archaeological investigations within this specific area were conducted.

Within the negative probes, a typical profile consisted of predominantly brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 2 to 18 cm (0.8 to 7 inches) below the current ground surface (Figure 35; Appendix D). The average depth was 11 cm (4 inches) below surface. The unusually shallow nature of this A-horizon, as compared to other portions of the project area, is due to the presence of these transects within an area of moderate slope (figures 27 and 35) where natural erosion has removed portions of the original topsoil horizon. Some disturbance along the eastern margins of this area where it lies adjacent with the graded and excavated field were also identified (Figure 18). Minor color variations from dark to very dark grayish brown were also noted. However, as these minor depth and color variations were not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations within these areas were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown silt loam (Appendix D). Minor color variations from brown to yellowish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 14 to 30 cm (6 to 12 inches) below surface, again depending on the extent of previous 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 archaeological investigations were conducted.

The Historic Wm. Tuttle House Site

The remaining positive probes were excavated around the foundation of the historic Wm. Tuttle House (figures 27, 35 and 36; Appendix A). The recovered cultural materials are listed in Table 16. Representative illustrations have been provided in figures 37 and 38. Although no additional residential structures related to this occupation were identified during the 2004-2005 phase I investigation, a stone lined well and cistern were recorded to the east and northeast of the foundation just within the current tree line (Figure 36; Appendix A). This site was also bordered to the south by an existing dirt and gravel access road (figures 27 and 35), which, given its location, is presumed to be the same road shown on the historic maps of the region (figures 4 through 9). The identified materials related to this site were all recovered from within a relatively level area bordered to the northwest, west and south by steep slopes (Figure 36). The northeastern and eastern borders of the site are within heavily disturbed areas where all of the overlying topsoil has been removed and piled along the margins of the field (Figure 18; Appendix D). This disturbance extends up to the existing treeline (shovel test probe #5 within Transect 49, Figure 36) indicating previous significant disturbance at this location. As a result, all remaining cultural materials associated with this structure appear to be contained within the current woodlot boundaries.

**Table 16:
Cultural Materials Recovered from the Historic Wm. Tuttle (south) House Site**

<i>Historic</i>						
TR#/ STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
49/3	ironstone shoulder sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
49/3S	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
49/3S	earthenware body sherd	1	1	clear glaze	red	1825-1910
49/3S	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/3S	earthenware body sherd	1	1	Albany interior with salt glaze exterior	cream	1825-1910
49/3E	red brick fragment	12	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/3E	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860

49/3W	red brick fragment	6	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/3W	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4	ironstone body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4	ironstone shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	container glass rim sherd	1	1	molded	amethyst	1880-1918/1899
49/4N	ironstone body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	ironstone body sherd	1	1	dark blue transferprint	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	ironstone basal sherd	1	1	dark blue transferprint	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	ironstone shoulder sherd	1	1	dark blue transferprint	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	ironstone rim sherd	2	2	dark blue transferprint	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4N	red brick fragment	10	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/4N	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4N	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4N	earthenware body sherd	1	1	tan, brown and white annular glaze	cream	1825-1910
49/4S	red brick fragment	8	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/4S	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
49/4S	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4S	whiteware body sherd	3	3	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4S	whiteware body sherd	2	2	Rockingham glaze	white	1840-1900
49/4E	red brick fragment	2	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/4E	earthenware body sherd	1	1	unglazed	red	1825-1910
49/4E	container glass rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	amethyst	1880-1918/1899
49/4E	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated, heat-damaged	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
49/4E	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
49/4E	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	olive	19 th to 20 th century
49/4E	whiteware basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4E	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4E	whiteware body sherd	1	1	circular embossing	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4E	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4E	whiteware neck sherd	1	1	medium blue banded glaze	white	1815-1860/1845
49/4W	red brick fragment	13	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
49/4W	metal spike	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
49/4W	metal wire fragment	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
49/4W	indeterminate	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century

	curved metal fragment					
49/4W	container glass shoulder sherd	1	1	crazed	clear	19 th to 20 th century
49/4W	ironstone shoulder sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
49/4W	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
49/4W	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
49/4W	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
49/4W	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	light green glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/2	whiteware body sherd	1	1	dark blue transfer-print, heat-damaged	white	1820-1860/1845
50/2	red brick fragment	2	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/2	coal fragment	2	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/2	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/2	flat glass sherd	1	NA	heat-damaged	aqua	1800-1900+
50/2	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/2	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	dark blue transferprint with blue rim edge	white	1820-1860/1845
50/2N	red brick fragment	3	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/2N	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/2S	lamp glass sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	1880-1918/1899
50/2S	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/2S	cement fragment	3	NA	exfoliated	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/2S	whiteware body sherd	1	1	mourning ware transferprint	white	1830-1850/1840
50/2W	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/2W	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/2W	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
50/2W	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated, slight heat-damage	white	1813-1900/1870
50/2W	whiteware sherd	1	1	exfoliated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3	ironstone saucer sherd	1	1	undecorated, slightly burned	white	1813-1900/1870
50/3	cut square nail	4	4	corroded	NA	1820-1900
50/3	red brick fragment	8	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/3	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
50/3	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/3	container glass body sherd	1	1	undecorated	ame-thyst	19 th to 20 th century
50/3	ironstone body sherd	3	3	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
50/3	ironstone rim sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
50/3	earthenware rim sherd	1	1	clear glaze	cream	1825-1910
50/3	indeterminate flat metal fragments	4	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century

50/3N	red brick fragment	7	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/3N	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/3N	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
50/3N	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
50/3N	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/3N	coal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/3N	whiteware body sherd	2	2	light blue transferprint	white	1826-1831/1829
50/3N	whiteware body sherd	1	1	red transferprint	white	1829-1850/1840
50/3N	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3N	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated, heat-damaged	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3N	stoneware body sherd	1	1	unglazed	white	1800-1900
50/3S	red brick fragment	3	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/3S	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3S	whiteware body sherd	1	1	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3S	whiteware body sherd	1	1	mourning-ware transferprint	white	1830-1850/1840
50/3S	whiteware neck sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3S	container glass body sherd	1	1	crazed surface	clear	19 th to 20 th century
50/3S	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/3S	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
50/3S	coal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/3W	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/3W	metal bolt	1	1	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/3W	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/3W	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3W	whiteware body sherd	1	1	ridged on one surface	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3E	red brick fragment	5	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/3E	flat glass sherd	2	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/3E	whiteware body sherd	3	3	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3E	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated, heat-damaged	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/3E	earthenware body sherd	1	1	Albany slip	cream	1825-1910
50/3E	earthenware body sherd	1	1	salt glaze exterior with plain interior	cream	1800-1860
50/3E	glass slag fragment	1	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
50/4	red brick fragment	3	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/4	whiteware rim sherd	1	1	unscaloped blue shell edge	white	1850-1897/1879
50/4	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
50/4N	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/4N	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
50/4N	red brick fragment	2	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century

50/4N	container glass body sherd	2	2	undecorated	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
50/4N	glass rim sherd	1	1	threaded	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
50/4N	container glass basal sherd	1	1	undecorated	clear	19 th to 20 th century
50/4N	whiteware body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
50/4E	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/4E	ironstone handle fragment	1	1	tan glaze	cream	1813-1900/1870
50/4W	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
50/4W	ironstone body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
50/4W	indeterminate flat metal fragment	2	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
50/4W	coal slag	2	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
51/1	cut square nail	1	1	corroded	NA	1820-1900
51/1	earthenware body sherd	1	1	plain interior, salt-glazed exterior	cream	1800-1860
51/1	glass container sherd	1	1	raised embossed design "BOST..."	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
51/1N	flat glass sherd	4	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
51/1N	whiteware basal sherd	2	2	light blue glaze	white	1820-1900+/1860
51/1N	whiteware body sherd	1	1	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
51/1S	red brick fragment	2	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
51/1S	indeterminate flat metal fragment	3	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
51/1S	container glass body sherd	1	1	molded	clear	19 th to 20 th century
51/1S	flat glass sherd	6	NA	NA	aqua	19 th to 20 th century
51/1S	container glass body sherd	1	1	heat-damaged	clear	19 th to 20 th century
51/1S	whiteware body sherds	3	3	undecorated	white	1820-1900+/1860
51/1S	stoneware body sherd	2	2	Albany interior, salt-glaze exterior	cream	1825-1910
51/1E	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
51/1E	flat glass sherd	6	NA	heat-damaged	aqua	1800-1900+
51/1W	metal wire fragment	1	NA	corroded	NA	19 th to 20 th century
51/1W	red brick fragment	1	NA	exfoliated	red	19 th to 20 th century
51/1W	flat glass sherd	1	NA	NA	aqua	1800-1900+
51/1W	ironstone body sherd	2	2	undecorated	white	1813-1900/1870
51/1W	coal fragment	1	NA	NA	NA	19 th to 20 th century
Total Ceramic Sherd Count			91			
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count			91			
Mean Ceramic Date (sherds/vessels)			1861/1861			
Total Historic Artifact Count from the Historic Wm. Tuttle (south) House Site					268	
Precontact						
TR#/ STP#	Identification	# of Sherds	# of Vessels	Decoration/ Raw Material	Color	Production Range/Median Date (A.D.)
49/3W	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
49/4S	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
49/4E	charcoal fragment	2	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate

50/2	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
50/3N	FCR	3	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
50/3S	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
50/3W	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
50/3E	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
50/3E	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1N	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1S	charcoal fragment	5	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate
51/1S	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1S	FCR	1	NA	NA	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1E	block flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert, heat-damaged	NA	indeterminate precontact
51/1W	unmodified flake	1	NA	Onondaga chert	NA	indeterminate precontact
Total Ceramic Sherd Count		0				
Maximum Ceramic Vessel Count		NA				
Total Precontact Artifact Count from the Historic Wm. Tuttle (south) House Site						23

Cultural Material Analysis

Materials recovered to the north of the foundation (Transect 49; Figure 36) consisted of 4 undecorated ironstone shoulder sherds, 4 undecorated ironstone body sherds, 1 undecorated ironstone basal sherd, 1 ironstone basal sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 ironstone body sherd with a dark blue transfer print, 1 ironstone basal sherd with a dark blue transferprint, 1 ironstone shoulder sherd with a dark blue transferprint, 2 ironstone rim sherds with a dark blue transferprint, 2 Rockingham glaze body sherds, 1 earthenware body sherd with a clear glaze, 1 earthenware body sherd with an Albany-glazed interior and salt-glazed exterior, 1 earthenware body sherd with a brown and white annular glaze, 1 red earthenware body sherd, 2 whiteware body sherds with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware body sherd with circular embossing, 1 whiteware neck sherd with a blue-banded glaze, 1 whiteware body sherd with a blue transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with a blue transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with a green glaze, 3 undecorated whiteware rim sherds, 9 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 1 undecorated whiteware basal sherd, 3 aqua flat glass sherds, 1 aqua glass container body sherd, 1 clear glass container body sherd, 2 amethyst glass molded rim sherds, 51 exfoliated red brick fragments, 1 square nail, 1 metal spike, 1 metal wire fragment, 1 indeterminate curved metal fragment, 2 coal fragments, and 2 block flakes of Onondaga chert (Figure 37). All of these materials were recovered from the two shovel probes excavated within the level portion of the ridge (Figure 36). No materials were recovered from the excessively sloped area to the west, or from the disturbed area at the edge of the woodlot to the east (figures 18, 27 and 35).

Materials recovered to the west of the foundation (Transect 50, STP 2; Figure 36) consisted of 2 undecorated ironstone body sherd, 1 whiteware body sherd with a blue transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with a blue transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with a black (mourningware) transferprint, 3 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 2 aqua flat glass sherds, 1 amethyst lamp glass sherd, 8 exfoliated red brick fragments, 2 coal fragments, 3 cement fragments, and 1 block flake of heat-damaged Onondaga chert (Figure 37). Materials recovered to the south and east of the foundation (Transect 50, STPs 3 and 4; Figure 36) consisted of 1 ironstone handle fragment with a tan glaze, 1 undecorated ironstone saucer sherd, 4 undecorated ironstone body sherds, 1 undecorated ironstone rim sherd, 1 unglazed stoneware body sherd, 1 earthenware rim sherd with a clear glaze, 1 earthenware body sherd with an Albany glaze, 1 earthenware body sherd with a slat-glazed exterior, 2 whiteware body sherds with a blue transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with a red transferprint, 1 whiteware body sherd with a light blue glaze, 1 whiteware body sherd with a black (mourningware) transferprint, 1 whiteware rim sherd with a blue-shell edge, 1 whiteware body sherd with a ridged surface, 13 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 1 undecorated whiteware neck sherd, 8 aqua flat glass sherds, 2 aqua glass container body sherds, 1 aqua glass rim sherd, 1 aqua glass slag fragment, 2 clear glass container body sherds, 1 clear glass container basal sherds, 1 amethyst glass container body sherd, 6 square nails, 2 cut nail, 1 metal bolt, 2 metal wire fragment, 6 indeterminate flat metal fragments, 31 exfoliated red brick fragments, 4 coal fragment, 1 unmodified flake of Onondaga chert, 2 block flakes of Onondaga chert, and 4 pieces of FCR (Figure 38).

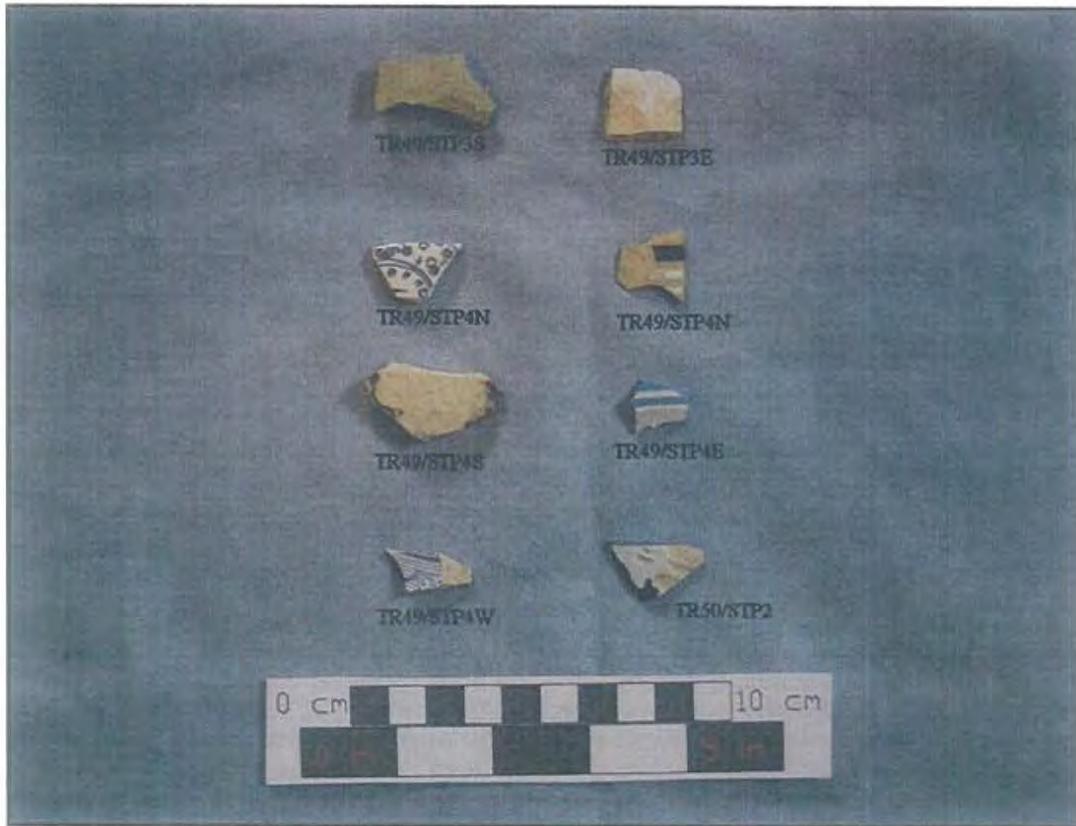


Figure 37. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered to the north and west of the stone house foundation within the Wm. Tuttle House site, recorded within Investigation Area #4 of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area.



Figure 38. Representative illustrations of all cultural materials recovered to the south and east of the stone house foundation within the Wm. Tuttle House site, recorded within Investigation Area #4 of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area.

Materials recovered to the south of the foundation, just to the north of the old road (Transect 51; figures 35 and 36), consisted of 2 undecorated ironstone body sherds, 1 earthenware body sherd with a salt-glazed exterior, 2 stoneware body sherds with an Albany glazed interior and a salt-glazed exterior, 2 whiteware basal sherds with a light blue glaze, 4 undecorated whiteware body sherds, 1 aqua glass container fragment, 17 aqua flat glass sherds, 2 clear container glass sherds, 1 square nail, 4 exfoliated red brick fragments, 1 metal wire fragment, 3 indeterminate flat metal fragments, 5 charcoal fragments, 1 coal fragment, 3 unmodified flakes of Onondaga chert, 2 block flake of Onondaga chert, and 1 piece of FCR (Figure 38).

Although a total of 16 precontact artifacts were recovered from within the Wm. Tuttle House site, no areas of discrete precontact artifact concentration were identified. This historic site area is also well removed from the documented boundaries of the Late Woodland site discussed above. In addition, nearly half of these materials (n=7) were identified as block flakes which can also be produced as a result of the natural freeze-thaw cycle. Given the documented presence of historic thermal feature debris within the site, the 5 pieces of FCR could also be of historic origin. As a result, the extremely low density and diversity of the recovered precontact cultural materials suggests that this component does not have the potential to provide additional information significant to our understanding of the precontact history of the region. No further archaeological investigations of this component are therefore recommended.

At least 21 different ceramic vessel types are represented in the phase I collection from the Wm. Tuttle (south) House (Table 16). These materials represent both utilitarian kitchenware and serving/tableware related items. Representative illustrations of these materials have been provided as figures 37 and 38. 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 undecorated 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 known historic occupation dates of the Wm. Tuttle [south] homestead (sometime before 1853 up through the early 20th century).

Although no materials were recovered that retained a maker's mark, the majority of the decorated pieces indicate a 19th century date of manufacture. For example, unscaloped, unmolded, blue shell-edged varieties were only produced from 1850 through 1897, enjoying their greatest popularity between 1874 and 1884. For transfer-printed wares, the most temporally diagnostic feature is color. For example, dark blue transfer-printed wares were produced from 1820 through 1860, enjoying their greatest popularity from 1820 to 1830. Light blue transfer-printed wares were produced from 1826 through 1831 with a mean production date of 1829. Red transfer-printed wares were produced from 1829 through 1850 with a mean production date of 1840. Black transfer-printed wares (also known as mourningwares) were produced from 1830 through 1850 with a mean production date of 1840. Annular-band decorated whitewares replaced similarly decorated pearlwares between 1815 and 1830 and continued to be produced until at least 1860. Salt glazed wares were produced from 1800 through 1860 and wares finished with an Albany slip were produced from 1825 through 1900. Rockingham wares were produced from 1840 through 1900. These decorated wares are therefore all consistent with the known historic occupation dates of the Wm. Tuttle [south] homestead (sometime before 1853 up through the early 20th century). However, as the earlier wares are in the minority, they could either indicate a more ephemeral occupation from this earlier time period, or vessels which were kept by the family into the 19th century as heirlooms. The remaining portions of the recovered cultural material collection consist of 19th and early 20th century architectural debris.

The ceramic assemblage from the site is fairly good (n = 91 sherds) with a maximum vessel count of 91. As a result, mean ceramic dating (MCD) was applied in order to refine the potential chronological placement of the Wm. Tuttle [south] house site. Both the sherd and the vessel count produced a MCD of 1861 which supports the hypothesis that these materials are related to the mid-19th century Wm. Tuttle occupation of the homestead, as documented on the historic maps from 1853 through 1895 (figures 4 through 8, respectively).

The remainder of the cultural material collection is also consistent with an occupation dating to the middle to late portion of the 19th century. For example, American nail-making technology advanced rapidly during the early historic period, and as such, nails are an excellent temporal clue, especially during the 19th century. The 10 nails

recovered from the site are of the machine cut, square variety and were manufactured from iron, indicating a production date sometime between 1820 and 1900. For example, during the 1700s and early 1800s, hand-wrought nails formed from a square iron rod were the most common. However, between 1790 and the early 1800s, several machines were produced to expedite this process. The earliest machined nails were cut from an iron bar and produced a tapered shank by shaking the bar side to side with every cut; they were produced up through the 1830s. However, in the 1820s, a different machine was developed which produced a tapered end by turning the iron bar over with each cut. These kinds of nails were produced from the 1820s through the remainder of the 19th century. However, with the development of inexpensive steel production in the 1880s, the manufacture of iron nails dropped dramatically, and by the end of the century most produced nails were of the soft steel, wire variety. Square, cut nails were therefore most popular from circa 1820 until 1910, when they were largely replaced by the wire nail.

When compared with the results of the historic map review, a beginning occupation date for the Wm. Tuttle (south) House in the mid 19th century is confirmed. For example, the 1853 Byles Map of Madison County (figures 4 and 5) shows a structure at this location within the Wm. Tuttle property just to the north of the road between the Tuttle and Van Dusen properties. The house is shown again on the 1859 map (Figure 6), the 1875 map (Figure 7), and the 1895 map (Figure 8). However, the structure is no longer present on the 1946 or the 1955 quadrangle (figures 9 and 2), and 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 this road as "unimproved" and it is missing from the 1955 quadrangle (Figure 2). These data would seem to suggest that the Tuttle house was abandoned sometime after 1895, and that the structure itself was no longer extant by 1946. A late 19th or very early 20th century date of abandonment is also supported by the recovered material culture as no distinct, exclusively 20th century material goods were identified. The recovery of scattered coal and charcoal fragments also suggests at least some heating and/or cooking activities were being performed with natural fuels. This would also be consistent with a primary period of occupation during the 19th century.

The soils within the historic Wm. Tuttle House site (transects 49 through 51, Figure 36) (Appendix D) consisted predominantly of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 8 to 30 cm (3 to 12 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 17 cm (7 inches) below surface. Minor variations in color from very dark gray to very dark brown were also noted. The most shallow A-horizon was identified along the edge of the woodlot near the border with the disturbed area to the east (figures 18 and 35), as well as near the stone house foundation (Figure 36). The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown to brown, occasionally firm silt loam (Appendix D). Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 22 to 34 cm (9 to 13 inches) below surface. With the exception of STP #1S within Transect 51 (Figure 36), no cultural materials, features, or indications of buried soil horizons were identified within the B-horizon. However, this probe produced evidence of a buried historic fill horizon (Appendix D). Zone 1 was recorded from 0 to 11 cm (0 to 4 inches) below the current ground surface and consisted of a dark brown silt loam. This zone was consistent with the A-horizon identified elsewhere within the site. Zone 2 was recorded from 11 to 20 cm (4 to 8 inches) below the current ground surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown, slightly firmer silt loam. This zone was consistent with a moderately disturbed and/or young B-horizon. Zone 3 was recorded from 20 to 30 cm (8 to 12 inches) below the current ground surface and consisted of a mottled very dark grayish brown to dark brown, silt loam fill. A rotten fragment of mortar was also noted in the wall within this zone. Zone 4 was recorded from 30 to 38 cm (12 to 15 inches) below the current ground surface and consisted of a very ashy, brown silt loam which contained high quantities of ash and charcoal. This appeared to be a fill/trash deposit, most likely related to the cleaning and maintenance of fireplace and/or stove. Zone 5 was recorded from 38 to 43 cm (15 to 17 inches) below the current ground surface and consisted of a dark yellowish brown, firm silt loam with slight dark grayish brown mottles. This zone appeared to represent the original, undisturbed B-horizon. This radial probe was placed on the edge of the slope leading down to the road (Figure 35), and may indicate that the inhabitants of the Wm. Tuttle house were disposing of their used thermal debris along this location. Either way, this probe does confirm that buried cultural horizons are present within the site.

Site Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, both the high density and the high diversity of the early historic cultural material recovered from the Wm. Tuttle (south) House site, along with the corresponding map documentary evidence, suggest that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the early historic occupation of Madison County is present within the site. 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. Although the site's size seems to be geographically restricted to the flat portion of its parent ridge (Figure 27), the presence of the stone house

foundation, a stone-lined well and cistern, and at least one buried cultural horizon (STP #1S within Transect 51) (Figure 36; Appendix A), strongly support the interpretation suggested by the recovered material culture (Table 16) that the Wm. Tuttle (south) House site represents the remains of a historic residential structure and related homestead dating to at least 1853. However, the presence of scattered late 18th to mid 19th century ceramics could suggest an even earlier beginning date of occupation. The intact presence of the foundation also suggests that *in situ* materials related to the early construction of the house may still be present within the builder's trench adjacent the outer edges of this foundation. If present, these materials would relate directly to the question of an earlier, late 18th or early 19th century occupation. Additional, temporally stratified materials may also remain within the abandoned, stone-lined well and cistern. These latter materials could be of particular importance in answering questions concerning changes in the socio-economic status of the Tuttle family through time. When taken together, all these data indicate that the historic Wm. Tuttle house site still retains a high degree of integrity. Therefore, despite previous disturbance around this area, the Wm. Tuttle [south] House 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 entire Wm. Tuttle [south] House site, as all portions of this site appear to be contained within the 92-acre A.P.E. However, given the evidence for buried cultural deposits and horizons, and the density and diversity of cultural material remains, the potential for this site to produce additional information significant to our understanding of the early history of the region was considered to be very high. The phase I investigation of the Wm. Tuttle [south] House site therefore strongly suggests that data redundancy has not been achieved and that the site still retains the potential to answer, either in whole or in part, specific research questions related to the early 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 historical 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 Wm. Tuttle [south] House 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 36), the significant information preserved within this site will be retained for the future.

Investigation Area #5

Investigation Area #5 was identified in the southwestern portion of the overall landfill expansion project area (figures 27 and 39). This area was bordered to the east by extremely steep slopes and open mine areas, by scrub grass and secondary growth trees outside of the 92-acre A.P.E. to the south, by Limestone Creek and its associated floodplain (both outside of the 92-acre A.P.E.) to the west, and by Investigation Area #4 and additional disturbance to the north. A wide, bulldozed and graded access road also roughly divides this area in half. The southwestern portion of this area was also excessively sloped (Appendix A).

A total of 64 shovel probes (60 initial plus 4 radial) were excavated within Investigation Area #5 (Figure 39) (Appendix D). Representative photographs of this area are provided in Appendix A. Only one of these initial probes was positive for potential cultural materials, all from within the A-horizon. These materials consisted of one unmodified flake of Onondaga chert recovered from adjacent the bulldozed and graded access road (Figure 39; Appendix A). No other materials were identified in association, either on the surface or within the radial shovel test probes. The soils within this area also indicated evidence of significant previous disturbance and removal of the original A-horizon. Therefore, given that this isolated specimen does not appear to have been recovered in primary context, this portion of Area #5 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.

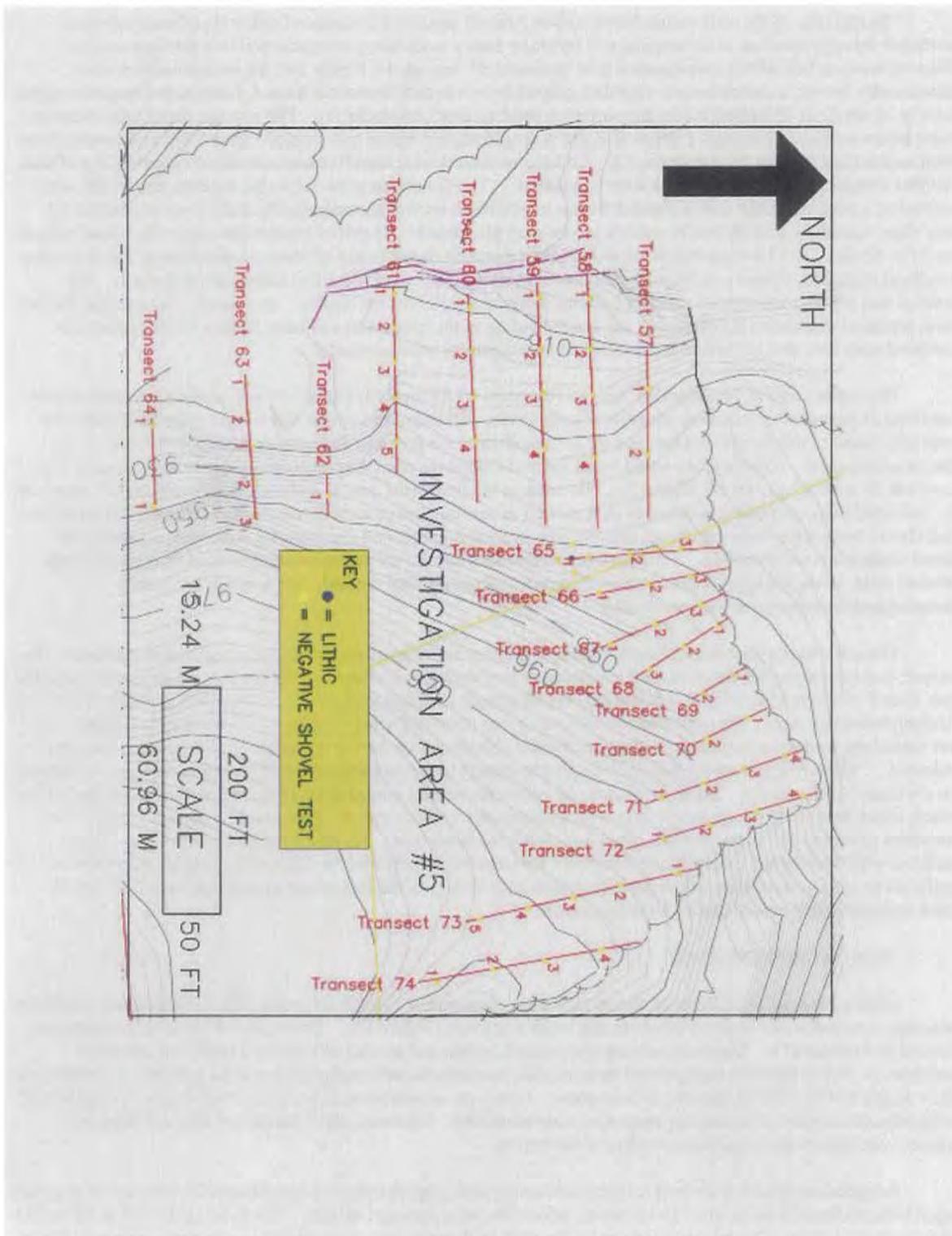


Figure 39. Location of all identified cultural materials and subsurface testing within Investigation Area #5 of the 92-acre A.P.E. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

The majority of the soils within Investigation Area #5 produced evidence of either significant previous disturbance through removal of the original soil layers by heavy machinery, or natural soil loss through erosion. Within the western half of this investigation area (transects 57 through 64; Figure 39), the soils consisted of a predominantly brown, to dark brown to very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 6 to 38 cm (2 to 15 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 14 cm (6 inches) below surface. The most shallow A-horizon was identified within transects 60 through 63, to the west of the graded access road (Figure 39; Appendix A). As these variations were therefore not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils within the western half of this area consisted of a predominantly dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown, occasionally firm silt loam (Appendix D). Minor color variations from brown to reddish brown were also noted. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 17 to 42 cm (7 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.

The eastern half of Investigation Area #5 (transects 65 through 74; Figure 39) was contained within a fairly steep slope (Appendix A); however, shovel test probes were still excavated within this area in order to confirm the nature and extent of the natural erosion, as well as the extent of the previous disturbance from construction of the adjacent access road. Although one unmodified flake of Onondaga chert was recovered from within this area from shovel test #3 within Transect 65 (Figure 39), this transect is adjacent the graded and excavated access road (Appendix A). Soil spoil piles are present within this area, as well as several piles of turned over trees and brush. Although four radial shovel test probes were excavated, and the area surrounding this find was visually evaluated, no additional cultural materials were identified. The proximity of this specimen to the access road, as well as its recovery from disturbed soils, strongly suggests that it was not recovered from primary context. As a result, no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The soils within this area also bore evidence of either heavy erosion or previous significant disturbance. For example, in a typical profile, the A-horizon consisted of very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam that ranged in depth from 7 to 23 cm (3 to 9 inches) below the current ground surface (Appendix D). The average depth was 12 cm (5 inches) below surface. The most shallow A-horizon was identified within the areas of more extreme slope. As these variations were therefore not considered culturally significant, no further archaeological investigations were conducted. The B-horizon soils consisted of a predominantly brown to dark yellowish brown to dark grayish brown, firm silt loam (Appendix D). Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 14 to 33 cm (6 to 13 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.

North and South Hay Fields

During September of 2004, 20 shovel tests were excavated at roughly 61 meter (200 foot) intervals within the pedestrian reconnaissance areas of the north and south hay fields (Figure 19). The results of these excavations are provided in Appendix D. These shovel tests were placed within and around all identified artifact scatters and landforms, as well as between each plowed strip, 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 tests revealed soil horizons consistent with the mapped profiles of the region.

A typical profile (Appendix D) consisted of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A_p horizon that ranged in depth from 23 to 31 cm (9 to 12 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 28 cm (11 inches) below surface. The minor variations in the depth of the transition were related to position within the field in regards to slope. The B-horizon soils consisted of a yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown, occasionally firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 26 to 36 cm (10 to 14 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.

Fallow Agricultural Field

Also during September of 2004, 14 shovel test pits were excavated at roughly 61 meter (200 foot) intervals within the pedestrian reconnaissance areas of the fallow agricultural field (Figure 27). The results of these excavations are also provided in Appendix D. These shovel tests were placed within and around each landform and plowed strip, in order to assess the soil stratigraphy and the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits to be present. However, although modern wind-blown garbage from the existing landfill to the south was noted, no cultural materials or indications of buried cultural features or subsurface anomalies were identified. Likewise, all of the shovel tests revealed soil horizons consistent with the mapped profiles of the region.

A typical profile (Appendix D) consisted of a very dark grayish brown to dark brown silt loam A_p horizon that ranged in depth from 27 to 32 cm (11 to 13 inches) below the current ground surface. The average depth was 30 cm (12 inches) below surface. The minor variations in the depth of the transition were related to position within the existing landforms. The B-horizon soils consisted of a dark yellowish brown, occasionally firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 30 to 36 cm (12 to 14 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 130-acre Soil Borrow Project/Development Area

In accordance with the results of the background and literature search, and surface phase I investigations, a systematic shovel probe evaluation of all portions of the 130-acre A.P.E. (Figure 21) was conducted between June and September of 2009 (Appendix E). The ground surface visibility within the plowed areas was between 90 and 95%, while the ground surface visibility surrounding the existing house was zero due to low vegetation and grass. The only exceptions to this shovel test survey were areas of previous significant disturbance, areas of severe erosion, and areas with slopes in excess of 25%. These areas were instead visually assessed by the author and spot shovel probed as needed in order to verify their unsuitability for cultural materials and/or features. However, these failed probe locations were not included in the final shovel test count. Each of these areas is discussed in detail below.

Summary of the Subsurface Inspection within the Surface-Inspected Areas

A total of 48 shovel tests (Figure 21) were excavated at 90 meter (300 foot) intervals throughout the surface-inspected portions of the 130-acre A.P.E. The results are provided in Appendix E and representative photographs of this area have been provided in appendices A and B. However, as no cultural materials or indications of buried cultural features and/or soil horizons were identified, and all shovel probes produced evidence of moderate to severe erosion, no radial shovel probes were excavated. In addition, although systematic shovel testing was attempted within all unplowed areas along the steep eastern border of the A.P.E. (Figure 21), all of these areas were found to contain sloped soils which had been severely impacted by previous significant erosion. Therefore, as B_c soils were identified on the surface throughout these areas, the potential for intact cultural materials and/or features to be present was determined to be negligible and no further archaeological investigations within these areas were conducted. These failed probe locations were not included in the phase IB shovel test total.

Within the plowed portions of the A.P.E. (Figure 21; STP #s 1 through 48), all excavated soils revealed moderately to severely eroded profiles that were consistent with the mapped profiles of the region. The only exception was STP #23 which was excavated within an area of previous significant disturbance. As a result, additional shovel or auger probes were not considered necessary to evaluate any areas of deep fill, soil anomalies or potential cultural material or feature concentrations. A typical profile consisted of a brown to dark brown to dark yellowish brown silt loam to firm silt loam A_p-horizon that ranged in depth from 2 to 32 cm (0.8 to 13 in) below surface. The average depth was 16 cm (6 in) below surface. The shallowest and/or most severely eroded soils were identified along the eastern border of the surface-inspected area where the slopes were greatest. The B-horizon soils consisted of a brown to reddish brown, firm to very firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 12 to 48 cm (5 to 19 in) below surface. All excavated subsoils were consistent with the B_c horizon and supported the visual evidence for previous severe erosion throughout this area. Therefore, although NYSM Site #8018 (the Ingal Site) is shown on the OPRHP records as lying within the steeply sloped region within and to the immediate east of the 130-acre A.P.E., no archaeological materials, features or indications of buried soil horizons were identified. As this site was recorded as a Late Woodland village, and sites of this type typically produce both a high density and diversity of cultural material remains, the complete lack of any archaeological materials within this portion of the A.P.E.



Figure 40. Location of all subsurface testing within the existing houselot of the 130-acre A.P.E. The large, rectangular barn is no longer extant. (Adapted from a basemap provided by Barton & Loguidice, P.C.)

supports the hypothesis that this site is not located within the current A.P.E. borders. As a result, the supplemental shovel test evaluation was also considered to be valid negative evidence of past, significant cultural use of the current project A.P.E., and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Summary of the Subsurface Inspection within the Existing Houselot

An additional 47 shovel tests (figures 21 and 40) were excavated were possible at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals throughout those portions of the 130-acre A.P.E. surrounding the existing house and associated outbuildings. The results are provided in Appendix E and representative photographs of this area have been provided in appendices A and B. However, as no cultural materials or indications of buried cultural features and/or soil horizons were identified, and all shovel probes produced evidence of moderate to significant previous disturbance, no radial shovel probes were excavated. In addition, many portions of this area were so significantly disturbed that evaluation by shovel proved impossible. These areas were instead visually evaluated but no shovel probes were mapped or counted for these locations.

Within those portions of the A.P.E. surrounding the existing house and associated outbuildings (Figure 21; STP #s 49 through 95), all excavated soils revealed profiles with varying degrees of disturbance which were generally still consistent with the mapped profiles of the region. As a result, additional shovel or auger probes were not considered necessary to evaluate any areas of deep fill or other soil anomalies. A typical profile consisted of a brown to dark yellowish brown, silt loam to firm silt loam A-horizon that ranged in depth from 0.5 to 22 cm (0.2 to 9 in) below surface. The average depth was 7 cm (3 in) below surface. The B-horizon soils consisted of a brown to strong brown, firm to very firm silt loam. Depth of excavation within the subsoil ranged from 8 to 29 cm (3 to 11 in) below surface. All probes revealed previous excavation down into the B₁C horizon with subsequent mixing between any remaining portions of the A-horizon. Interviews with the landowner subsequently revealed that heavy machinery had been used to recontour all of these lawn areas on more than one occasion over the past several decades, and that the large rectangular barn shown on the aerial of this area (figures 21 and 40) had been removed by bulldozer. Installation of a concrete pad to hold a trailer as well as installation and removal of an above-ground pool had also taken place. Therefore, although at least one map-documented structure was shown to be within this area, the lack of any archaeological materials and/or features which could be associated with this structure was not considered anomalous. The phase IB survey indicated that if archaeological materials or features once related to this occupation had been present within this portion of the A.P.E., they had since been removed and/or destroyed. In addition, although close interval probes were excavated within one meter of the foundation surrounding the only outbuilding which could potentially be historically related to this occupation (STP #s 88 through 95, Figure 40; appendices B and E), all soils within and around this area were found to contain B₁C deposits just below the surface. No cultural materials of any kind or indications of cultural features were noted. As a result, the systematic shovel test evaluation was considered to be valid evidence of previous significant disturbance throughout this area, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

The results of the phase IB systematic shovel test survey revealed disturbed soils which were nonetheless consistent with the mapped profiles of the region. As a result, no anomalous soil deposits requiring additional investigation were identified. In addition, although the background and literature review indicated that this overall area had the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological resources, no indications of cultural materials or features were identified. As a result, the systematic shovel test evaluation was also considered to be valid negative evidence of past, significant cultural use, and no further archaeological investigations were conducted.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In response to a request from Barton & Loguidice, P.C., Consulting Engineers, Alliance Archaeological Services has completed a phase IA archaeological background and literature review and portions of a phase IB archaeological field reconnaissance of the proposed Madison County Landfill expansion area, and two related soil borrow areas, in the Town of Lincoln, Madison County, New York (OPRHP Project Review Number 04PR00503). Conclusions and recommendations for each of the investigated project areas are presented separately below.

Proposed 85-acre Soil Borrow Project Area

Although the natural and cultural background review of the proposed 85-acre soil borrow project area indicated that this area was initially considered highly suitable for use throughout the known precontact period, no data

directly relating this area to the precontact period in a potentially significant manner was identified. Although one medial point fragment and one thin, broken sherd of Late Woodland pottery were identified, these materials were not recovered in association. They were also the only two precontact materials identified throughout the 85-acre project A.P.E. The point fragment is inconsistent with Late Woodland technology and design and therefore most likely represents a hunting loss from an earlier, indeterminate precontact time period. Likewise, although precontact ceramics are often an indicator of a habitation or long term campsite (given their generally non-portable nature) the thinness and curvature of this specimen strongly suggest that it represents the remains of a small container explicitly designed for portability. Its position as an isolate, despite intensive subsequent surface and subsurface investigations in both 2004 and 2009, also supports the interpretation that this specimen represents an isolated loss. Therefore, given that Late Woodland sites are often fairly geographically restricted, the recovery of this isolated specimen, well outside any of the known site boundaries, would appear to have been serendipitous. The potential for the 85-acre A.P.E. to provide additional information relevant to our understanding of the precontact history of the region is therefore considered to be very low.

Likewise, although the natural and cultural background review also initially suggested a high potential for the 85-acre soil borrow project area to contain information significant to our understanding of the early development and settlement of Madison County, no data directly relating this area to the early historic period in a potentially significant manner was identified. Although three areas of artifact concentration were identified within the southern corn field, and one large and highly scattered area was identified within the northern corn field, all of these materials were consistent with highly ephemeral, historic discard: either from the adjacent roadways or from the nearby historic structures as a result of agricultural activities. However, none of these cultural material locations were consistent with a sheet midden, and no areas of soil darkening, staining, or areas of soil depression suggestive of subsurface features were identified. Likewise, no indications of previous historic structures were present at these locations (either from a high density/diversity of architectural debris or subsurface or near surface features) or shown on the historic maps of the region. The low density and diversity of the recovered remains also suggests that this discard was most likely a short-term or isolated event. Therefore, although many of these materials were consistent in time with the nearby, 19th century residential structures, the highly ephemeral nature of the identified materials strongly suggests that the potential for these areas to contain additional information relevant to our understanding of these occupations is minimal.

In addition, although 19th and early 20th century materials were also recovered during the subsurface investigation of the narrow woodlot lying between the north and south cornfields, all of the materials recovered during this survey were found to be in (at best) secondary context. These materials were concentrated within areas of previous significant disturbance at the margins of the woodlot, and all were mixed with late 20th century debris and garbage. Therefore, although this woodlot is directly adjacent to a 19th century residential structure along its western boundary, no intact historic deposits were identified at this location.

As a result, the potential for the 85-acre A.P.E. to provide additional information relevant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region was considered to be very low. However, given that it is unusual for a precontact ceramic to occur as a cultural isolate, further archaeological investigations of this specific area were requested by the OPRHP and the Oneida Nation. Alliance Archaeological Services therefore recommends that a supplemental phase I testing plan be designed in consultation with their offices if the area surrounding this findspot cannot be avoided by all earth-moving activities.

Within the remainder of the 85-acre A.P.E. no further archaeological investigations appear warranted at this time and cultural resource clearance for the remaining portions of the proposed 85-acre soil borrow A.P.E. is recommended. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the investigated 85-acre A.P.E. boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 10). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also with the understanding that if any archaeological materials or human remains are uncovered during construction or earth-moving activities, work within the area will cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.

Proposed 92-acre Landfill Expansion Project Area

Although the natural and cultural background review of the proposed 92-acre landfill expansion project area indicated that this area was initially considered highly suitable for use throughout the known precontact period, no new

data directly relating this area to an unknown portion of the precontact period in a potentially significant manner was identified. Although a very light density of lithic debris was identified within the northern portion of this area, further evaluations of these data indicated that these materials are most likely in secondary context as a result of sheet wash and erosion down along the slopes of an existing tributary drainage. Additional, highly ephemeral lithic materials were also identified within areas of previous significant disturbance within the extreme southern portions of the project area. Outside of the Late Woodland Tuttle site, these were the only precontact materials identified. Therefore, given their highly ephemeral nature, as well as their recovery within secondary contexts, the potential for those portions of the 92-acre landfill expansion A.P.E. outside of the Late Woodland Tuttle site to provide additional information relevant to our understanding of the precontact history of the region is considered very low.

However, both the high density and the high diversity of the Late Woodland cultural materials 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 still present within the site. 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 archaeological deposits are still present. Therefore, despite previous significant disturbance within and around this area, the Late Woodland Tuttle site would still appear to contain a high degree of integrity. As this site would therefore appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register 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 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, the significant information preserved within this site will be retained for the future.

Likewise, the background review also indicated that one historic structure, the Wm. Tuttle (south) House is within the 92-acre project A.P.E. on the available historic maps. Both the high density and the high diversity of the historic cultural materials recovered from this site, along with the corresponding map documentary evidence, suggest that additional information directly relevant to our understanding of the early historic occupation of Madison County is present. Although the site's size seems to be geographically restricted to the flat portion of its parent ridge, the presence of the stone house foundation, a stone-lined well and cistern, and at least one buried cultural horizon, strongly support the interpretation suggested by the recovered material culture that the Wm. Tuttle (south) House site represents the remains of a historic residential structure and related homestead dating to at least 1853. However, the presence of scattered late 18th to mid 19th century ceramics could suggest an even earlier beginning date of occupation. The intact presence of the foundation also suggests that *in situ* materials related to the early construction of the house may still be present within the builder's trench. If present, these materials would relate directly to the question of an earlier, late 18th or early 19th century occupation. Additional, temporally stratified materials may also remain within the abandoned, stone-lined well and cistern. These latter materials could be of particular importance in answering questions concerning changes in the socio-economic status of the Tuttle family through time. When taken together, all these data indicate that the historic Wm. Tuttle site still retains a high degree of integrity.

Therefore, as this site would also appear to be eligible for nomination to the National Register 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 Wm. Tuttle (south) House 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, the significant information preserved within this site will be retained for the future.

Within the remaining portions of the 92-acre A.P.E. the potential for this area to provide additional information relevant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region has been determined to be very low and cultural resource clearance is recommended. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the investigated 92-acre A.P.E. boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 18). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also with the understanding that if any archaeological materials or human remains are uncovered during construction or earth-moving activities, work within the area will cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.

Proposed 130-acre Soil Borrow/Development Project Area

Although the natural and cultural background review suggested a high potential for the 130-acre soil borrow project area and current A.P.E. to contain information significant to our understanding of both the precontact and early historic development and settlement of Madison County, despite extensive field investigations of this A.P.E. during both the 2004-2005 and 2009 field seasons, no data directly relating the 130-acre A.P.E. to the precontact or early historic periods were identified. For example, although the Late Woodland Ingal site is shown as potentially within the extreme eastern portion of the 130-acre A.P.E., this recorded location was found to topographically unsuitable for such a large village site. For example, this mapped location contains steep, eastward facing slopes ranging from 25 to 50% and is severely eroded. As no information regarding the location and placement of this site was available on the OPRHP records, and no reports of any previous field evaluations could be identified, it was considered highly likely that the location provided for this site in the current records was a transcription error. In addition, the 2009 re-evaluation of the burned soil feature identified during an informal walk-over of the eastern border of the 130-acre A.P.E. in 2004 indicated that this anomaly represents either a natural phenomenon or the removal and burning of a tree in modern times. For example, despite a less than 0.5 meter (1.6 foot) surface survey interval with greater than 90% ground surface visibility within and surrounding this area, no cultural materials were visible on the surface, and the single, small (less than 0.5 cm) piece of red ochre recorded on the surface in 2004 was in 2009 determined to be consistent with glacial surface remains identified throughout the plowed portions of this A.P.E. As this feature was also identified within the base of a small but steep swale, it is highly likely that the ochre represents an intrusive deposit washed down from the adjacent ridgetops. Hand-excavation of this feature in 2009 also revealed that it was shallow (restricted entirely to the plowzone) and contained only natural glacial till inclusions. No cultural materials or indications of a cultural feature were identified and the anomaly was subsequently determined to have a highly amorphous and irregular shape. All of these data therefore support the conclusion that this burned feature was either a natural or recent phenomenon.

Further evaluation of the modern topographic map, as well as a 2009 visual survey of the surrounding landforms, strongly suggested that the more logical locations for this site were 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 low floodplain lying directly to the west of Cowaselon Creek (Figure 2). 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 was largely outside the 130-acre overall project boundaries, and was also in mature beans with a zero percent ground surface visibility, no field evaluations of this hypothesis were conducted. The low floodplain to the east would also have offered a wide, moderately well drained and flat area suitable for a village habitation. Although this area is included within the overall 130-acre project boundaries, and was therefore also included in the non-systematic surface evaluation, it is well outside the current project A.P.E. As a result, this floodplain was not the subject of any intensive phase IB archaeological field investigations. During the 2009 field season this floodplain area was found to be within fallow crops which provided a ground surface visibility of only 10 to 50%. Therefore, although no cultural materials or features which could indicate the presence of the Ingal Site were identified at this location, the 2009 survey conditions were insufficient to eliminate this possibility entirely. In addition, as this area is contained within recent alluvium (Hanna 1981; Soil Map Sheet #20, pp. 96-97), further evaluation of this hypothesis was beyond the current work scope.

Although it was also considered possible that the Ingal site was simply recorded slightly too far to the east within the OPRHP records and was actually within the dissected ridge-swale landforms to the immediate west of the recorded site location, no indications of this site were identified. Instead the phase I surface and subsurface investigations revealed that all soils within and surrounding this area had been moderately to severely eroded with the plowzone forming within a mixture of upper and lower B-horizon deposits. Although a very diffuse scattering of historic cultural materials was identified along the bases of the slopes and low wash areas within the eastern and central portion of the 130-acre A.P.E. (indicating that if present, cultural materials would still be visible), no precontact cultural materials of any kind were identified. Given the high ground surface visibility (between 90 and 95%) and the low surface survey interval employed throughout this region (less than 1 meter) the potential for the Ingal site to be present within the 130-acre A.P.E. was determined to be negligible and no further archaeological investigations of this potential are recommended. However, given that there remains a potential for this site to be located within the low Cowaselon Creek floodplain within the extreme eastern portion of the overall 130-acre project area (Figure 21), further archaeological investigations of the remainder of this project area are still recommended should these areas be planned

for ground disturbance in the future. Given the presence of moderately well drained, recent alluvium, these investigations should also include some form of deep subsurface testing, the plan for which should be designed in consultation with the OPRHP and the Oneida Nation.

Although the background review also indicated that at least five historic structures are potentially shown within the overall 130-acre project area on the available historic maps, only one structure was subsequently shown to be potentially within the current A.P.E. However, no indications of any intact archaeological materials or features which could be related to the J.P. Huyck/E.K. Randall house were identified. In addition, all shovel probes excavated within and around this former homestead area produced evidence of previous significant disturbance and landscape recontouring. Although a very light scattering of temporally relevant historic cultural materials were recovered during the surface inspection further to the east and south, all of these materials 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. The low density and diversity of the recovered cultural materials versus the high ground surface visibility also suggested that additional archaeological investigations would be unlikely to produce either a variant artifact pattern/semblage, or a significant change in the suggested dates of occupation.

As a result, the potential for the 130-acre A.P.E. to provide additional information relevant to our understanding of the precontact and early history of the region has been determined to be very low and cultural resource clearance for the 130-acre A.P.E. is recommended. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the investigated 130-acre A.P.E. boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 21). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also with the understanding that if any archaeological materials or human remains are uncovered during construction or earth-moving activities, work within the area will cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.

In summary, the following recommendations in regards to the proposed 92-acre landfill expansion project area, and two related soil borrow project areas, are presented:

- 1) That if avoidance of the area surrounding the precontact ceramic findspot within the 85-acre A.P.E. is infeasible, supplemental phase I archaeological testing in order to further evaluate the specimen's presence within this area as an isolate is conducted.
- 2) That cultural resource clearance for the remaining portions of the proposed 85-acre soil borrow A.P.E. be granted. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the project A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the phase IB field investigated boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 10). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also 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 cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.
- 3) That the Late Woodland Tuttle site within the 92-acre landfill expansion project area be avoided in its entirety by all earth-moving and/or ground-disturbing activities through the maintenance of a 30 meter (100 foot) buffer beyond the maximum, established site boundary.
- 4) That the historic Wm. Tuttle (south) House site within the 92-acre landfill expansion project area also be avoided in its entirety by all earth-moving and/or ground-disturbing activities through the maintenance of a 30 meter (100 foot) buffer beyond the maximum, established site boundary.
- 5) That if avoidance of either of these sites becomes infeasible, full scale, phase II archaeological testing in order to finalize the eligibility status of the threatened site/s is conducted within any threatened site areas prior to the initiation of any earth-moving and/or ground-disturbing activities within these areas.

- 6) That if the uninvestigated portion of the north hay field within the extreme northern portion of the 92-acre landfill expansion project area cannot be avoided in its entirety, then a phase IB shovel test evaluation of this area be conducted in advance of any earth-moving and/or ground-disturbing activities within this location.
- 7) That cultural resource clearance for the remaining portions of the 92-acre landfill expansion A.P.E. be granted. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the project A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the landfill expansion boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 18). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also 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 cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.
- 8) That cultural resource clearance for the proposed 130-acre soil borrow/development A.P.E. be granted. This recommendation is with the understanding that if the project A.P.E. boundaries should change, additional archaeological investigations, especially of the Cowaselon Creek floodplain, may be required. As such, this recommendation is only valid for the phase IB field investigated boundaries as documented in this report (Figure 21). This recommendation of cultural resource clearance is also 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 cease, the *Human Remains Protocol* (Appendix H) will be initiated (if appropriate), and the OPRHP will be notified.

References Cited

- Abler, Thomas S. and Elisabeth Tooker
1978 "Seneca" in *The Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15, Northeast. Volume editor, Bruce G. Trigger, general editor, William Sturtevant, pp. 504-517. Washington D.C., Smithsonian Institute.
- Adams, W.H. (Editor)
1980 *Waverley Plantation: Ethnoarchaeology of a Tenant Farming Community*. Submitted to the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Atlanta, Georgia, UIS. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. Report prepared by Resource Analysts, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana.
- Beauchamp, William
1900 *The Aboriginal Occupation of New York*. New York State Museum, Bulletin 32, Vol. 7. Albany, New York.
- Beers, D.G.
1875 *Map of Madison County, New York*.
- Byles, Anthony D.
1853 *Topographical Map of Madison County, New York*. Philadelphia.
- Engelbrecht, William
2003 *Iroquoia: The Development of a Native World*. Syracuse University Press. Syracuse, New York.
- Fagan, Brian M.
1991 *Ancient North America*. Thames and Hudson. London, England.
- Gibson, Stanford
1986 *A Report on Two Oneida Indian Iroquois Sites*. *Chenango Chapter Bulletin*, Volume 22, No. 1. New York State Archaeological Association.
- Gillette, E.
Map of Madison County, New York. Syracuse, New York.
- Hanna, W.E.
1981 *Soil Survey of Madison County, New York*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.
- Jones, O. and C. Sullivan
1989 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat Glass, and Closures*. Revised edition. Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec.
- Majewski, T. and M.J. O'Brien
1987 *The Use and Misuse of Nineteenth-Century English and American Ceramics in Archaeological Analysis*. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Vol. 11, pp. 97-209. Academic Press, New York.
- McConnell, K.
1999 *Spongeware and Spatterware*. Second edition. Schiffer, Atglen, Pennsylvania.
- National Register of Historic Places
2004 *Building inventory records on file at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation*.

- New York State Museum
2004 Site file records on file at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
- Oberon, Stephen J.
1989 Stage I Archaeological Survey, Proposed Eisaman Property Borrow Site, Town of Lincoln, Madison County, New York. Report prepared by Atlantic Testing Laboratories, Limited, Utica, New York.
- Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.
2004 Site file and previous archaeological survey records.
- Parker, Arthur C.
1922 The Archaeological History of New York. New York State Museum. Albany, New York.
- Pratt, Peter P.
1976 Archaeology of the Oneida Iroquois, Volume I. Man in the Northeast, Occasional Paper No. 1. George's Mills, New Hampshire.
- Pratt, Peter P. and Marjorie K. Pratt
1989 Cultural Resources Survey of the Madison County Recycling Facility, Town of Lincoln, Madison County, New York. Report prepared by Pratt and Pratt Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Cazenovia, New York.
- Price, C.
1979 Nineteenth-Century Ceramics in the Eastern Border Region. Monograph Series 1. Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield.
- Powers and Teremy, LLC
2004 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations for the Proposed Construction Areas of the Page Wetland Reserve Program Easement, Town of Oneida, Madison County, New York. Report prepared by Powers and Teremy, LLC, Rochester, New York.
- Ritchie, William K.
1980 The Archeology of New York State. Purple Mountain Press. Fleischmanns, New York.
- Snow, Dean R.
1984 Iroquois Prehistory. In *Extending the Rafters: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Iroquoian Studies*, edited by Michael Foster, Jack Campisi, and Marianne Mithun, 241-257. State University of New York Press: Albany.
- U.S. Geological Survey
1895 Oneida, New York Quadrangle Map. United States Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.
- U.S. Geological Survey
1946 Oneida, New York Quadrangle Map. United States Department of the Interior, Washington D.C.
- Whitney, Theodore
1970 The Buyea Site. *The Bulletin of the New York State Archaeological Association*. Number 50, November 1970, pp. 1-14.
- Wonderly, Anthony
2004 Inventory of Oneida Archaeological Sites.